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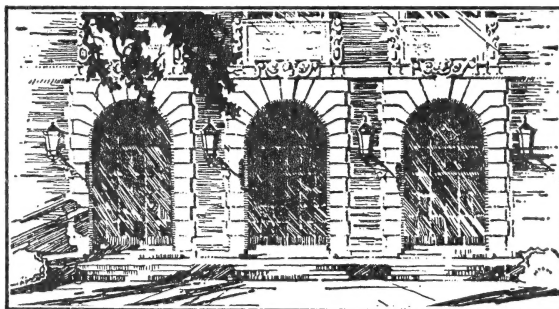
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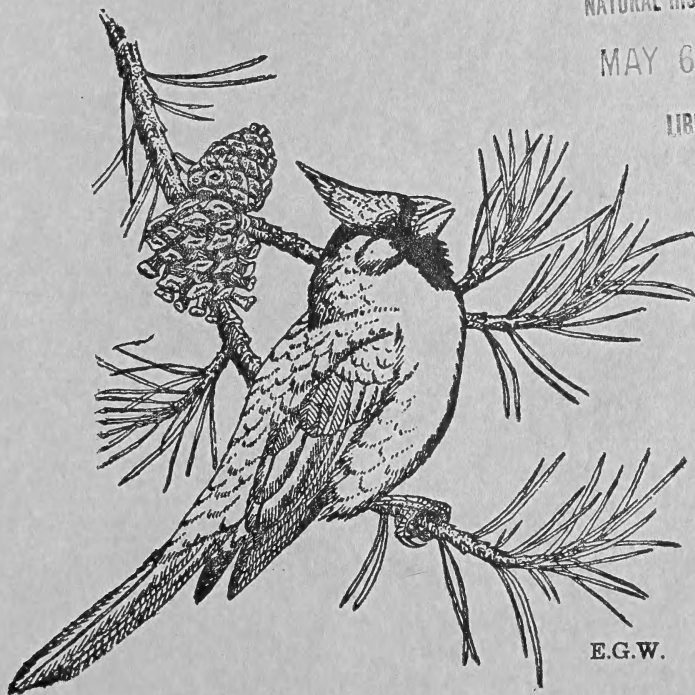
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*Organized in 1897 For the Protection of Wild Birds  
And the Preservation of the Natural Environment*

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# THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

## ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill. 60605

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Number 157

March 1971

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### THE NINE NATIONAL CONSERVATION PRIORITIES OF THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

#### **Continuing Long-Range Goals:**

1. Advocate stabilization of human population as basic to the preservation of environmental quality.
2. Work for abatement and preservation of all forms of environmental pollution including debasement of the atmosphere, the waters of the earth, and the landscape.
3. Preserve our vital, productive, and eco-essential estuarine and wetland resources.
4. Change our national transportation policy, shifting the emphasis in public investment and public subsidy from highways to mass transportation.

#### **Special-Action Priorities for 1971:**

5. Eliminate the use of DDT, dieldrin, aldrin, endrin, toxaphene, and other persistent (long-lasting) organo-chlorine pesticides that pollute the environment, poison food-chains, and endanger many species of wildlife.
6. Protect the Public Land resources of the United States. Prepare to meet and turn back the expected raids by exploitive interests who will try to gain special advantages from the 1970 report of the Public Land Law Review Commission.
7. Illuminate and resist "stream channelization", a destructive engineering fad supported by federal funds that threatens the ecology and beauty of scores of natural streams in the United States.
8. Seek federal protection for the hawks and owls.
9. Seek reform and reduction of the federal program that results in the widespread, ecologically unsound and generally unnecessary poisoning and trapping of carnivorous wild animals.

## **The European Tree Sparrow in the Western Hemisphere — Its Range, Distribution, Life History**

by G. MICHAEL FLIEG  
Curator of Birds, Brookfield Zoo

This manuscript was written to fulfill the requirements of a zoology problems course at the University of Missouri under Dr. William H. Elder, Rucker Professor of Zoology, in January 1962. However, the range of the European Tree Sparrow has since expanded north at least to Bloomington, Ill., and a specimen has recently been taken at Milwaukee. Surely, many readers can fill in other areas of northern expansion. If so, please send the information to Dr. William H. Elder, Stephens Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, since he is keen to have this information for his records.



The European Tree sparrow (*Passer montanus*) is a species unique in the western hemisphere to the St. Louis area. Until about 1960 it was found only within a 50-mile radius of St. Louis with two exceptions, but in recent years it has extended its range in a northeasterly direction to such a degree that revision is necessary. The purpose here is fourfold: 1) to review the former range and distribution, and to make subsequent revisions to bring it up to date. 2) To discuss the causes and methods of range extension since its introduction in 1870. 3) To compare the habits of this population with that of its old world stock. 4) To review all pertinent literature and report on other aspects of this species' life history in the St. Louis area as determined by local observations.

The European Tree Sparrow was introduced into Lafayette Park, in suburban South St. Louis on April 20, 1870. Kleinschmidt, a bird dealer, and Daenzer, a prominent citizen, released some 20 to 32 birds along with some other old world finches. Twenty pairs of House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) were also liberated at this time (McKinley 1960:21).

In 1870 the southside was a suburban residential district, as the boundary of strict urbanization was Grand Avenue (Plate 1). The tree

sparrows became established in this area principally because of the proximity of the breweries. This supply of stored grain was easily obtainable as well as plentiful (Jones 1942:5). By 1877 these birds were well established, and many bird boxes were set out to attract them. These houses were readily occupied, although in their native land of Germany or in England this would indeed be a rarity (Jones 1952:5). It was in this year that the House or English sparrow reached the downtown St. Louis

area from their introduction in New York as early as 1851 (McKinley 1960:21). (I could find nothing as to the fate of the 20 pair released in 1870 in St. Louis so we can assume this population died off.) These more aggressive birds drove the established tree sparrows out of the city proper (Jones 1942:5). Widmann (1878) states that twelve bird boxes, formerly occupied by European Tree Sparrows, were vacated as a result of this invasion.

The European Tree Sparrow is a smaller trimmer bird than its cousin. The sexes are alike. This species has a chocolate brown cap, a white collar extending almost around the nape, a black spot on a white cheek, two white wing bars and a black patch on the throat. Juvenile birds are nearly like the adult but with colors subdued. This species is more retiring and prefers rural or suburban areas to urban life; therefore, increasing urbanization forced not only the House Sparrow, but the European Tree Sparrow to seek greener pastures elsewhere.

As a consequence it retired to Tower Grove Park and Shaw's Garden and established a fair-sized colony. In the 1890s this colony was forced to vacate, owing to encroachment by man and ultimately the English Sparrow. By this time the colony had grown to such proportions that factions could separate and form a number of colonies. Each of these colonies retired into various areas of the suburbs, notably St. Charles and Creve Coeur Lake westward to Washington, Missouri.

Some factions crossed the river into Illinois where they became established in Alton, Grafton, East St. Louis and Belleville (Widman 1907:5). In 1922, Gault stated that they had been reported from the four Illinois counties opposite St.

Louis — Calhoun, St. Clair, Hersey and Monroe.

In 1925, Pindar found it to be an irregular bird at any season in Fulton County, Kentucky (Bennitt, 1932:57). He speculated that these birds rode the river boats to this locality since the house sparrow had always haunted these vessels. The river boat was a fine means of distributing and acclimating foreign species during this period, and could have led to their discovery in Boone and Calhoun Counties in April 1934 by Kirksey (Jones 1942:5).

In 1942, a large concentration accumulated near Horseshoe Lake, Ill. (Jones 1942:6). The birds spread throughout St. Louis and St. Charles Counties. In the 1950s the center of abundance spread to Grand Marias State Park, East St. Louis (Wilhelm 1959:3). For years the largest concentration had been at Horseshoe Lake. There was a flock of 250 birds in 1950 and 137 in 1957 in this area whereas in Grand Marias State Park, there was one flock of 125 birds and in 1957 there were three flocks of 150, 175, and 25 respectively (Wilhelm 1959:3), showing a migration of this center of abundance. (This author seems to believe that a flock with an excess of 25 birds gradually becomes its own entity.)

By this time the European Tree Sparrow had become rare-to-absent in many of its former localities (Wilhelm 1959:3) and began spreading northeasterly.

A good example of a shift in the population within a fifteen mile radius can be observed by the Christmas Bird Counts of Pere Marquette Area (Table I) (Audubon Field Notes 1949-1961). At this park in Calhoun County, the birds were in evidence until about 1957 when none were reported. In 1958 and 1959 only a remnant was left, and since that time none have

been recorded on the Christmas Bird Counts.

The population shift is further exemplified by the counts in St. Charles County, Missouri where a large shift is exhibited from year to year, whereas in East St. Louis the populations were relatively stable from 1950 to 1956. These counts were open to error as they can be made in the most part only in those areas accessible by automobile while the number of observers determines how thoroughly an area can be covered.

In the summer of 1962, I tried to check all of the areas of tree sparrow population, both former and new, in an attempt to extend the boundaries of their limited range. One bird was encountered at Modoc, Ill., along the levee. This established a new southeast limit which formerly was Belleville (formerly Fulton County, Kentucky).

Since Wilhelm's revision, colonies have been established in Springfield, Beardstown, and Quincy as reported by reliable observers. Some of the areas in which the population had disappeared have regained favor with this species notably Affton, Grafton, Alton, Godfrey and Belleville.

It is interesting to note that the range expansion of this species follows the river system rather closely. This species has advanced up river to Quincy and down to Modoc on the Mississippi River. On the Illinois River it spreads from Hardin to Beardstown, eastward to Jacksonville and Springfield. It has advanced up the Missouri only to Washington.

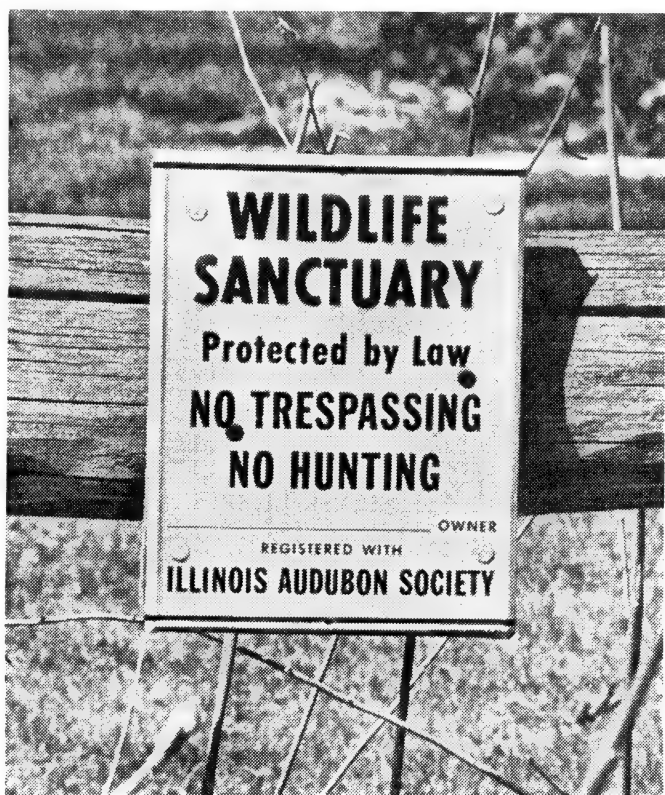
The range extension of the European Tree Sparrow has followed some rather definite patterns. When the flocks disperse in the spring, the birds scatter widely and set up territories. Those birds occurring in areas of highest con-

centrations push out furthest to accommodate the nesting activities of each pair within the population.

This could account for the recent (1959-1962) northern penetration of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers by this species. Rivers are natural migration routes where grain is abundant in the bottom lands. The great concentrations in Baden and St. Charles County could have led to their recent penetration some one hundred miles up the Mississippi to Quincy, as well as their establishment in Beardstown by way of the Illinois River about ninety miles. The Jacksonville and Springfield populations could have spread eastward from the Illinois River, but in this case a cross-country invasion from the great concentrations in the Illinois American bottoms, particularly the East. St. Louis population, seems more likely. The bird discovered at Modoc probably is a remnant of this population, as well as other specimens encountered along the levee in recent times.

The sparse populations characterizing the urban areas and the Southern portion of its Missouri range don't require much more area for nesting activities than for wintering. The greatest penetration in this area up the Missouri River 60 miles to Washington occurred about 1935. At this time, however, the population was more concentrated in the southern portion of its range due to less habitation by the human population. Urbanization as well as population pressure could have caused the extension of their range along the water courses.

Farmland is the preferred habitat of the European Tree Sparrow and its recent penetration includes some of the best in the area. Their range includes the Missouri Delta in St. Charles County, the Illinois American Bottoms center-



Here's a good illustration of the Society's Wildlife Sanctuary sign. It is metal, and it measures  $7\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10". The background is bold yellow; the letters are black.

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ing near East St. Louis, the high bottomland between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, and the extensive flatland of the Springfield-Jacksonville area. This species is very fond of livestock and it goes to reason that these farming areas contribute largely to its spread. On the other hand, the topography of Missouri below St. Louis, as well as the dense suburban population, retards its future growth here. This land is, for the most part, forested with oak and hickory, rather hilly, and not very suitable for farming; therefore, it is not the preferred habitat of this species.

The distribution of the European Tree Sparrow is spotty owing to the discontinuous dispersal of suitable habitat. A good example of this distribution can be seen by contrasting Assumption Valley near Affton — which has a rela-

tively large population — with Antonio some ten miles south where the species is quite rare. The great change in habitat is dramatically illustrated in this example since Affton is rather flat and contains some truck farms and vacant lots while Antonio is forested uncleared land for the most part. The disappearance of vacant lots in St. Louis-proper has unquestionably reduced the numbers of the European Tree Sparrow here.

In South St. Louis, flocks of 75 birds were not uncommon in the winter as long as vacant lots would provide weed seeds, but now these birds are rare due to disappearance of their food supply. Although the species' present range covers some 8,500 square miles, I doubt that they are distributed throughout a quarter of this area.

The population of the European

TABLE I

Summary of Christmas Bird Count Figures on the Numbers of Wintering

European Tree Sparrows Within a Fifteen Mile Radius of Three Localities

Extending from the Year 1949 - 1962

From "Audubon Field Notes" 1949 - 1961

	St. Charles County Missouri	Pere Marquette State Park Calhoun County, Illinois	East St. Louis Illinois
1949	18	*	*
1950	*	76	17
1951	21	12	54
1952	3	16	36
1953	*	4	41
1954	11	2	*
1955	*	7	66
1956	19	25	46
1957	48	None	*
1958	6	7	*
1959	12	1	*
1960	8	None	*
1961	106	None	*
1962	77	Not available	*

\* No Count Taken

TABLE II

Summary of Four Nests of European  
Tree Sparrow (Data Incomplete)

	1962 Grand Marias State Park Illinois		1956 Assumption Valley Missouri	
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
Number of Broods	3	3	3	3
<u>Dates</u>				
#1 Building	No dates available		5/8	6/21
Hatching	" "	" "	6/11	--
Departure	" "	" "	6/21	7/16
Young Produced	No data		No data	
<u>Dates</u>				
#2 Building	--	--	--	--
Hatching	7/5	7/19	7/27	--
Departure	7/17	8/2	--	--
Young Produced	6	3	--	--
<u>Dates</u>				
#3 Building	--	--	--	--
Hatching	8/29	9/8	8/8	--
Departure	--	--	--	--
Young Produced	--	--	--	--

Tree Sparrow had been estimated in 1959 to be about 1500 birds (Wilhelm 1959:5). This estimate was represented by winter flocks for the most part. At the current time with the range rapidly progressing into the fertile Mississippi Valley, and with colonies established in Jacksonville, Beardstown, Springfield and Quincy, I believe that a better estimate would be about 2500 birds or about 3 birds per square mile in their current range.

The European Tree Sparrow groups into flocks in the fall and winter in the suburban areas and flocks of 300 birds are not uncommon in a good area. In the Spring, the birds pair off and spread across their range nesting in small colonies. The urban tree sparrows

normally winter in pairs or less commonly in small colonies. In the Spring, these birds' nesting range is similar in proportions to its winter territory.

The European Tree Sparrow nests from early April to late July. This phase of their life history, as well as their wintering habits, differ little from those of Old World populations.

Mrs. Eva Kirkpatrick of Assumption Valley made some careful observations on the nesting of the European Tree Sparrow (Kirkpatrick, 1961). On April 8, 1956, the first nest building activities were observed, with the male and female carrying nest material for the nest, which was contained in a birdhouse. The female kept the male out of the nest, but ac-

cepted material from him. This pair drove other pairs of this species from their territory as well as some house sparrows. Mrs. Kirkpatrick noted the dates of nest building, hatching and brood departure on two separate nests (Table II). The nesting material consisted of grass and twigs along with feathers pulled from the rump of the female bird (Kirkpatrick, 1961). On October 6, a winter nest was constructed which the birds occupied. Also summarized on Table II are the results of two separate nests observed from June through August 1962.

After returning to St. Louis in June, I began a diligent, thorough search for nests of the European Tree Sparrow. Although many nests existed in St. Charles County, they were hardly accessible, for they were constructed under the eaves of barns for the most part along with those of the English Sparrow. Associations of these species are not uncommon especially in the winter, although the less pugnacious tree sparrow is usually in the minority. The European Tree Sparrow is rather mild mannered compared to the

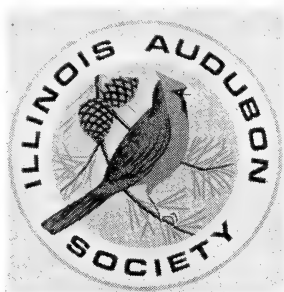
house sparrow and searches the ground diligently under feeders rather than fight its cousin at the tray. In Grand Marias State Park, the English Sparrow is rather rare while the European Tree Sparrow is abundant. It was here that I kept track of two separate nests in 1962.

Richard Anderson, a prominent birder, informed me that these two pair had nested previously in May, and I observed two broods. Three broods seems to be normal in this area as well as the Old World. The nests were in a picnic shelter and placed on the top of concrete pillars supporting the eaves. These nests had the general appearance of that of the Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) and were composed of dried grass, leaves and twigs. These nests had diameters of 8 and 9 inches respectively while the height was 2 1/2 and 3. During the summer, I discovered seven pairs apparently nesting in American elm (*Ulmus americana*), maple (*Acer saccharinum*), black willow (*Salix nigra*), and sweet gum cavities (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) from 12 to 30 feet in height. I could not climb to these

### I.A.S. SPEAKERS BUREAU IS FORMED

The I.A.S. is compiling a list of people who would be willing to speak to groups. If you would like to be included in this new venture, write to Peter Dring at P.O. Box 92, Willow Springs, Ill. 60480. Please include the following information:

1. Age level of groups to whom you are willing to speak, i.e., grammar school, high school, college, adult.
2. Subject matter: birds, flowers, general wildlife, ecology, environmental pollution, etc.
3. Maximum distance that you will travel.
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nesses because this is a State Park. I also observed a bag shaped nest, some 20 feet from the ground, in a gum tree, some 15 inches high and 12 in diameter. This nest was occupied by young on August 22, 1962, but I could not determine if it belonged to the European Tree Sparrow or the House Sparrow. Both species roosted in this tree, and I was assaulted by both species after climbing to the nest. I could see no birds enter or leave the nest, due to concealment of the entrance by leaves. Although I tried to keep track of the nests in the shelter, I was never able to collect a clutch of eggs and observed only one which contained six eggs. The spots were darker and smaller than the House Sparrow.

The nesting habits of the European Tree Sparrow limit its habitat preference to some extent. It prefers holes and cavities near good food supplies e.g. feeders, farms. This may explain its preference to bird boxes in the urban areas since a feeder is usually accessible. Food is no problem on

farms, and they can find numerous cavities in which to rear their three broods.

### SUMMARY

Since the time of its introduction in 1870, the European Tree Sparrow has held its own against the encroachment of urbanization and has somehow managed to expand its range under tremendous odds. This expansion followed that of the St. Louis area in former times, but recently it seems to be limited to rural areas. They have penetrated the river valleys which are natural migration routes. In these bottomlands are fertile farming areas, rich in food as well as suitable nesting or roosting areas.

The southern portion of their range has habitat unsuitable for their expansion. Shifts in population within a small area from year to year are very common, especially in winter when they flock and wander erratically although not far.

The range of the European Tree Sparrow extends south to Washington, Missouri and Modoc, and north to Springfield, Beardstown,

and Quincy about 8,500 square miles (Recently this species has been observed in Bloomington, and a specimen has been taken in Milwaukee.) Their distribution is spotty owing to the discontinuous distribution of suitable habitat, and 2-3 birds per square mile is the average distribution within their range based on a total population of 2,500 birds. The flocks

disperse widely to nest, beginning in mid April extending through mid August. Three broods are normal. Winter nests are constructed in areas of small population. The preferred nest sites are cavities, but they nest in bird boxes. This character seems to be the only difference in this species' habits from that of the old world population.

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**To: The Editorial Office:**

**Subject: THIS IS FOR THE BIRDS**

Enjoying the posh and plush bird-lovers' party at Illinois Beach State Park, I decided to become a new life member of the Illinois Audubon Society.

With profound commitment to, and involvement in, rendering life more worthwhile and pleasurable as a combat-infantry-veteran bachelor-artist-author of "Spirit of Youth" (see mini-book 304-m914s at the headquarters building of the free Chicago Public Library), who survived turbulent and terrifying years of the World War II in which 22 million were killed, I would like for bachelor men and women and others living in this war-torn world get it all together by learning and enjoying universal secular art of loving one another.

Let future historians write in Illinois history that we participated in transcending all barriers in honest endeavor for songs of birds to be heard throughout Illinois evermore.

Peace and good will.

—Leon Arnold Muller  
3735 So. Winchester  
Chicago 60609

## Most Everything You Wanted to Know About Chlorinated Hydrocarbons (But Were Afraid to Ask the Manufacturers)

Compiled by MRS. LEE JENS  
Chairman, Pesticides Committee  
Illinois Audubon Society

Chlorinated hydrocarbons move through the environment by water run-off, volatilization from soil, co-distillation with water and on dust particles and the food chain. They are persistent and do not break down in years (except for methoxychlor). Insects become resistant to them, but predators (including man) do not. When insects become resistant, the problem is worse than ever because the predatory and parasitic enemies of the pest have been destroyed by the pesticides. Chlorinated hydrocarbons are nerve poisons. The liver's enzymes which are produced to detoxify DDT have an unfavorable effect on the body's hormones, such as thinner eggshells in bird's eggs. Chlorinated hydrocarbons simplify the biotic community making it much less stable and much more given to outbreaks of pests—nature's balance is disrupted seriously. They have done great damage to valuable wildlife. Long term effects on man have not been adequately studied. Ecologists are worried about possible effect on soil organisms responsible for the nitrogen cycle essential to life on earth. They are non-selective.

**DDT:** The best known of the chlorinated hydrocarbons. Stored in fat of bodies and in organs high in fatty substances, including adrenal glands, kidneys, liver and thyroid gland. Builds up to quite high levels. Scientists do not agree on how high. Found in bodies all over the world, even where there has been no treatment for great distances. Passes from one creature to another by food chain. Turns up in milk of man and other animals. Minute quantities reduce photosynthesis in ocean algae which is source of half our oxygen. Believed to be responsible for the serious decline in some kinds of wildlife such as the bald eagle.

**Dieldrin:** The next best known of the chlorinated hydrocarbons. As is DDT, dieldrin is found all over the world. It is five times more toxic than DDT to vertebrates when swallowed and forty times more toxic when absorbed through the skin in solution. It has caused appalling destruction of wildlife. 0.5 to 1.5 lbs. per acre killed all rodents and rabbits. Only 0.2 lbs. per acre killed all birds. Used in Japanese beetle programs extensively.

**Aldrin:** Like dieldrin, aldrin is extremely toxic. It changes to dieldrin in residue. A quantity only as large as an aspirin tablet can kill 400 quail. Even at one ounce per acre, one square foot is toxic enough to kill one quail adult or 16 juvenile quail. Also used extensively in large scale Japanese beetle programs.

**Endrin:** Most toxic of the chlorinated hydrocarbons. Five times as poisonous as dieldrin.

**Heptachlor:** Has especially high capacity for storage in fat. Four times as toxic as DDT. Residues in soil change to heptachlor epoxide which is four

times as toxic as heptachlor itself.

**Chlordane:** Has about the same characteristics and toxicity as DDT. It also has great volatility and persons handling it must avoid inhalation. It easily penetrates the skin. It used to be applied to lawns at a rate of **60 lbs.** per acre for crabgrass control! Fortunately this practice has died out, but a great deal of residue from this practice remains.

**Lindane:** A form of benzene hexachloride. About as toxic as DDT. Most used in vaporizers for homes and restaurants. May induce long lasting effects on nerves.

**Benezene hexachloride:** As DDT, reduces nitrification, which makes atmospheric nitrogen available to plants, without which they cannot live. Gives musty taste to vegetables. Processing cannot remove the mustiness.

**Toxaphene:** Three quarters of residues disappear from spraying site in a year. Less toxic than DDT. Causes delayed effects in tissues.

**Methoxychlor:** Recommended often for Dutch elm disease in place of DDT because less toxic and less persistent. It is less toxic because a liver enzyme alters its molecules. However, Rachel Carson states in "Silent Spring" that experiments on animals show a blocking effect on pituitary hormones. It is not stored in bodies if no other chlorinated hydrocarbon is used. But if liver has been damaged by another chlorinated hydrocarbon, methoxychlor may then be stored in the body 100 times faster and have effects similar to those of DDT on the nervous system. It is always very likely that birds will have picked up and stored some other hydrocarbon since their use is so prevalent.

### THE BASIC STRUCTURE AND OPERATION OF I.A.S.

The Board of Directors of your Society comprises thirty persons from various sections. They meet quarterly at day-long sessions in Springfield, and additionally at the Annual Meeting and at the Annual Campout. These last two events are rotated around the state thus giving the membership the opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the officers and directors. The Executive Committee, consisting of all the officers, meets inbetween times at the Society's office in Downers Grove.

All directors serve on one or more committees. Through the specialized attention of these groups the activities of the Society are most effectively initiated and implemented. All I.A.S. members are urged to make their views known to the Board. This can be done by personal contact or by writing to the office at 1017 Burlington Avenue, Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.

**Charles Lappen**  
President

## Planning & Conservation League's Legislative Program for Illinois Aims to Improve Environment

Good ideas will help to improve the environment in Illinois — when they become good laws, vigorously enforced.

The Illinois Planning and Conservation League was formed to help provide the sound legal base necessary for environmental quality by developing a legislative program and presenting the case for these public interest measures to legislators in Springfield.

A summary of each proposal is given below. If you wish to obtain the full text of one or more proposals, please send a stamped, self-addressed business size envelope to the IPCL at 122 South Michigan Avenue, Room 1900, Chicago 60603, along with 75 cents for each of the proposals you desire. Please refer to the proposals by the numbers in parentheses:

**CONSERVATION EASEMENT:** Enables any public body in Illinois to acquire a partial interest in land and to protect its undeveloped character. (1)

**THORN CREEK WOODS:** Provides a \$3 million appropriation to preserve the largest stand of forest between Chicago and Kankakee. (2)

**SCENIC HIGHWAY EASEMENT:** Establishes a commission to designate scenic highways and to protect their appearance by regulating construction such as billboards. (3)

**PREPAID WASTE DISPOSAL:** Partially refundable deposits or disposal taxes on goods which cause disposal problems. Encourages responsible packaging and finances clean-up efforts. (4)

**SHORELINE AND FLOODPLAIN REGULATION:** Needed standards for sanitary treatment to ensure water purity. (5)

**SLUDGE DUMPING:** Removes restrictions on sludge dumping by Chicago Sanitary District outside its boundaries. (6)

**DRAINAGE DISTRICTS:** Requires districts to consider environmental effects of modifications in the drainage system. (7)

**LIMITING RADIOACTIVE POLLUTION:** Reduces maximum permissible concentration of radioactive wastes so that the legal limits would more closely reflect ordinary levels of operation. (8)

**STRENGTHENING THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT:** Increases fines for violations and awards half the fine to those giving information leading to conviction. (9, 10)

**HISTORIC SITE PRESERVATION:** Applies existing law to counties (11), creates a historic easement (12), and institutes an Illinois Historic Preservation Commission to initiate needed preservation where municipalities and counties do not. (13).

**MODULAR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CODE:** Investigation of legislation setting standards of quality for modular housing. (14)

**HEARINGS FOR NONFEDERAL HIGHWAYS:** Extends federal requirements for public review of route selection to Illinois toll highways. (15)

**PLANNING AND CONSERVATION LAWS STUDY COMMISSION:** Creates a permanent legislative commission to which conservation groups could relate. (16)

**STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION:** Establishes an agency similar to the Missouri Conservation Commission. Funding would not depend on annual legislative appropriations. (17)

## THE CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS — 1970

*By Mrs. Harry C. Spitzer*

**A record number**, 36 reports, were submitted for inclusion in the annual census compilation. A change in format has enabled us to list all of them.

A recurring remark in compilers' comments was that the count "was not as good as in other years." Note that 132 species are listed, as against 140 in 1969. As to number of birds seen, one cannot fairly compare the totals, because so many more reports, observers and counties are included. One would have to check figures for any given county with those for previous years.

Some of you break down your **Bald Eagle** figures into "adult" and "immature." We have summarized accordingly: Of 133 **Bald Eagles** reported, 76 have no description, including one seen other than Count Day; 44 are adult; 12 are immature; 1 is unidentified.

The lack of winter finches has been well-publicized, but on the other hand, a **Catbird** and **Hermit Thrush** were seen in Champaign County for the first time in 30 years of census reports. Also, in the Chicago Lakefront count, 424 **Mallards** constitute a seven-year high.

A couple of questions came up this year regarding uncommon species, and again the book, "Distributional Checklist of Birds of Illinois," by Smith & Parmalee (1955) was very helpful in resolving them. The IAS Bookshop carries this book (used to be 25c), and I believe every compiler should own one.

In conclusion, to save time and space, we eliminated the names of observers (over 600) from the **STATION DATA** this year. We made some inquiries, and the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the names really do not matter much, except for reasons of nostalgia — wondering which of the old-timers are still around, counting Christmas birds. (Just in case you might bring up the point that names are published in **AUDUBON FIELD NOTES**, let us remind you that they charge a dollar per name!) We did include the name and address of each compiler, and if you have any questions about any particular report, we suggest you write directly to the person who submitted it.

1776 Roger Avenue, Glenview, Illinois, 60025



**Census Editor's Note:** Once again, we thank the compilers and the many participants who counted birds in all types of weather. This is the largest Illinois Christmas Census on record. More and more, preparation of the Census Report has become a cooperative effort; with 36 areas, there is just too much work to expect one volunteer tabulator or editor to do it all.

When I edited my first Christmas Census in March 1951, we had only 12 reports, largely from the Chicago area (three censuses were taken of the same territory — Morton Arboretum — on three different days). After about eight years, I began compiling a table of the results. When Mrs. Spitzer assembled her first table (the Census by then had become too much for me to handle alone), there were 21 areas.

This year, we jumped from 28 stations reporting to 36. Some of these covered parts of Illinois that had not been counted in all of the winters before — such as the central and southern parts of our state. Other reports represented merely multiple activities of groups in the Chicago metro-

opolitan area or along the Illinois-Iowa border. Areas that were not in the 1969 report, but were added this year, are:

Cook County, Chicago Lakefront; Fulton & Mason Counties (Chautauqua Wildlife Refuge); Jo Daviess County, Schapville; Marion County, Centralia; Mercer County — West; Vermilion County; Williamson County — Crab Orchard Lake; Winnebago County — Rockford.

There was only one way to fit an additional eight areas into our Census Table. We turned the table around and ran it horizontally across four pages, instead of vertically on three pages. However, we have actually made a net saving of two pages over last year by omitting the names of 600 participants.

This is as far as we can go. Any reports we receive next year in excess of the 36 will be included only in narrative form at the end of the Station Data. Or, if the census is based on too small an area or not enough counters, we will omit it altogether. I have a feeling that, with the great multiplication of reports, many birds are being counted twice.

— Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137



## STATION DATA

**Bureau County, PRINCETON.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center at Bureau Junction; town 10%, fields 20%, woods 20%, roadways 25%, creeks and rivers 25%). **Dec. 30:** 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; overcast; temp. 20° to 33°; wind NW, 2-10 m.p.h. — 19 observers in 8 parties. Total party-hours, 45-½ (5-½ on foot, 40 by car); total party-miles, 371 (12 on foot, 359 by car). No snow cover, river open, streams mostly frozen. **Jim Hampson** (compiler), RFD #3, Mendota, Ill. 61342.



**Carroll & Whiteside Counties, CLINTON, IOWA.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at Elk River Junction, Iowa, as in previous years.) **Jan. 2:** 5:40 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.; clear to partly cloudy in p.m.; temp. 22° to 34°; wind SW, 5 to 10 m.p.h.; ground bare, river 90% ice-covered. 15 observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 38 (10 on foot, 26 by car, 2 misc.); total party-miles, 402 (11 on foot, 391 by car). **Peter C. Petersen, Jr.** (compiler), 235 McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa 52803.



**Champaign County, URBANA-CHAMPAIGN.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at Staley on Route 10, including Sagamon River near White Heath, Lake-of-the-Woods, Brownfield Woods, Trelease Woods, Busey Woods, University South Farms, and intervening farmlands; woods 33%, forest-edge 35%, open fields 30%, water 2%). **Jan. 2:** 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Wind mild, northwest; mostly clear; ground bare. 22 observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 32 (26 on foot, 6 by car); total party-miles, 290 (30 on foot, 260 by car). **S. C. Kendeigh** (compiler), 104 Vivarium Building, Wright & Healey Streets, Champaign, Illinois 61820.



**Clark County, LINCOLN TRAIL STATE PARK.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at Lincoln Trail State Park, including Big Creek, Mill Creek, old bed of the Wabash River, Darwin, Livingston,

Marshall; fields 33-1/3%, deciduous woods 16-2/3%, brush 25%, creek and river bottom 10%, residential 10%, evergreen plantation 5%). **Dec. 28;** 7 a.m. to 4 p.m.; frosty and clear; temp. 10° to 28°; wind still, 0-3 m.p.h.; 18 observers in 8 parties. Total party-hours, 48 (12 on foot, 36 by car); total party-miles, 284.5 (15.2 on foot, 269.3 by car). **Jean Hartman** (compiler), 915 N. 8th Street, Marshall, Illinois 62441 — LINCOLN TRAIL CHAPTER, IAS.

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\* **Cook County, CALUMET CITY.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at 154th Street and Burnham Avenue, including Lake Michigan at Buffington Harbor and Calumet Park; Wolf and Wampum Lakes; all forest preserves within the area; Sand Ridge Nature Center, and both Calumet Rivers. Wood and marshes 3%, fields 23%, towns 50%, lakes and rivers 18%, steel and oil industry 6%). **January 3;** 2-1/2 to 6 inches of snow cover; lakes and streams partially frozen; overcast; temp. 25° to 30°; snow storm in morning and in afternoon. 22 observers in 7 parties; 42 total party-hours. **Ed Hall** (compiler), 23030 Lahon Road, Chicago Heights, Ill. 60411 (Sand Ridge Audubon Society).

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**Cook County, CHICAGO LAKEFRONT.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered two miles off Madison Street; Lake Michigan and harbors 100%; inland urban area not censused.) **Dec. 30;** 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; smoggy, 1 to 4 mile visibility; Lake Michigan and harbors 95% frozen, with scattered open leads; temp. 15° to 26°; wind S-SE at 4 to 12 m.p.h. Two observers in one party. Total party hours, 8 (2 on foot, 6 by car); total party-miles, 44 (3 on foot, 41 by car). **Robert P. Russell, Jr.** (compiler), 1020 Ashland Avenue, Wilmette, Illinois, 60091.

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**Cook County, CHICAGO URBAN.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered near the intersection of North Avenue and Pulaski Road, including all inland and urban areas; harbors, breakwaters and lakefront **not censused**; urban 68%, river bottoms and forest preserves 20%, cemeteries, parks and golf courses 8%, feeders 2%, fields and brush 2%.) **Dec. 28;** 4 a.m. to 11 p.m. Mostly clear, except for smoke and haze. Temp. 12° to 29°. Wind SW, 0 to 8 m.p.h. No snow cover; rivers partly open; North Shore Channel open; creeks mostly frozen. 6 observers in five to six parties. Total party-hours, 55 (34 on foot, 21 by car). Total party-miles, 268 (68 on foot, 200 by car). **Jeffrey Sanders** (compiler), 3126 West Jarlath, Chicago, Illinois, 60645. The **Black-crowned Night Heron** and the **Catbird** were both seen again on follow-up trips.

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**Cook County, CHICAGO NORTH SHORE.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at Routes 68 and 41 in Glencoe; feeders and suburban yards 10%, lakefront 10%, fields 25%, coniferous plantings 10%, river bottom forest 20%, woodlots 10%, creeks, lagoons, 15%.) **Dec. 26;** 4 a.m. to 5 p.m.; cloudy, snow in a.m.; temp. 5° to 12°; wind S-SW, 15-20 mp.h. in a.m.; NW, 15 m.p.h. in p.m.; 2-3 inch snow cover; Lake Michigan open with much ice; inland waters 90% frozen. 24 observers in 12 parties. Total party-hours, 107 (67 on foot, 40 by car); total party-miles, 536 (62 on foot, 474 by car). **Robert P. Russell, Jr.** (compiler), 1020 Ashland Avenue, Wilmette, Illinois, 60091 — EVANSTON-NORTH SHORE BIRD CLUB and guests.

**Cook, DuPage, Kane Counties, BARRINGTON.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at SW corner of Sec. 36, Barrington Township, including Deer Grove, Spring Lake, Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation, Trout Park, Mallard Lake, and west half of Busse Forest; plowland 35%, grassland 20%, oak-hickory forest 5%, marsh 4%, plantings and thickets 5%, water 1%, urban 10%, suburban residential 20%). **Dec. 30:** 4 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.; cloudy; temp. 11° to 26°; wind SE, 5-10 m.p.h.; ground sparsely snow-covered; streams open, other waters 95% frozen. 34 observers in 11 to 13 parties, with six watching feeders. Total party-hours, 92 (65 on foot, 27 by car); total party-miles, 447 (82 on foot, 365 by car). **Charles Westcott** (compiler), Route 1, Box 334, Barrington, Ill. 60010 — KANE COUNTY CHAPTER, IAS; NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF BARRINGTON, and guests. The **Great Blue Heron** and the **Goshawk** were seen more than once.

**DuPage County, ARBORETUM, LISLE.** (Same areas as in previous years.) **Dec. 27:** 31 observers; **Margaret C. Lehmann** (compiler), 7020 Jeffery Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60649 — CHICAGO ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY members and friends.

**Fulton & Mason Counties, DUCK ISLAND — COPPERAS CREEK — CHAUTAUQUA N.W.R.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Woodyard Slough, including Chautauqua National Wildlife Refuge; Big, Rice and Spring Lakes; the Illinois River, and Mason State Forest. Fields and pastures 40%, water and marshes 25%, river bottoms and deciduous woods 25%, coniferous state forest 10%) **Dec. 23:** 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.; cloudy in a.m., clear in p.m. Temp. 38° to 18°; wind W-NW, 5 to 18 m.p.h. No snow cover; water mostly open. 7 observers in 5 to 6 parties. Total party-hours, 40 (27 on foot, 13 by car); total party-miles, 350 (50 on foot, 300 by car). **Ira Sanders** (compiler), 3126 West Jarlath, Chicago, Illinois, 60645.

**Jersey & Calhoun Counties, PERE MARQUETTE STATE PARK.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Meppen, including parts of Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge; upland woods and fields 50%, bottomlands 40%, lakes and rivers 10%.) **Dec. 26:** 5:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; clear; temp. 20° to 40°; wind SE, 8-30 m.p.h.; Illinois River open, Mississippi River 2/3 ice; lakes 90% frozen; patches of snow on ground. 62 observers in 8 to 12 parties. Total party-hours, 82 (48 on foot, 32 by car, 2 by air); total party-miles, 484 (50 on foot, 234 by car, 200 by air). **Sally Vasse** (compiler), Box 142, Brussels, Illinois, 62013.

**Jo Daviess County, SCHAPVILLE.** (Center of 15-mile diameter county area, Schapville). **Jan. 1:** 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; foggy, cloudy; wind SW, 0-5 m.p.h.; temp. 29° to 35°; 6 in. of snow on ground; most water open. 3 observers in 2 parties. Total party-hours, 19 (2 on foot, 17 by car); total party-miles, 257 (2 on foot, 255 by car). **Terrence N. Ingram** (compiler), Apple River, Illinois.

**Kane County, MAPLE PARK-MOOSEHEART.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered halfway between LaFox and Elburn, including

# THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

## COUNTIES

### SPECIES

	Bureau	Carroll & Whiteside	Champaign	Clark	Cook--Calumet City	Cook--Chicago Lakefront	Cook--Chicago Urban	Cook--Chicago North Shore	Cook, DuPage & Kane	DuPage	Fulton & Mason	Jersey & Calhoun	Jo Daviess	Kane	Kane--Fox Valley
Common Loon															
Horned Grebe															
Pied-billed Grebe										1				1	
Great Blue Heron		1					x		1						
Black-crowned Night Heron							1	5			1				
Whistling Swan						x									
Canada Goose	5,000					x	7	2	1,000	214	7,500	500	6	14	
Snow Goose				x			2	2		5	257	800		5	
Blue Goose							4				1,017	3,200		1	
Mallard	20,009	717	3		347	424	223	468	1,214	612	2,400	15,000		469	47
Black Duck	9	2			16	9	9	52	300	47	37	199		32	
Gadwall							1	1			2	2		2	
American Widgeon						1	1			1	3	13		2	
Pintail					2		1	12		1	12	6		4	
Green-winged Teal							4	14	1		19			3	
Blue-winged Teal															
Shoveler						x	2	3			8			x	
Wood Duck							2	15	2	1				1	
Red head						1	3			2	5			1	
Ring-necked Duck															
Canvasback								1			2	63		1	
Greater Scaup	1					6		10		2		2			
Lesser Scaup					4,250	1	6	1			48	150		4	
Common Goldeneye	13	1			5	348	49	1,191		1	78	180		34	3
Bufflehead															
Oldsquaw					123		383								
Ruddy Duck													2		
Hooded Merganser	4							x							
Common Merganser	1	10				37		16			15	715			
Red-breasted Merganser						1		2							
Turkey Vulture	x			7							x				
Goshawk									1					1	
Sharp-shinned Hawk		3						2		2				1	
Coopers Hawk	1	1					1		1			1			
Red-tailed Hawk	12	30	8	17	7		3	25	57	41	13	36	32	14	15
Red-shouldered Hawk	2		1					1	1	2	2				
Broad-winged Hawk										x					
Swainson's Hawk															1
Rough-legged Hawk	6	5	10	10	1		x	4	28	16			5	23	35
Ferruginous Hawk															
Golden Eagle															
Bald Eagle	4	5						1			14	60			
Marsh Hawk	7	11	1	14	1				4	1		4		1	2
Peregrine Falcon	1														
Pigeon Hawk		x		1							1				
Sparrow Hawk	8	6	7	17	10		13	9	5	12	11	13	1	8	2
Bobwhite	46	18		37							31	16	20		
Gray Partridge														4	
Ring-necked Pheasant	6	11	120		40		52	22	131	104	7		1	29	8
Wild Turkey		45													
American Coot														8	
Killdeer		8									3	4			
Common Snipe	1	27						3	2	4	1			1	
Glaucous Gull								1							
Herring Gull	40	57			347	203	45	109	54	46	41	4		4	1
Ring-billed Gull		2				17	52	34		24	1,900	336		15	
Bonaparte's Gull							38	11							
Mourning Dove	76	66	123	497	145		13	77	117	24	117	64	15	28	70
Screech Owl		5	1				5	2	4	5	5	4	1	3	
Great Horned Owl	1	1	6	1	x		4	1	4		4	1		4	
Snowy Owl										x					
Barred Owl	2	3					1							3	1
Long-eared Owl	3	7	1				2	11	1	2	4	6	1	3	1
Short-eared Owl		15			x						9			2	1
Saw-whet Owl					1		x	1						1	
Belted Kingfisher	5	2	1	1	x		1	2	3	9			5	2	1
Yellow-shafted Flicker	22	15	12	18	2		6	6	1	2	11	74		7	3

x - Seen in Count Period, but not on Count Day

Lake	LaSalle	Marion	McHenry	McLean	Mercer--West	Ogle	Ogle & Lee	Peoria	Peoria--Chillicothe	Richland	Rock Island	Rock Island & Mercer	Rock Island & Whiteside	Sangamon	St. Clair	Vermilion	Will & Grundy	Williamson	Winnebago	Wisconsin-- Lake Geneva	TOTAL S.-1970
1	1												2	2		1	1			1	1
								x										11			15
	325		12			x		188	1,254		x					39	162	29,412	3	1	45,639
108	2,040	665			31			933	2,767		145		185	330	75	1	19,763	697	433	290	70,396
34	20	10				x		119	107		14		10	30			1,541		10	45	2,652
									3					4				56	1		65
1									1				2				1		9	9	61
									2								8				51
										1	8				1						9
										1	2		2				4		3		28
2													1	4						1	20
6	x								4		x			19			3	4		18	117
4								6	202		21			2			54	46	4	2	4,801
397	105						x	56	179		144	5	6	15		5	38	29	84	520	3,486
19																		23			47
61	x										1							1			50
4									x					4				3		2	4
																		28		8	1
	511							62	104	3	135	7	37	6			5	1,600		20	3,264
								1				1				1	29		2		35
						1															9
									1	1									1		3
10	7	6	1		5	31	9	24	52	2	36	19	6	1		1	8	34	1	15	624
1	2					3	1			26	3	1	1			1	3	4			55
											4										4
																					1
12	19		24	15	1	35	20	5	17	1	3	3	9	1		6	12		4	13	343
																					1
																		1			1
																		12			132
1	1		5	1	x	6	6	6	8	6	9	25	12		6	3	3	5			155
																					1
																					2
5	6	7	3			1	3	23	21	27	4	1	5	1	18	21	13	47	3	1	332
	6			26	12			92	147	36	9	51	26	5							

# THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

## COUNTIES

### SPECIES

	Bureau	Carroll & Whiteside	Champaign	Clark	Cook--Cal. City	Cook--Chicago Lakefront	Cook--Chicago Urban	Cook--Chicago North Shore	Cook, DuPage & Kane	DuPage	Fulton & Mason	Jersey & Calhoun	Jo Davies	Kane	Kane--Fox Valley
Pileated Woodpecker		2									1	11			
Red-bellied Woodpecker	20	28	36	41			7	11	22	21	1	98	25	15	9
Red-headed Woodpecker	21	10	18	56	4		1	5	11	10	29	48	4	13	15
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker			1	2			1		1	1	1			x	
Hairy Woodpecker	13	5	8	11	6		16	47	4	16	2	3	7	9	9
Downy Woodpecker	74	60	57	59	13		122	75	100	80	25	95	9	55	22
Horned Lark	12	19	43	45	7		9	4	20	17	113	2	81	460	730
Blue Jay	126	99	50	123	42		25	59	62	87	62	123	56	44	20
Black-billed Magpie															
Common Crow	109	387	169	71	40		294	635	1,502	475	305	284	67	405	757
Black-capped Chickadee	129	129	69		24		162	253	176	327	104	207	75	123	10
Carolina Chickadee				103											
Tufted Titmouse	63	40	54	65	23		6	5	2	9	44	95		3	2
White-breasted Nuthatch	62	40	15	5	5		19	29	18	38	16	23	20	24	5
Red-breasted Nuthatch			2	3	1		1	4	4	3	2	1	2	3	
Brown Creeper	3	5	13	3			42	22	8	6	35	14		21	
Winter Wren		4	3	1					1	1		1		1	
Carolina Wren		4	12					2				23		2	
Mockingbird	2		16	29				1			2	9			
Catbird			1				1								
Brown Thrasher	1		1							2				2	1
Robin		4	1	1			4	6	3	4	2	11		1	
Hermit Thrush			1					3							
Eastern Bluebird				21							2	45			
Golden-crowned Kinglet		6	17				9	4	2	23	22	5		6	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet												5			
Bohemian Waxwing								x							
Cedar Waxwing	1	21	22		5		27	15	18	14		55		18	1
Northern Shrike								3		1				1	
Loggerhead Shrike				4									5		
Starling	3,202	1,481	1,100	1,123	318		20,345	7,200	945	1,152	2,504	600	498	1,948	1,255
Myrtle Warbler							51			1		18		2	
Yellowthroat												1			
House Sparrow	2,676	2,835	800	1,913	302		177,781	9,000	955	822	264	1,996	1,816	802	1,248
European Tree Sparrow												98			
Eastern Meadowlark	3	5		46			2			1	2	4	10	3	
Western Meadowlark			2												
Red-winged Blackbird	5	56			40		17	2	51	38	25	600		22	
Rusty Blackbird	6						2	22	3	1	8			5	
Brewer's Blackbird										1	3				
Common Grackle	25	5	1	15	114		2	32	3	14	2	8,800		38	23
Brown-headed Cowbird		1			42			12	7	1	7	3		1	2
Cardinal	125	142	106	438	73		110	168	146	150	172	319	206	54	28
Rose-breasted Grosbeak														1	
Evening Grosbeak	1			x	x			x	x	2					x
Purple Finch	1	4	3	14			8	19	21	79		9		5	1
Common Redpoll									1						
Pine Siskin				15			12							2	
American Goldfinch	119	206	15	86	6		52	240	163	259	26	421	378	47	31
Red Crossbill															
Rufous-sided Towhee			2	10						1	2				
Spotted Towhee															
Savannah Sparrow															
Vesper Sparrow								x			1			2	
Slate-colored Junco	538	555	265	947	175		277	451	972	946	342	689	318	513	205
Oregon Junco							3	3	2	2	1			2	
Tree Sparrow	538	1,061	143	116	65		154	242	2,020	689	121	195	786	1,085	440
Chipping Sparrow												1			
Field Sparrow	2	1	1	8					1	2		10		x	
Harris' Sparrow														1	
White-crowned Sparrow		4	4	5			x	x	14			7			
White-throated Sparrow							3	10		2	x	7		3	
Lincoln's Sparrow		1													
Fox Sparrow									2		1	1			
Swamp Sparrow	6		15	12	1		2	1	33	25	2	20		5	
Song Sparrow	17	20	72	32	36		17	20	107	104	20	76	9	23	7
Lapland Longspur		263	31				15			57	7			46	
Smith's Longspur														x	
Snow Bunting							9	2	120					14	
TOTAL FOR SPECIES	54	61	49	44	36	12	65	73	59	68	73	71	28	78	36
INDIVIDUAL TOTALS	33,180	8,579	3,461	6,043	6,516	1,171	200,165	21,112	10,457	6,668	17,873	36,492	4,454	6,564	4,011

CHRISTMAS 1970 BIRD CENSUS

Line	LaSalle	Marion	McHenry	McLean	Mercer-West	Ogle	Ogle & Lee	Peoria	Peoria-Chillicothe	Richland	Rock Island	Rock Island & Mercer	Rock Island & Whiteside	Sangamon	St. Clair	Vermilion	Will & Grundy	Williamson	Winnebago	Wisconsin-Lake Geneva	TOTAL 5-1970
										x	2	1				6		5	14	4	30
4	29	2	16	4	4	43	19	61	75	42	52	45	16	35	5	56	6	67	14	4	933
1	17	3	2	x	1	42	28	6	14	4	71	46	5	42	7	30	4	71	3	1	642
		3		1						1	5				1		1	4			24
2	4	2	24	5	4	20	11		16	24	9	33	5	2	6		11	3	9	8	371
17	56	5	62	11	16	98	44	110	133	51	182	43	29	66	3	50	17	62	55	18	1,974
3	119		6	295	73	34	24	44	57	23	330	8	1	22	15	72	8	1	78	7	2,782
62	31	87	55	14	10	152	106	98	83	120	190	105	58	153	39	53	10	488	69	17	2,978
						1															1
100	137	2	394	3	7	600	396	166	254	20	321	100	1,442	167	44	279	45	97	1,271	160	13,505
24	64	17	188	13	17	178	98	356	333		348	70	35	100	12	40	27		66	99	3,873
										54					1			155			313
2	42	12	4	16	7	76	15	161	201	29	131	34	10	74	4	74	1	88	15	1	1,408
15	35		53	4	1	83	44	70	78	7	114	28	11	11		25	2	12	42	21	975
2			2			17	4	2	x		10			2			2	3	7		77
1	8	1	x	3		12	8	3	4	8	11	2	3	14		2	6	4	11	2	275
								1				1					1	1			16
	1	1	x		1			12	9	6	2			17	4	13		12			121
	12			2	2			6	11	61				9	24	6		121			313
																		1		1	4
	1		1	x		7		1	1		4			2				4	1		29
	1			3				x	6		7	150		5	37	2	3	32	2	2	294
						2								1							
3						x			2	28		1				4		59			16
3		2	2		2	15	1		x		4			18			13	25	1		180
						5	3	1	1		2			1				6			2
20			3			11			21		x	69		245		2			10		5
1	1					1	2		1										1	1	
		4							1	12								13			30
884	1,744	23	1,217	629	123	850	819	5,000	3,048	1,940	2,565	1,617	2,544	518	100,000	382	307	2,964	1,696	329	172,870
										1								6			79
																					3
214	1,845	108	2,222	787	438	1,250	867	2,295	2,437	2,320	2,705	2,842	3,184	855	386	654	1,128	592	850	415	231,604
		2	7	4	1	7	1		1	149	2	3	1	6	18	51	7	331		6	122
											8		12	8					4	1	27
324	201	1	6	1	43		1	10	156		1,807	1	500		50,000	1	343	107	3	12	54,373
			17					25	151		9		20			1	5				275
																					4
25	15	1	13		2	7	11	33	2	x	131	2	103	2	100,000		61	45	24	1	109,552
	x		x	7	2		27		3		155		222	1	2		56		1	5	557
11	43	38	83	99	127	152	54	298	268	443	297	270	61	200	80	186	53	553	73	21	5,647
																					1
10						6					3								11		33
12	4		31		1	23	16	34	15		23	107	1	1				6		3	441
																					13
							1		9			2	5								63
30	7	22	261	15	15	930	113	214	581	171	174	60	50	27	7	23	5	64	76	93	4,987
												21									21
				4		1				3	1						1	25	2	1	53
									6					1							1
																					6
																					4
126	239	46	525	707	708	622	213	961	1,335	270	160	722	214	424	90	328	226	860	231	68	16,268
2					1				1	3							1	1	10		32
366	74	50	999	305	672	1,112	762	640	775	181	694	305	1,751	26		169	1,276	57	651	276	18,796
				3												2					6
	32	4		x		3	4	9	3	46	3				46	19	1	51			246
																					1
	6	37			1			1	x	53	7	1			20	5	1	11	150		327
1	1				2	1		2	3	1	7	5				6		15			65
																					1
						1			1		8	1				3			1		19
2				20		x			44	50	49	1	1	1	5		1		4	2	303
2	10	26	20	18	4	11	11	188	47		129	27	20	40	5	77	16	30	17	10	1,268
				300							30		250						6		1,005
																					x
		1		1		17	100				12		5						2		283
57	52	31	42	34	36	48	46	56	69	45	74	51	54	59	36	50	59	75	58	60	132
5,435	8,097	537	7,113	3,516	2,335	6,556	4,288	21,970	16,527	6,630	12,248	7,050	10,948	4,611	251,062	3,107	25,452	40,558	6,099	2,893	814,778

Kane County Forest Preserves and the Fox River; field and pastures 45%, river bottoms and woods 33%, towns and roads 7%, thickets and feeders 7%, water and marshes 5%, farmyards 3%.) **Dec. 22**; 4 a.m. to 5 p.m.; overcast in a.m., partly sunny in p.m.; temp. 29° to 39°; wind W, 0 to 10 m.p.h.. Scattered snow cover, river mostly open, other waters mostly frozen. 8 observers in 6 to 7 parties; total party-hours, 63 (27 on foot, 36 by car); total party-miles, 755 (54 on foot, 701 by car). The **Rose-breasted Grosbeak**, an adult male, was seen at a feeder for almost five minutes. **Jeffrey Sanders** (compiler), 3126 West Jarlath, Chicago, Illinois 60645.

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 •**Kane County, FOX VALLEY** — SOUTHERN KANE COUNTY. (15-mile diameter circle centered on the Waubensee Community College Campus west of Aurora.) **Dec. 27**; temp. in mid-20's; mostly clear. Area mainly open farmland with scattered small oak groves and approximately 1 mile of Fox River frontage. 14 observers. **Maryann Grossmann** (compiler), Route 1, Box 56, Plainfield, Ill. 60544 — FOX VALLEY CHAPTER, IAS.

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**Lake County, WAUKEGAN**. (Same area as in previous years.) **Jan. 1**; 15 observers; **Margaret C. Lehmann** (compiler), 7020 Jeffery Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60649 — CHICAGO ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY members and friends.

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**La Salle County, STARVED ROCK STATE PARK**. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Wildcat Canyon in Starved Rock State Park, including Buffalo Rock State Park; Matthiessen State Park; LaSalle, Oglesby, Utica, and parts of Peru and Ottawa. Deciduous woods 30%, pastures and fields 55%, rivers and streams 10%, towns 5%). **Jan. 2**; 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; partly cloudy; temp. 28° to 40°; wind N-NW, 5-15 m.p.h. 13 observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours, 51-½ (16 on foot, 35-½ by car); total party-miles, 395 (26 on foot, 369 by car). No snow cover, rivers open, streams mostly frozen. **Jim Hampson** (compiler), RFD #3, Mendota, Illinois 61342.

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 •**Marion County, CENTRALIA**. (South and east portion of 15-mile diameter circle centered at Raccoon School on R. 161, 6 miles east of Centralia). Open farmland 80%, woods 20%. **Jan 2**; 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; beautiful, sunny day; temp. 30° to 50°; wind 1 to 5 m.p.h.; no snow; water partially frozen. 6 observers. Total party-miles, 29 (25 by car, 4 on foot). **Winifred Jones** (compiler), 331 W. Boone, Salem, Illinois, 62881 — KASKASKIA CHAPTER, IAS.

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 •**McHenry County, WOODSTOCK**. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center one-quarter mile west of junction of Bull Valley and Fleming Roads, 3 miles east of Woodstock; roadsides 40%, open country and farmlands 35%, woodlands 20%, water area 5%.) **Dec. 29**; 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.; temp. 14° to 30°; wind S-SW, 0-5 m.p.h.; light snow; partly sunny; water 90% frozen. 34 observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours, 50 (6-½ on foot, 43-½ by car); total party-miles, 308 (11 on foot, 297 by car). **Mrs. Maurice S. Watson** (compiler), 173 First St., Crystal Lake, Ill. 60014.

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**McLean County, BLOOMINGTON**. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Mr. & Mrs. LaRue Fairchild's residence — Lake Bloom-

ington, Money Creek, Mackinaw River; 40% wooded; 30% cultivated land; 20% pasture; 10% shoreline). **Jan. 3;** 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; temp. 30° to 35°; wind easterly, 15-25 m.p.h.; 3" of snow. 14 observers in 4 parties. **Ricard F. Bosworth** (compiler), 605 E. Monroe Street, Bloomington, Illinois, 61701 — CARDINAL AUDUBON CLUB.

**Mercer County, WESTERN PORTION.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 4 miles east of New Boston, same as in previous years.) **Jan. 3;** 6 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; blizzard; temp. 25° to 35°; wind E, 15 to 30 m.p.h.; ground covered by one inch of snow at 6 a.m. and 12 inches at 1 p.m. River 50% ice-covered. 10 observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours, 18 (2 on foot, 11 by car, 5 misc.); total party-miles, 129 (2 on foot, 127 by car). **Peter C. Petersen, Jr.** (compiler), 235 McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa 52803.

• **Ogle County, OREGON.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered one mile south of White Pines State Park, including the Park, Lowell Park, Lorado Taft Field Campus, Lowden State Park, Stronghold, Camp Ross, and the Rock River Valley between Oregon and Dixon; 60% woods and bottomlands, 30% fields and roadsides, 10% farm yards and residential areas.) **Dec. 27;** 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; temp. 12° to 20°; clear skies; wind NW, 10 to 15 m.p.h.; very little snow on ground; most streams and the Rock River still open; some ponds and sloughs frozen. Total party-hours, 41 (19 on foot, 22 by car); total party-miles, 246 (35 on foot, 211 by car). 21 observers in 6 parties; 5 observers at feeders. **Thelma Carpenter** (compiler), Oregon Public Library, 300 Jefferson Street, Oregon, Illinois, 61061 — WHITE PINES BIRD CLUB. The **Maggie** was also seen about a week before the census.

• **Ogle and Lee Counties, ROCHELLE.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 2-½ miles west of Flag Center, at the juncture of Flagg, Pine Rock and Lafayette townships.) Roadsides 10%, farm fields 45%, woodlands 25%, stream banks 15%, and towns 5%. **Dec. 27;** 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.; temp. 8° to 22°; sky clear; wind in a.m. 10 to 18 m.p.h., and in p.m. 6 to 12 m.p.h.; light film of snow covering about 50% of ground; most streams open and running, but with some ice; ponds frozen. 35 observers in 14 parties. Total party-hours, 66 hours, 25 minutes (16 at feeders, 27:45 walking, 22:40 driving). Total party-miles, 272-½ (36-½ walking, 236 driving). **Norris Groves** (compiler), Biology Dept., Rochelle Township High School, Rochelle, Illinois, 61068 — KYTE CREEK CHAPTER, IAS and friends.

**Peoria County, PEORIA.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Bradley Park on Main Street, including Illinois River, Kickapoo Creek, Worley Lake, Mud Lake, Detweiller Park, Bradley Park, Springdale Cemetery, Glen Oak Park, Grand View, Fondulac Area, and Forest Park Wildlife Refuge; woods 30%, fields and pastures 30%, streams and lakes 10%, towns 30%.) **Dec. 27;** 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; sunny; temp. 14° to 26°; wind NW, 10-20 m.p.h.; ground bare, without snow cover; river and ponds mostly frozen. 33 observers in 10 parties. Total party-hours, 86 (45 on foot, 41 by car); total party-miles, 516 (46 on foot, 470 by car). **Dr. and Mrs. L. Princen** (compiler), 677 E. High Point Terrace, Peoria, Ill. 61614.

**Peoria and Other Counties, CHILLICOTHE.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at southern city limit on Rt. 29, including Spring Bay, Mossville, Woodford County and Marshall County Conservation Areas, Spring Branch Conservation Area, and Santa Fe Trail Hunting and Fishing Club; towns 5%, river and backwater 10%, river bottoms 15%, fields and pastures 30%, wooded hills 40%). **Jan. 2;** 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.; sunny; temp. 27° to 35°; wind W, 0-5 m.p.h.; river and streams open; backwater and ponds frozen; no snow cover. 30 observers in 10 parties. Total party-hours, 88 (45 on foot, 43 by car); total party-miles, 487 (54 on foot, 433 by car). **L. Princen** (compiler), 677 E. High Point Terrace, Peoria, Illinois 61614.

**Richland County, BIRD HAVEN SANCTUARY, OLNEY.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 2 miles northeast of Olney; deciduous forest 10%, cropland 90%). Most of the Sanctuary has been destroyed by the new dam. **Dec. 26;** 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; temp. 15° to 31°; wind NW, 5-15 m.p.h.; no snow cover; waters mostly frozen. 19 observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours, 46-½ (13 on foot, 33-½ by car); total party-miles, 600-¾ (9-¾ on foot, 591 by car). **Richard Thom** (compiler), 119 N. Saratoga St., Olney 62450 — RIDGEWAY CHAPTER, IAS.

**Rock Island County, DAVENPORT, ROCK ISLAND, MOLINE.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at former toll house of Memorial Bridge, as in previous years.) **Dec. 27;** 5 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.; clear; temp. 15° to 25°; wind NW, 5-15 m.p.h.; ground bare; river 70% ice-covered. 40 observers in 22 parties. Total party-hours, 121 (23 on foot, 59 by car, 39 misc.); total party-miles, 740 (26 on foot, 714 by car). **Peter C. Petersen, Jr.** (compiler), 235 McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa 52803.

•**Rock Island & Mercer Counties, ILLINOIS CITY AND MUSCATINE, IOWA.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Lock and Dam 16, as in previous years.) **Dec. 26;** 5:30 a.m. to 5:20 p.m.; mostly clear; temp. 20° to 33°; wind W, 10-30 m.p.h.; ground bare; river 60% ice-covered. 8 observers in 2 parties. Total party-hours, 23 (7 on foot, 16 by car); total party-miles, 267 (10 on foot, 257 by car). **Peter C. Petersen, Jr.** (compiler), 235 McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa 52803.

**Rock Island & Whiteside Counties, PRINCETON — CAMANCHE, IOWA.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Follets, Iowa, same as last year.) **Jan. 1;** 5:30 a.m. to 5:20 p.m.; overcast; snow flurries in a.m., clearing in p.m.; 30° to 42°; wind S to NW, 5-15 m.p.h.; ground bare, river 95% ice-covered. 10 observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 29 (6 on foot, 23 by car); total party-miles, 368 (8 on foot, 360 by car). **Peter C. Petersen, Jr.** (compiler), 235 McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa, 52803.

**Sangamon County, SPRINGFIELD.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at city square, including Lake Springfield, Clear Lake, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Carpenter's Park, Winch's Lane, Chatham Flats, and Sangamon River. Water 5%, river bottom 15%, river bluffs 5%, pasture 20%, cropland 40%, city parks 15%.) **Dec. 27;** 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Clear; temp.

21° to 27°; wind NW, 5-15 m.p.h.; scattered patches of snow cover; water partly frozen. 15 observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours, 34 (20 on foot, 14 by car); total party-miles, 187 (19 on foot, 168 by car). **Robert C. Mulvey** (compiler), 56 West Hazel Dell, Springfield, Illinois, 62707 — SPRINGFIELD AUDUBON SOCIETY. The **Spotted Towhee** was seen three different times in Carpenter's Park. It was also seen in November and on December 6.



•**St. Clair County, CASEYVILLE.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Caseyville, including towns of Collinsville, O'Fallon, and Belleville; deciduous woods 20%, open fields 50%, marsh and water 15%, town 15%.) **Dec. 27:** high, thin overcast all day; 25° to 40°; wind SW to W, 5 m.p.h. **John McCall** (compiler), Education Division, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, Illinois, 62025 — SOUTHWEST CHAPTER, IAS

**Note:** Daily streams of blackbirds go to and from the marshland roosting areas located near Interstate 70 and 55 and Route 111, just northeast of East St. Louis. The count of some 250,000 birds (100,000 grackles, 100,000 starlings, and 50,000 redwings) is a very conservative estimate.



**Vermilion County, FOREST GLEN PRESERVE — GEORGETOWN. Dec. 29:** 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; sunny and cold. 14 observers in 5 parties. **M. F. Campbell** (compiler), R. R. 1, Westville, Ill. 61883.



**Will & Grundy Counties, MORRIS-WILMINGTON.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Carbon Hill: SW along Illinois and Michigan Canal; Illinois River to Morris; then on NE side of Illinois River to Kankakee River; then to Wilmington, covering many back roads southwest of Wilmington. Farm woodlot 15%, river edge 60%, plowed fields 20%, cattail marsh 5%.) **Dec. 26:** 7:45 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. Partly cloudy; temp. 25° to 31°; wind south, 10 to 17 m.p.h.; ground bare; only Illinois River open, other waters frozen. Six observers in three parties most of the time. Total party-hours, 24-½ (8-½ on foot, 16 by car); total party-miles, 224-1/4 (11-1/4 on foot, 213 by car). **Karl E. Bartel** (compiler), 2528 West Collins Street, Blue Island, Illinois, 60466.



**Williamson County, CRAB ORCHARD WILDLIFE REFUGE.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at refuge headquarters, including part of Devil's Kitchen Lake; fields 20%, lakeshore 30%, swamp woodland 15%, upland 15%, lakes 15%, pine woods 5%.) **Dec. 28:** 6:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; clear; temp. 17° to 38°; calm; lake partially frozen. 19 observers in 8 parties. Total party-hours, 72 (35 on foot, 37 by car); total party-miles, 251 (35 on foot, 216 by car). **Lee Bush** (compiler), Cambria, Illinois — SOUTHERN ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY.



**Winnebago County, ROCKFORD.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Owen Center and Latham Roads; fields and farms 40%, coniferous plantings 5%, creeks and river borders 20%, deciduous woodlands 20%, marsh and river bottom sloughs 15%.) **Jan. 1:** 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Light snow flurries, cloudy, temp. 25° to 37°; 4 in. of snow cover, standing or slow-moving water frozen. 12 observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 45-½ (24 on foot, 21-½ by car); total party-miles, 372 (34 on foot, 338 by

car). **Jack Armstrong** (compiler), 709 Medford Drive, Rockford, Illinois 61107.

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•**Wisconsin, LAKE GENEVA.** (Same area as in previous years.) **Jan. 2;** 7:15 a.m. to 4:15 p.m.; clear; 6" of snow; wind west, 0-5 m.p.h. 18 observers; **Clarence Palmquist** (compiler), 834 Windsor Road, Glenview, Ill. 60025.

## Cornell Laboratory's Winter Count Reaches 12,000 and 71 Species

A Lesser Black-backed Gull, a bird rare in this country that has been spotted in Ithaca for the past seven years, was among the missing in the annual 1970 bird count coordinated by Cornell University's Laboratory of Ornithology.

The European bird has attracted attention to this part of the country because it spent the past seven winters here, James Tate Jr., assistant director of the laboratory, said. Telephone calls from points as widespread as Maine and Texas have been received asking about the bird, Tate said.

"We really don't know why the bird hasn't shown up this year," Tate said. "We're still hoping to see it before the winter ends."

The bird was reported missing after an annual bird count which Ithaca area birders hold in cooperation with the National Audubon Society. Birds spotted inside a 15-mile circle centered at Mount Pleasant and Turkey Hill Roads are counted as part of a nation-wide effort. The count was for 24 hours starting at midnight Dec. 31.

Ithaca-area birders this year spotted 12,297 birds in 71 species compared with 8,437 birds in 67 species last year, Tate reported. The increased numbers spotted this year, he said, probably can be attributed to the fact that last year's count was held in 15-degree-below-zero weather while the count this year was held in a comparatively balmy 15 degrees above zero.

The top three species reported were the Starling, Mallard Duck and House Sparrow. The Starling and Mallard Duck, with a count of 6,115, accounted for more than half of the total birds counted.

One rarity in this area during the winter was a Chipping Sparrow. The bird, common here in the summertime, did not choose to migrate south this year, for some unexplained reason. Three Robins also were spotted.

Last year dozens of Winter Finches such as Red Crossbills, Evening Grosbeaks, Pine Grosbeaks, Pine Siskins and Redpolls were counted. This year, however, only one of these species was seen—the Evening Grosbeak.

This year is proving a good one for hawks, Tate reported. Seven species of hawks were sighted, including 23 Red-tailed Hawks and four Goshawks.

Four species of owls were reported—the Screech Owl, Great Horned, Barred and Long-eared.

### THE EAGLE

He clasps the crag with crooked hands;  
Close to the sun in lonely lands,  
Ringed with the azure world, he stands.  
The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls;  
He watches from his mountain walls,  
And like a thunderbolt he falls.

—Tennyson



# FIELD NOTES

by ELTON FAWKS

## AUGUST 1970

**Northern Phalarope** — August 23 near Polo. **Mr. & Mrs. Ed Taylor, Kyte Creek Audubon Society.**

**Long-billed Dowitcher** — August 23-27. **Taylor.**

**Western Sandpiper** — August 27, 6 at Polo. **Taylor.**

**Yellow-headed Blackbird** — Immature found near Polo, August 27. **Taylor.**

## SEPTEMBER 1970

**Little Gull** — two Chicago reports in September. Reported in "Evanston-Northwestern Bird Calls."

**Cattle Egret** — last seen Sept. 28 at Plainfield; As many as 19. First found May 13. **Maryann Grossmann.** Also summer records near Peoria. **Mrs. Virginia Humphreys.**

**Glossy Ibis** — Sept. 13; a bird trapped, banded, and photographed by Illinois Department of Conservation near Cuba. **Ronald E. Pointer.**

**American Plover** — three Sept. 30 at Peoria. **Humphreys.**

**Black-bellied Plover** — Sept. 26 near Peoria. **Humphreys.**

**Dowitcher** — Sept. 30 near Peoria. **Humphreys.**

**Stilt Sandpiper** — Sept. 23 at Batavia. **Grossmann.**

**Northern Phalarope** — Sept. 19, Plainfield. **Grossmann.**

**Worm-eating Warbler** — Sept. 28, Erickson Forest Preserve. **Elaine Burstatte.**

**Blue-winged Warbler** — Two; also Golden-winged Warbler and Brewster's Warblers, Sept. 20, Erickson Forest Preserve. **Burstatte.**

**Black-throated Blue Warbler** — Sept. 18, Northwestern University; also 2 immatures on 19 and 20; 1 pair and 2 immatures, Sept. 28. **Burstatte.**

## OCTOBER 1970

**Surf Scoter** — Oct. 17 at Wilmette. **L. Balch;** also **Blume, Russell, Greenburg, Rosenbaum & Krowiec.**

**Peregrine** — Oct. 28. Evanston, **Evanston-Northwestern Bird Calls.**

**Franklin Gull** — Oct. 11, Wilmette. **Balch.**

**White-rumped Sandpiper** — Champaign. **Robert E. Greenberg.**

**Buff-breasted Sandpiper** — Oct. 16, Champaign. **Greenberg.**

**Red Crossbills** — a few Oct. 21 at Barstow. **Tri-City Bird Club.**

**Sprague's Pipit** — Oct. 27, Evanston Land Fill. **Balch** (supported by detailed data).

## NOVEMBER 1970

**Common Loon** — Nov. 3, five at Lake Matton, **William L. Anderson & Stanley L. Etter**; Nov. 8 Rock Island County, **Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Frink**; Nov. 13 at Polo. **Mr. & Mrs. Harry Shaw.**

**Red-throated Loon** — one Nov. 6 at Lock 13. **Shaws and Dr. Edward Greaves.**

**Horned Grebe** — Six Nov. 6 at Lock 13. On November 16, 25 plus were seen. **Shaws.**

**Surf Scoter** — Nov. 6 at Lock 13; two still there Nov. 13. **Shaws.**

**Common Scoter** — Nov. 16, 1 seen by **Shaws and William Sheperd & Don McFalls.**

**Long-billed Dowitcher** — four Nov. 6 at Lock 13. **Shaws**

**Dunlins** — 12 at Thomson, Nov. 6. **Shaws & Greaves.**

**Northern Phalarope** — Nov. 13 at Lock 13. **Shaws.**

**Bonapart Gull** — Nov. 15 at Lock 13. **Shaws.**

**Winter Wren** — Nov. 29, East Moline. **Elton Fawks.**

**Oregon Junco** — first season report Nov. 14 at East Moline. **David Rader.**

**Lapland Longspurs** — Nov. 8, 50, Rock Island County. **Frinks.**

**Snow Bunting** — two at Lock 13. November 6. **Shaws.**

## FIELD NOTES: Red-shouldered Hawk

I was netting and banding birds at Grand Detour Oct. 10-20. On Oct. 13 some Red-shouldered Hawks arrived and started to rob my nets. I moved then to Lowell Park about five miles (as a hawk flies) and in driving there, at one time I counted seven Red-shouldered Hawks — no scarcity at that time.

## FIELD NOTES: Osprey Sightings

One seen at Plainfield Sept. 25 by Maryann Grossmann, and on the 27th one found at Mason State Forest by Virginia Humphreys. In late September, one was reported in the Evanston Northwestern Bird Calls. Friends reported sightings to Jack Keegan with no dates except found last fall.

## FIELD NOTES:

## SUMMER RECORDS OF SUMMER TANAGER AND RED CROSSBILL

Summer Tanagers nested in 1969 & 1970 in Mason State Forest. Virginia Humphreys, Dr. Bjorklund, and others saw them all summer. Nest was found by Humphreys Sept. 27. Also, Red Crossbill flocks seen several times in Mason State Forest. Reported by Humphreys and Dr. Bjorklund. No nest mentioned as located.

## FIELD NOTES: THE DISGUSTED GULL

A Gull — out of a group on the Mississippi River Wing Dam — had a red fisherman's bobber.

He was chomping, chomping and chomping on this thing, then dabbled it into the water and chomped some more. Nothing happened so up into the air he went, about 20 feet. Then he dropped it, expecting it to drop on the hard surface of the dam. With a light wind it drifted into the water.

He picked it up again and did the same things over again, with it dropping into the water again. He dove down, grabbed that thing, and flew off in apparent disgust.

—Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Frink

### PRELIMINARY REPORT: ILLINOIS BREEDING BIRD SURVEY

The final report of the 1970 Illinois Breeding Bird Survey has been delayed due to a late return. The breakdown on the 31st route has not been received, but even the incomplete returns are interesting. Twenty-six persons participated in 1970 — covering 31 routes which is Illinois' best record to date. A total of 127 species were reported, with the most interesting reports coming from Southern Illinois where some of the more unusual species were recorded.

The rather remarkable north-south length of our state was evident with 17 species found only in the southern 1/3 of the state. Included in this group were: Little Blue Heron, Cattle Egret, Red-shoulder hawk, Chuck-will's widow, Western Kingbird, Fish Crow, Carolina Chickadee, Blue Grosbeak and several warblers including the Yellow-throated Warbler.

Observers are still needed in 26 counties particularly in the west-central portion of Illinois. Anyone interested in taking part in the 1971 version of this Department of the Interior project should contact the state co-ordinator: Maryann Grossmann, Route #1, Box 56, Plainfield, Ill. 60544 for additional information.

### FIELD NOTES: EAGLE SURVEY

Close to 500 bald eagles were sighted in Illinois, according to Jim Lockart, supervisor of Wildlife Resources for the Illinois Department of Conservation, during the annual mid-winter eagle inventory taken by the U.S. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, the Illinois Natural History Survey and the Illinois Department of Conservation.

The nation's bird-symbol was found to be mostly in the northern and central counties bordering the Mississippi river. A few were found in the central interior of the state. The grand birds tend to follow the large rivers during their migration through Illinois, Lockart said.

Calhoun County, northwest of St. Louis, reported the most eagles, 96 adult birds and 69 immatures.

The totals were 338 adult and 166 immature eagles throughout the state.

Lockart has pointed out that it is against state and federal laws to kill the bald eagle.

### FIELD NOTES: SHOREBIRD ACTIVITY, SEPTEMBER, 1971, WAUKEGAN

**Locality:** Settling basin of North Shore Sanitary District sewage treatment plant and nearby Lake Michigan beach.

**Dates:** Total of ten — August 30, Sept. 4, 5, 12, 13, 17, 19, 22, 26, 27  
Average duration 2½ hours, 90% at basin, 10% on beach.

**Weather:** See daily records for particulars. Strong cold front on 9-22, lesser one on 9-26. Heavy passerine movements on 9-22 and 27. Large numbers of shorebirds arrived on 9-5, with over 1000 individuals present. noticeable numbers departed on 9-22 and 26, with almost all gone on 9-27.

- Semipalmated Plover** — Present continuously through 9-27, when only 1 seen. Peak of about 25 on 9-5.
- Killdeer** — No comments.
- Golden Plover** — One on 9-19, three on 9-22. One possible on 9-5.
- Black-bellied Plover** — Numbers increased from 3 on 8-30 to peak of over 25 on 19th, then declined to 10 on 26th, none on 27th. 10 on 10-11.
- Ruddy Turnstone** — Second most abundant species throughout period, with maximum of over 75 individuals, declining to about 2 dozen on 26th, only 4 on 27th.
- Common Snipe** — Seen at other locations in period, but none noted here.
- Greater Yellowlegs** — One near beach, 9-5. Heard flying behind me, 9-17. More common at Lake Calumet area.
- Lesser Yellowlegs** — Continuously present in small numbers. Maximum of 10 on 9-5. 4 on 9-27 were gone by 9 a.m.
- Spotted Sandpiper** — Present in small numbers except none on 9-22, 26. Maximum of 10 on 5th.
- Knot** — From 1 to 4 seen every day except 4th, 17th, 26th.
- Pectoral Sandpiper** — Present in small numbers through 26th, with maximum of about 2 dozen on 9-5.
- White-rumped Sandpiper** — One individual present 17th through 22nd. (Apparently missed by the IAS Fall Campout group on the 20th, but I believe it was there; a difficult bird to identify. The white rump was almost never visible while the bird was on the ground, and the only time I saw it fly was when I stoned it.)
- Baird's Sandpiper** — At least three individuals present every day. Seven seen on 19th and 22nd.
- Least Sandpiper** — Present at beginning of period, with up to 20 on 9-5. Individuals also seen on 9-13, 19.
- Dunlin** — First seen on 12th (3). Two or three present after that, but 6 on 9-19.
- Short-billed Dowitcher** — Small numbers to 9-22. Maximum of 25 on 9-5. All individuals studied, but no Long-billed seen.
- Stilt Sandpiper** — One on 4th, 17th. Three on 19th, 1 on 22nd.
- Semipalmated Sandpiper** — Present in quite varying numbers. 50 on 5th, none on 13th, and less than 10 each day afterwards until gone on 27th. 1 on 10-11.
- Western Sandpiper** — One exhausted individual on beach, 8-30.
- Buff-breasted Sandpiper** — What I believe to be a single individual was present from 8-30 through 9-12. I have no reports that it was present before this period, but Charlie Clark saw this species at 103rd and Doty on 8-30, and at Evanston earlier in August. Three individuals present here on the 5th.
- Sanderling** — By far the most abundant species with hundreds present throughout the period until 9-27, when only about 50 were seen. Peak numbers were during the first two weeks.

— Lawrence Balch

## THE ILLINOIS AMERICAN BOTTOMS: SUMMER BIRDING AREA OF ILLINOIS

by G. MICHAEL FLEIG  
Curator of Birds, Brookfield Zoo

For a period of over five years (1961-1966), from the 15th of April to the 31st of August, I conducted extensive observations of the avifauna of the Illinois American bottom. This study area extends southward in Illinois from the Jefferson Barracks Bridge (Bypass 50) to Chester where the bluff joins the river, the eastern boundary being the bluff, the western the Mississippi River. The area is rich bottomland sparsely populated and extensively farmed. A levee one-half to one mile from the river prevents extensive flooding.

The study area is unique in that many birds of the southern swamplands are summer residents here. They include: the Mississippi Kite, Fish Crow, Black Vulture, White Ibis, Hooded Warbler, Cattle Egret, Snowy Egret, Common Egret, Black-crowned Night Heron, Yellow-crowned Night Heron, and Common Gallinule. Some casual visitants are Wood Stork, Glossy Ibis, Purple Gallinule, and White Pelican.

The limiting factor influencing the birds' arrival, departure, and term of residency is the availability of open water in swamps, marshlands, or mud flats. In years when water was available, but scarce, in the study area (but a severe drought in evidence in the southeastern United States), the bird population in the Heron rookeries grew and species heretofore unknown from this area appeared either in the early summer or during the post-breeding dispersal. In 1965 when water was abundant in the study area and also in the southeastern United States, populations were at a relative low.

It would be well to collate observational data with meteorological data of this area and that of the southeastern United States to learn the effects of drought on the distribution and population dispersal of those species which depend on water for their breeding cycle and survival. Also an attempt to collate annual fluctuations of Herons in a rookery with meteorological data. The Fults Island rookery contains anywhere from a few hundred to a thousand breeding birds, namely Little Blue Herons (*Florida c. caerulea*), Black-crowned Night Herons; Common Egrets; and a few pair of Snowy Egrets and Great Blue Herons (*Ardea herodias*). Cattle Egrets nested in only one year, although they are seen commonly and probably nest nearby. Hooded Warblers were common in 1962 but were rare and irregular in other years. Black Vultures were found uncommonly only in 1962. The nesting colony of Mississippi Kites is their northernmost range extension in the Mississippi Valley.

A swamp area of particular interest contains many plants characteristic of southern swamps, for example, *Hibiscus* sp., *Cephalanthus* sp.,

**Saururus** sp., an in concentrations unusual this far north. Since Buttonbush (**Cephalanthus** sp.) is a known food of the Wood Stork, could this perhaps explain the appearance of twenty-six birds during post-breeding dispersal in 1963?

At one time, a marshy area supported more than fifty pair of Common Gallinule. In following years, this marsh dried up almost completely and this population declined accordingly. Now the species is absent from the study area. If this marsh would fill suddenly, would the original Gallinule populations reappear suddenly or would they return gradually?

The reasons for the above phenomena are as yet unexplained and only more study will provide the answers.

Since 1966 other species of southern aspect have appeared, namely the Louisiana heron, and Scissor-tailed Flycatcher. Two flycatchers were seen during the summer of 1967 and possibly could have bred. The Louisiana heron was rather expected when it appeared in 1968. I predict that the Fulvous tree duck will be one of the next birds to appear because of its abundance in the southeast, great breeding potential, and history of invasion of new areas.

A field trip to this area by Chicago area residents about June 15 will be rewarding. The St. Louis Audubon Society can fill in with more details, should you be interested. It is also an excellent area in spring and fall for migrant shorebirds and waterfowl.

#### NEW LIFE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

Added this fall to the list of Life Members of the Illinois Audubon Society are **George Carapanos**, Chicago, a member since 1966; **Frances J. Carter**, Chicago, a member since 1952; **Alice M. Clark**, Woodstock, a member since 1963; **Mrs. Esther M. Cohen**, Glencoe, a member since 1969; **Charlotte Fanta**, Cicero, a member since 1970; **Mrs. Louis G. Flentge**, Prospect Heights, a member since 1960; **Eveline M. Forst**, Forest Park, a member since 1961; **Mrs. John S. Fosse**, Woodstock, a member since 1966; **Mrs. Garver Frazier**, Marshall, a member since 1955; **Lee L. Fullerton**, Hinsdale, a new member; **Ronald G. Hudak**, Chicago, a member since 1970; **George F. Krajecki**, Downers Grove, a member since 1969; **Patricia Linhart**, La Grange, a new member; **Michael J. Manley**, Davenport, Iowa, a new member; **Ellsworth A. Meineke**, Palatine, a new member; **Vera A. Meineke**, Palatine, a new member; **William R. Nace**, Peoria, a member since 1967; **Oliver Nickels**, Hinsdale, a new member; **Mrs. Alice Palmer**, Galesburg, a member since 1966; **Florence E. Perry**, Chicago, a member since 1965; **Mrs. Emma B. Pitcher**, Chicago, a member since 1967; **Joseph Pokorny**, Berwyn, a new member; **Mrs. Margaret Puterbaugh**, Urbana, a member since 1964; **Mrs. Colleen Tatner**, Chicago, a member since 1964; **John P. Wiet**, Chicago, a member since 1969; and **Norbert L. Ziemer**, Woodstock, a member since 1969.

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## The CHAPTER SYSTEM of the ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

### WHAT IS A CHAPTER?

A Chapter is simply any local club in which all members are also members of the Illinois Audubon Society. The IAS By-laws state: "Local Chapters may be established by vote of the Board of Directors upon receipt and approval of the local club's By-laws, dues schedule and membership list. The local club shall be known as ..... Chapter of the Illinois Audubon Society and agree to abide by the Society's By-laws. Each member of the Chapter shall pay annual dues to the Society." Clubs seeking Chapter status are usually local nature clubs, bird study groups or Audubon societies unaffiliated with other national organizations.

### BENEFITS of a CHAPTER of the ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

#### LOCAL CLUB IS OFFERED:

1. The added prestige of the Audubon name and association with the time-honored Audubon movement.
2. The added power and influence of a state Audubon Society. This is very helpful if club members are at all interested in nature and conservation affairs, whether in county, state or nation.
3. The more powerful voice of a large and statewide group recognized for its willingness to support local groups when called upon and involve itself in local affairs, no matter how small.
4. Publicity and membership resources of the Illinois Audubon Society. In particular, the Illinois Audubon Society transmits the names of Illinois Audubon Society members living within the local Chapter's membership area.
5. The state Society's resources of educational materials and technical assistance.
6. The opportunity to exchange ideas, planning steps and program resources with other nature groups through special information sheets, contact and communication with other nature groups.
7. Assurance of a strong position and the possibility of leadership in the state Society through close communication with and representation on the Board of Directors of the Illinois Audubon Society.
8. The satisfaction of being an important part of a bigger program.
9. Contact with leading ornithologists and naturalists offering privileges unavailable to individuals, and access to areas closed to the general public.
10. An even greater exposure to the pleasures of a popular hobby, and a wider acquaintance among its devotees.
11. A more active interest and opportunity to participate in endeavors that affect birdlife and nature in general.
12. Members who are "sold" on bird and nature study and conservation and the importance of organized groups interested in these aims. They will be more informed, enlightened, active and naturally more valuable to the local club as workers and leaders.

#### EACH INDIVIDUAL benefits:

1. Becomes a member of the Illinois Audubon Society and a local organization with one dues payment.

2. Receives Illinois Audubon Society membership benefits: The quarterly BULLETIN which emphasizes bird study and natural history; the NEWSLETTER which outlines current conservation campaigns plus programs and ideas of other clubs; the opportunity to attend the Illinois Audubon Society annual meeting and campout; a card signifying membership in the oldest ornithological society in the midwest.

3. Is kept well-supplied with up-to-date information on conservation affairs, whether local, state or national, through the Society publications and other occasional releases and correspondence.

4. Receives local club benefits such as meetings, trips, newsletter; the enjoyment of pursuing a hobby with kindred spirits; the opportunity to learn about the local area and its resources.

5. Will find his knowledge of birds and nature increased, his appreciation enhanced and his interest strengthened.

### **IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN ORGANIZING A LOCAL AUDUBON CLUB**

The Illinois Audubon Society offers you the opportunity of organizing as a Chapter. The Chapter plan works like this:

Each new member pays annual dues to the IAS as well as to the local club. This means that he would pay \$5 for active membership in the IAS, plus whatever dues the local club wished to establish. This can be done with one check made out to the local chapter. The local club sets its own dues schedule, collects the money, then turns in the proper portion to the IAS. This is easier for the local chapter, gives it better control and contact with new members.

IAS membership classes presently are: Supporting, \$25; Contributing, \$10; Family, \$7.50; Active, \$5. Junior membership at \$3 has recently been added to encourage youngsters through high school age. It is expected that the chapters will produce most Junior members because of the local programs offered, such as local field trips, "experts" to guide and teach, group fellowship, sources for information.

The local Chapter dues can be added to ANY of the IAS dues classes.

In return the member receives full benefits of membership in both state and local groups.

### **STARTING A CHAPTER GIVES ORGANIZERS THESE BENEFITS:**

1. You can benefit by the IAS's experience in the line of organizing new groups. The IAS has helped or watched local groups follow many different patterns, face various problems in organizing. Its guidance should help you avoid certain pitfalls.

2. The IAS offers "model By-laws" and practical suggestions. You can follow step-by-step plans instead of wondering if each successive move is the right one.

3. The IAS office can give you the names of IAS members living in your prospective Chapter area, so that before your first meeting you can have a strong core of members ready and waiting.

### **HOW YOUR CLUB CAN BECOME AN IAS CHAPTER**

The Chapter System is aimed at helping local groups realize their fullest potential and work most effectively at the local level. It seeks to develop the conservation cause and Audubon movement in Illinois by building a

network of strong clubs held together in aims and action by the coordination of the state Society.

A Chapter agrees to adhere to and advance the IAS aims. Its operating territory and By-laws must not be in conflict with the IAS or any other Chapter. The IAS Extension Director will advise on this. The IAS By-laws and suggested Chapter By-laws will be sent any interested group or person.

#### **ANY LOCAL CLUB MAY ATTAIN CHAPTER STATUS IN THIS WAY**

1. A simple majority of present local club membership votes to become a chapter.

2. A simple majority must be or become IAS members in good standing.

3. No new local members may be received in the Chapter.

4. It is expected that the minority retained as "local members" will see the advantages of dual membership and become members of the IAS.

#### **FINANCIAL MECHANICS:**

The IAS Chapter sets its own local dues, adds IAS dues classes to this. The chapter treasurer collects all dues and is responsible for sending these to the IAS treasurer. This gives an added responsibility to the chapter treasurer for keeping dues and address records correct and current, but we feel that the chapter is thus given an added freedom, independence and a direct control over its own affairs. Action is initiated at the local level, where the primary allegiance is usually found.

#### **ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY'S RELATIONSHIP TO NATIONAL AUDUBON:**

As a state affiliate the IAS enjoys a close relationship to the National Audubon Society although it is separately organized, and in fact, was founded prior to the National Audubon Society.

IAS leaders are well known and respected by national officers and workers.

All NAS information aids are directly channelled to IAS leaders. Thus, the NAS publications, Leader's Guides, as well as the IAS quarterly Bulletin, Newsletter and special directives are all used to keep IAS members informed. In this way, IAS chapter members are as well served on national issues and better served on the state and local level.

#### **"CASE HISTORIES"**

We hear again and again of local club problems: how to increase membership, attract workers, carry on worthwhile projects, stir up interest. Many of the Illinois nature clubs are facing real lethargy. Yet we know there is a general public interest in Audubon aims.

Our chapters are all different, each reflecting the character of the area it serves. Since the chapter system was established in '65, twelve have been organized and all are "going strong." During this same period many local clubs have sprung up, then languished or died out. How many clubs do you know that are enjoying a surge of success? Here are some facts we think indicative. You decide.

CHAPTER #1 — LAKE-COOK: (See Dec. '65 Bulletin): Its establishment in September '65 helped the planning of the chapter system. It was

organized as a Chapter, to meet monthly for a more or less "formal" evening program. It has continued to be most successful with a vigorous membership producing several IAS officers, including the present IAS president.

#2 — McHENRY COUNTY: (See Mar. '66 Bulletin): Began as a local bird club, featuring monthly field trips. It developed successfully and steadily for three years, then made a smooth "switch-over." When it voted unanimously to become a chapter, Lake-Cook helped set up a membership drive. People who had not joined, because they could not attend field trips, were attracted by the added benefits. The appeal of the Audubon name and "cause" drew more. Membership increased in four months from 80 to 132! And the only added appeal was the tie-up with the state Audubon Society.

#3 — KANE COUNTY: (See Dec. '66 Bulletin): Two people asked if the IAS could help start a local club to study birds in their natural habitat. IAS contacted its members in the area and about three people began spreading the word in July. By August 49 had responded. After the first field trip in September (33 attending), they had 35 paid-up members. By October about 80 people had indicated interest. McHenry County continued the "good neighbor" policy of the chapters by lending advisors until Kane was self-sufficient and strong.

#4 — LINCOLN TRAIL: An enthusiastic group was set to organize a local nature society and decided upon the IAS Chapter route. Their development has been smooth and successful from the start. Along with #6, RIDGEWAY, a long-time bird club that found new impetus and interest by changing to a chapter, they are giving southeastern Illinois a new and strong Audubon voice.

### HOW TO ESTABLISH A CHAPTER of the I.A.S.

#### PRELIMINARY:

1. Write IAS Regional Office, 1017 Burlington Avenue, Downers Grove 60515, for names of all IAS members living in proposed chapter membership area.

2. Contact (by telephone, form letter, informal note) anyone who might be interested — members of conservation or nature groups, youth leaders, etc.

3. Arrange for public meeting place (church, school, community center, library, YMCA).

#### PUBLICITY:

1. Send notice to all newspapers and radio stations serving area. If you can get TWO notices about two weeks apart, it makes a greater impact and allows time for response to each.

Facts to include: Brief IAS history, emphasizing conservation achievements, impressive statistics (one of oldest ornithological societies in US, oldest and largest in midwest); general purpose of chapter, reason it is needed in area, its possible aims and activities; day, date, time, place of tentative program.

The more local names you can use, the more friends you'll interest. Always list at least one name with address or phone (check newspaper policy) so that interested readers can respond to someone. If possible list local organizers in their hometown paper (e.g., for Dixon Telegraph use name of person from Dixon).

2. Same type notice can be sent to potential organizers or members.

3. Copies of this notice can be placed in public buildings or stores. Remember this is the best, perhaps ONLY time to really "spread the word," let people know Audubon.

**FIRST MEETING:**

1. Arrange for greeters at door. Use name tags. List towns on tags too.  
2. Register all attendees with names and addresses. Keep ALL facts for follow-up.

3. Display table of IAS literature and hand-out material. (Available from IAS Office, 1017 Burlington Avenue, Downers Grove 60515 on request.)

**MEETING OUTLINE:**

Begin not more than 10 minutes late if possible.

5-10 min: Introductory. Ask where folks are from, how they happened to come, maybe tell how you first joined Audubon club.

20-30 min: Slides or movie. IAS speakers, films are available.

**BUSINESS:** Presentation of chapter proposal. Allow question and answer time. If you are not thoroughly familiar with the IAS chapter system and perhaps other chapters, IAS personnel will be available to help make this presentation.....

Why we are interested in starting an Audubon chapter: companionship while pursuing common hobby; need to place conservationist pressure on public officials, educate public, support worthy legislation, locally and nationally.

**Mechanics:** What is a chapter? Dues: (suggest \$1 or \$2 local and IAS dues).

Choose temporary committee or officers. (Temporary chairman, vice-chairman, secretary-treasurer, perhaps publicity chairman). "Volunteers are welcome to serve as temporary officers to call next meeting. At other meetings, many stepped forth to fill these posts." This temporary committee will work out details of organization, perhaps set up By-laws or nominations. They will plan, call second meeting.

Before meeting ends, present group might decide best meeting time for future.

**FOLLOW-UP:**

Don't lose impetus while first enthusiasm is running high. Keep after prospects, keep up publicity, follow up all leads on possible members. The "word of mouth" campaign is, after all, the best member-getter, but hesitant prospects can easily be lost without encouragement.

The IAS extension division has developed guides such as suggested by-laws, publicity hints, IAS background material for publicity, project & program ideas, etc. Most chapters have their own Newsletters and exchange with all other chapters and IAS affiliated clubs.

**Present Chapters:** No. 1: Lake & Cook County. No. 2: McHenry County. No. 3: Kane County. No. 4: (Southwest) St. Clair, Madison, Jersey. No. 5: (Lincoln Trail) Clark County. No. 6: (Ridgway) Richland County. No. 7: (Fox Valley) South Kane County. No. 8: (Kyte Creek) Ogle County. No. 9: (Kaskaskia) Clinton, Washington, Marion County. No. 10: (Southern Illinois) Jackson, Williamson, Union, etc. No. 11: (Fort Chartres) Randolph. No. 12: Will County.

Prepared by  
Mrs. Kenneth V. Fiske  
V. P. Extension, '65-'70

## NEW MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

\*Denotes Family Member;

\*\*Contributing Member and \*\*\*Supporting Member

Stella Ackemann, Elgin

\*Mr. &amp; Mrs. Ricardo Altieri, Joliet

Roger W. Baird, Chicago

Mrs. Roy L. Batozech, Joliet

H. K. Becker, La Grange Park

\*Joseph Benson, Chicago

Josephine Bergetz, Des Plaines

Mrs. William J. Billows, Burbank

David Bishop, Pekin

Robinson Bosworth, III, Winnetka

Eloise Brady, St. Charles

\*\*Mrs. Gardner Brown, Lake Forest

\*\*Victor L. Brown, Elmhurst

Marilyn R. Bruck, Evergreen Park

\*\*Alfred W. Bull, Hinsdale

Aloysius Bylski, Chicago

Marcella Campbell, Rock Island

\*\*Anne G. Carter, Chicago

\*\*R. B. Cartwright, La Grange

\*Mr. &amp; Mrs. S. Thomas Cidell, Brookfield

\*Mr. &amp; Mrs. Kenneth L. Clark, Woodstock

Mrs. Dorothy G. Coates, Oak Park

Patricia W. Colin, Oak Park

Angela Colletti, Chicago

\*Mrs. Valery C. Copley, Chicago

Betty Cossiboin, Bellwood

John F. Cuneo, Libertyville

Raynard Darnstadt, Lyons

\*\*William A. Davis, Downers Grove

Mrs. Virginia C. Davran, Chicago

Rev. O. E. Doesken, Royal

B. P. Douglass, Winnetka

Elaine J. Dudonis, Cicero

Michael Elden, Des Plaines

Mrs. Harold F. Enright, Oak Park

\*R. C. Erickson, Glencoe

\*\*Walter Farnham, Winnetka

Mrs. John Fennelly, Lake Forest

\*Mr. &amp; Mrs. Jack Fitzgerald, Joliet

\*Harold A. Fredrickson Family, Chicago

\*Mr. &amp; Mrs. David Frey, Woodstock

\*Mr. &amp; Mrs. LeRoy Gardner, Marshall

Mrs. Roger S. Gavin, Elmhurst

G. F. Gerk, Jr., Chicago

Mrs. Richard H. Gilbert, West Chicago

Edwin H. Goerges, Western Springs

Harold Green, Worth

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## Strip-Mine Reclamation Ponds Attract New Waterfowl Flocks

The restoration of mined-out coal-producing areas in the heart of Illinois' corn country is gradually showing increased wildlife benefits, says E. E. Filer, supervisor of the surface-mined land reclamation section of the Illinois Department of Conservation.

"Nearly 65,000 mallards were in duck and goose flocks at strip mine ponds in December in Knox and Fulton counties," Filer said. "Counts of waterfowl in these areas are now of sufficient importance to be included in the weekly aerial surveys of Frank C. Bellrose, Illinois Natural History Survey biologist."

The big concentration of mallards was on ponds of the Peabody Coal Co., northwest of Farmington, where 50,000 of the species were reported along with several hundred black ducks, 700 Canada geese and 200 Richardson's geese, a smaller sub-species of the Canada.

Ponds in diggings on the Wier farm held 9,500 mallards; at the Banner Mine of United Electric Co. there were 3,700; at Buckheart Mine of United Electric, 1,000, and on the Gale farm, 800 of the species.

Location of these scattered mine ponds, around Canton, is in the area being developed as habitat and a possible nesting area for the Giant Canada goose, according to George Arthur, conservation department waterfowl biologist.

## BOOK REVIEWS

**LIFE AND DEATH OF A SALT MARSH. By John and Mildred Teal.****50 drawings, charts and end-paper maps by Richard G. Fish.****270 pages. Little, Brown and Company (hard cover).****1969 Audubon/Ballantine (paperback). 1970 \$1.25.****One of set of 4 books, \$4.50, if ordered from Service Department,  
National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Ave., New York 10028.**

This reviewer ashamedly admits that he never had much interest in marshes, although in long ago memory was a spectacular trip via inter-city bus through a New Jersey salt marsh. His attitude no doubt has not been different than that of the great majority who associate marshes mainly with noxious insects and nauseating odors.

This brilliant book by the husband-and-wife Teals was, therefore, to use an inadequate term, an "eye opener." It is highly recommended to every conservationist, whether knowledgeable or just as ignorant as we were.

From the introduction, "this book is about the marshes of the East Coast of North America: how they were formed; why they continue to exist; the interplay of plants and animals; and the effect of that influential animal, man."

Some chapters in the "Ecology of Salt Marshes" section will be skipped by readers not greatly interested in geography, geology or biology. No conservationist though should skip the chapters under "Marsh Conservation." There he will learn the extent of "human destruction of marshes," the number, size and location of those that remain, by state from Maine, which has one, to Florida with 35, of which most are mangrove swamps. This clearly indicates the advance of industry and the oppression of population.

The value of marshes, from economic, educational, recreational and aesthetic viewpoints is inestimable. Not only are they resting, feeding and in some cases nesting grounds for shorebirds, migratory waterfowl and even "song birds," as is generally known, but homes, breeding grounds and food reserves for many fish and other aquatic denizens of both sea and river varieties. In addition, there are furnished habitats for myriad mollusks, including oysters and clams, for crustaceans such as lobsters and shrimp—all valuable in commerce and for sport—plus the nearly priceless reptile, the diamond-backed terrapin, and during phases of their life-cycle a variety of amphibians, notably frogs for gourmets. Add to all this: the nurture of a host of mammals necessary to the ecology if not to the economy, muskrats and raccoons to name but two.

The first section of "Life and Death" which gives the book its title and of which a condensed version has appeared in Audubon Magazine, is a dramatic story of a specific marsh told under chapter headings: "Birth," "Invasion," "Civilization" and "Death." The marsh chosen is a typical one—whether an actual or a fictitious one does not matter—owned and lived on by six generations of a family to which the authors have given the name "Deacon" over a period that spanned parts of three centuries.

Actually in the chapter, "Birth," the history of this marsh goes back to its formation in glacial times. "Invasion" tells of its use, but not abuse, by Indians. "Civilization" relates the sorry story of market hunting of shorebirds; of destruction of the terrain by machines to harvest hay; of

ravages by trade, ship-borne in the earlier days, which demanded dredging, draining and channel straightening (as of course today, though accelerated). At the same time occurred the near elimination of mammals, birds and reptiles by sport in addition to commercial shooting, trapping and "night-bagging." Only late in the nineteenth century did some state laws prohibit night capture of birds and slaughter "at any time except in spring and fall." Then some were near extinction.

Later came the destruction of habitat for cattle and sheep grazing, hog pasturing, and then plow and harvester farming. In due course, resort and residential housing came, and, at last, industry!

The "Death" chapter follows the nearly universal course of DDT treatment of mosquitos, spraying of weed killers, the inevitable run-off of farm fertilizers; then the building of marinas, with deeper dredging and higher spoils piles, restriction of tide flow by bridges, and as urbanization pressures encroached, pollution by liquid sewage and dumping of solid wastes.

At last came a "contractor" who wanted the site for an industrial park. The property was put up for sale. "The history of the marsh was over . . . to scores of animal species it had meant life. To the Indians it had meant food. To the first Deacon, it meant open space, a grassland in the wilderness, and sweet ground on which to found a dynasty. To the last Deacon, it meant money!"

Although not in the book, we append this verse by Gerard Manley Hopkins:

"What would the world be, once bereft  
Of wet and wilderness? Let them be left,  
O let them be left, wilderness and wet:  
Long live the weeds and the wilderness yet."

—Ray M. Barron

### **A GUIDE TO THE BIRDS OF SOUTH AMERICA.**

by Rodolphe Meyer de Schauensee

Livingston Publishing Co., 18 Hampstead Circle, Wynnewood, Pa. 19096.

470 pages. \$20.00. 1970. Illustrated.

Over 2,900 species of birds of our southern continent are listed in this new guide. The author is Curator of Birds at the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. He suggests that though birds have been studied in South America for more than two centuries, the avifauna still present a tremendous challenge to the ornithologist. Evidently, little is known about their behavior and food habits. The continent suffers from a lack of Audubon clubs and natural history societies.

Each family is given a short account, usually limited to a paragraph or two. Brief paragraphs are given to each species: the first describes the bird, the second indicates its range.

Fifty plates in both color and black and white add value to the book, for at least one member of each family is shown; however, only a little more than one-fourth of the species are illustrated. The work of illustrating the book was neatly divided: thirty plates were done by John R. Quinn. He depicted birds found chiefly in the south. The balance of the work was done by Earl Poole, portraying birds found in the north. Dr. George M. Sutton is credited with drawings of 22 species.

—Raymond Mostek

**SONGBIRDS IN YOUR GARDEN.** By John K. Terres.  
Thomas Crowell Co., New York. 256 pages. Illustrated.

This is an expanded, deluxe edition — quite big (7x10"), and illustrated by Matthew Kalmenoff, and it's currently being promoted by garden clubs. You'll enjoy the delightful anecdotes that enrich the wealth of detail on how to fill your yard and garden with song and color.

One clever man saw crossbills swarm over a ruined building, pecking at the crumbling mortar, so he pounded up a lot of this mortar and scattered it on trampled-down snow in his own garden. He had crossbills eating it every day for weeks — apparently famished for the calcium, lime and grit.

Nine pairs of barn swallows took white chicken feathers on the wing from the upstairs window of a farm invalid who speeded her recovery by the facination of helping the nesting birds. Another man put up 98 nest boxes and won 60 pairs of tree swallows one spring. Others found out that young cardinals like walnut meats; catbirds enjoy raisins; orioles love half an orange impaled to your feeding shelf, and blue jays will eat the skins of baked potatoes. A book rich with good advice, and practical illustrations on nesting boxes and plantings, bird baths winter and summer, "Songbirds In Your Garden" will give you the do's and don'ts of attracting birds and beauty just beyond your doorstep.

— Betty Groth

**ILLINOIS BIRDS: Mimidae**

By Richard Graber, Jean Graber, and Ethelyn Kirk.  
Biological Notes No. 68, Ill. Natural History Survey, 1970.

It may surprise many people to learn that comparatively little is known about Illinois birds and especially scant quantitative information is available. Understanding of bird populations, their seasonal and yearly fluctuations and migrations is little advanced over what it was about a century ago when Robert Ridgway first started his studies of Illinois birds.

Accelerating changes in the land have brought us to a potentially precarious ecological state with which we are ill-prepared to deal or even to assess. We need to know more than simply what animals and plants occur in Illinois. We need answers to many questions — questions about the distribution of populations, their reproductive potentials and food habits, their energy and habitat requirements, their migration routes, and ultimately their ecological relationships to every other part of the environment. The answers will come for the birds of Illinois through the efforts of many dedicated students of all ages throughout the state.

The INHS has published the first part of a series of reports on Illinois Birds (Biological Note No. 68, September 1970). This first part deals with the family Mimidae (mocking birds, catbirds and thrashers) and was prepared by Richard R. Graber, Jean W. Graber, and Ethelyn Kirk. This paper, like those to follow, attempts to summarize what has been recorded about Illinois birds. The series includes exhaustive information culled from the literature as well as significant studies on migrations, population sizes, breeding, overwintering, and food habits discovered through the research efforts of the authors. To illustrate the magnitude of the literature search, the authors perused about 1,500 references for the family Mimidae alone.

The paper is well-illustrated with photographs of birds and nests, and

with maps of distributions and migration routes. Much of the quantitative data is summarized in graphs so as to be readily assimilated. Copies are available upon request from the Illinois Natural History Survey, Natural Resources Building, Urbana, Ill. 61801.

**TREES & SHRUBS.** By R.E. and C.R. Harrison (Know Your Garden Series). Tuttle & Co., Rutland, Vermont. 199 pages, 582 color plates. \$12.50.

As I turned the pages of this book, and viewed 582 plants of New Zealand, I speculated about the great charm of the country and what a delight it must be to live in this part of the world with such a great variety of flowering plants. The pages remind me of some of the better flower catalogs with lovely color prints. Because the authors are in the nursery business, perhaps they chose a format which is so comparable.

The plants are shown in alphabetical order according to the generic names, with an index which includes the common names. Many of these plants grow in temperate regions around the world, thus extending the usefulness of this book to readers in Illinois. Many familiar hardy species appear, plus many unfamiliar ones which could be offered for sale here in the future, though the authors give no information concerning their availability. The serious gardener would find the book enjoyable, particularly if he enjoys growing something new.

—Mrs. I. L. Mostek

**SWANS and WILD GESE.** By Edwin A. Mason; Illustrated by Marie Bohlen. Follett Publishing Company, 201 N. Wells St., Chicago 60603.

This book would make an ideal gift for young people interested in the outdoors. The text is very informative, offering a good presentation in proper waterfowl terminology. The illustrations are life-like, permitting easy field identification by the young reader.

—Sally Greco

**BIRDS OF ASIA.** Illustrations from the Lithographs of John Gould.

Text by Abram Rutgers. 1969. \$15.00. 321 pages.

Taplinger Publishing Co. 29 East 10th St., New York 10003.

Few Americans have ever heard of the great British lithographer, John Gould, who lived a hearty life from 1804 to 1881. Ornithologist, traveler, artist, his massive works fill 41 folio volumes. The Taplinger Publishing House has reminded bird watchers of his excellent work with the publication of this excellent volume which first appeared in 1886. The text has been rendered by Dutch ornithologist Abram Rutgers. It is extremely convenient to the reader to have the text appear on a single page opposite these first-class illustrations.

Gould did not see every bird in the wild. For example, the Caspian Snowcock—found in eastern Turkey and Armenia—was studied in the London Zoo. He never saw a live Chinese Quail, a bird of the grassland and brush. The Birds of Europe, Birds of Australia, Birds of New Guinea, and the Birds of South America, make up the balance of the series. A delightful exercise to the reader is to choose a favorite among these gaily-colored birds.

—Raymond Mostek

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## THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

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The Society was organized seventy one years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed — since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents of all walks of life are invited to join the IAS in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation, as well as in the Society's cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

Headquarters of the Illinois Audubon Society are in the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 60605, where public lectures are held. Individual and group membership support is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

Patron	\$1,000
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New and/or renewal membership applications to the Society, as well as change of address notices, should be sent to Illinois Audubon Society Regional Headquarters, 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE & MANUSCRIPTS should be directed to the editor, D. W. Bennett, 49 Valley Road, Highland Park, Ill. 60035.

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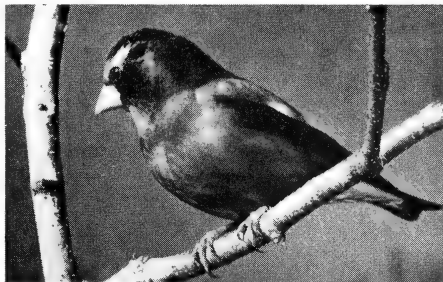
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## ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill. 60605

Number 158

June 1971



### **Some Observations From The President's Viewpoint:**

As I start my second year in this office, I would like to share with you some of my thoughts and observations, and how, together, we can continue and increase the viability of our Society.

One apparent need is to make IAS, in spirit and in action, truly a statewide organization. This is being done, first by holding the Board of Directors meetings in various localities and devoting more time to each meeting. Then, regional meetings are being planned where it will be more convenient for members to gather and share their views. The first such was held in Centralia. It was rewarding, and hopefully will be the pattern for similar meetings elsewhere.

Members get more out of IAS by belonging to a Chapter. There are many areas where they should be started. Here, the help of our members is vital. Let us know of your interest.

Size means strength in conservation activities. Therefore, it is vital to increase our membership. All it takes to get a new member is just a friendly word. In recognition of our 75th Anniversary next year we are setting a goal of 5,000 members. It would be wonderful if each of our present members would get just one new member now. We would reach our goal beforehand, and then we could set our sights for an additional 5,000 in 1972. A voice of 10,000 in Illinois would be listened to.

It is a gratifying experience to work with so many dedicated people in IAS. It is hoped that in this year, I will have the opportunity of meeting so many more of our members.

— Charles Lappen

## VANISHED AND ENDANGERED BIRDS OF ILLINOIS: A NEW 'BLACK LIST' and 'RED LIST'

by WILLIAM G. GEORGE  
Professor of Zoology  
Southern Illinois University

Bill George, zoologist and ornithologist at SIU in Carbondale, Ill., became president of the Southern Illinois Chapter of IAS when it was organized a year ago. He has contributed other major manuscripts to THE AUDUBON BULLETIN in recent years. Here, he presents an unprecedented challenge to the Society membership and to all state conservationists.

At the annual meeting of the Illinois Audubon Society in May, 1970, I outlined the need for two Illinois lists of birds: (1) a "BLACK LIST", enumerating species which formerly reproduced in this state and now do not, either because they have become extinct or have been extirpated as breeding Illinois populations, and (2) a "RED LIST", enumerating species which still reproduce in Illinois but in very limited numbers and hence are "endangered."

These lists—compiled with the help of informants and with encouragement of the Board of Directors of the Society—follow. The hope is the lists may enable local chapters to focus attention both on the avian heritage already lost by Illinois, and on the avian heritage now threatened.

Information of great value and indispensability was contributed by William J. Beecher, Charles Clark, Peter Dring, Elton Fawks, Jean Graber, Robert Graber, Vernon Kleen, Edward Lace, Peter Peterson, Russel Riepe and John Schwegman.

I did not seek their guidance on the final allocation of species to the lists; that responsibility befell me alone. It is owing to my informants' knowledge of Illinois wildlife, however, that both lists appear adequate for the moment.

## BLACK LIST

**Common Loon** (*Gavia immer*)  
**Anhinga** (*Anhinga anhinga*)  
**Swallow-tailed Kite** (*Elanoides forficatus*)  
**Swainson's Hawk** (*Buteo swainsoni*)  
**Golden Eagle** (*Aquila chrysaetos*)  
**Peregrine Falcon** (*Falco peregrinus*)  
**Sharp-tailed Grouse** (*Pedioecetes phasianellus*),  
**Whooping Crane** (*Grus americana*)  
**Sandhill Crane** (*Grus canadensis*)  
**Purple Gallinule** (*Porphyryla martinica*)  
**Piping Plover** (*Charadrius melodus*)  
**Long-billed Curlew** (*Numenius americanus*)  
\* **Passenger Pigeon** (*Ectopistes migratorius*)  
\* **Carolina Parakeet** (*Conuropsis carolinensis*)  
**Ivory-billed Woodpecker**  
(*Campephilus principalis*)  
**Bachman's Warbler** (*Vermivora bachmanii*)

\*Extinct species

## RED LIST

**Double-crested Cormorant**  
(*Phalacrocorax auritus*)  
**Pintail** (*Anas acuta*)  
**Shoveller** (*Spatula clypeata*)  
**Hooded Merganser** (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)  
**Mississippi Kite** (*Ictinia mississippiensis*)  
**Sharp-shinned Hawk** (*Accipiter striatus*)  
**Cooper's Hawk** (*Accipiter cooperi*)  
**Bald Eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)  
**Osprey** (*Pandion haliaetus*)  
**Ruffed Grouse** (*Bonasa umbellus*)  
**Greater Prairie Chicken** (*Tympanuchus cupido*)  
**Yellow Rail** (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*)  
**Black Rail** (*Laterallus jamaicensis*)  
**Wilson's Phalarope** (*Steganopus tricolor*)  
**Least Tern** (*Sterna albifrons*)  
**Least Flycatcher** (*Empidonax minimus*)  
**Red-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta canadensis*)  
**Brown Creeper** (*Certhia familiaris*)  
**Solitary Vireo** (*Vireo solitarius*)  
**Black-and-White Warbler** (*Mniotilta varia*)  
**Swainson's Warbler** (*Limnothlypis swainsonii*)  
**Golden-winged Warbler**  
(*Vermivora chrysoptera*)  
**Nashville Warbler** (*Vermivora ruficapilla*)  
**Yellow-headed Blackbird**  
(*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*)  
**LeConte's Sparrow** (*Passerherbulus caudacutus*)  
**Bachman's Sparrow** (*Aimophila aestivalis*)  
**Clay-colored Sparrow** (*Spizella pallida*)

**"Formulation of these lists was joyless — requiring study of depressing remarks on status of species."**

Formulation of the lists, as may be imagined, was a joyless process, requiring the study of a lengthy series of depressing remarks on the status of the species in the literature. Birds were placed on the "Black List" almost automatically if a reliable authority, such as the American Ornithologists' Union (in the Fifth Edition of the Check-list of North American Birds) declared Illinois as a "former" part of a species' breeding range.

However, despite numerous references indicating their extirpation in Illinois, the Ruffed Grouse, Yellow Rail, Black Rail, Solitary Vireo, LeConte's Sparrow and Clay-colored Sparrow were allocated to the "Red List" instead of the "Black List," since it was thought that demonstration of their total disappearance as breeding birds in the state remains less than conclusive.

A public relations problem arose in respect to one species, the Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), formerly extirpated in the state and now reintroduced. Readers, noting its absence from both lists, may complain that because the present birds combine domestic and wild strains, and thus yield an imperfect substitute for the vanished population, the Turkey belongs on the Black List. The apostate view adopted herein aims at avoiding fruitless disputes with persons who resist the persuasion of scientific facts. Moreover, since the introduced birds are subject to a legal hunting season, it was deemed judicious to omit the Turkey from the Red List; this position in turn is balanced by a decision to add the species to the Black List if the present birds fail to persist.

Bachman's Warbler appears on the Black List even though not mentioned as an Illinois breeding bird in the AOU Check-List or elsewhere in the literature. The reason for its inclusion is sound and will be made known in due course by Robert and Jean Graber.

My informants offered a number of hesitant and many tentative opinions on some species, and understandably so, for the plain fact is that our knowledge of certain populations is unsatisfactory, and revision of the lists will be required as more information becomes available. At present the Red-Listed birds fall into several categories, as follows.

#### **CURRENT STATUS WELL-ESTABLISHED:**

(1) **Double-crested Cormorant, Bald Eagle and Osprey.** Former uncommon summer residents,

now declining in Illinois and throughout their range owing to effects of DDT. The latter two species have reached the near vanishing point as nesting birds in Illinois.

(2) **Cooper's Hawk** and **Sharp-shinned Hawk**. Former common permanent residents in Illinois, now rare in the state and elsewhere; cause(s) of the decline remain undetermined.

(3) **Hooded Merganser**, **Wilson's Phalarope** and **Yellow-headed Blackbird**. Summer residents, now on decline owing to destruction of nesting habitats. (The **Pintail** and **Shoveller** may belong in this group.)

(4) **Greater Prairie Chicken**. A former common permanent resident and a victim of habitat destruction; vanishing except in sanctuaries.

(5) **Swainson's Warbler**. A rare summer resident, the entire known Illinois population consisting of a few pairs inhabiting the canebrake along Cave Creek near Pomona, Jackson County.

#### CURRENT STATUS UNCERTAIN:

(1) **Mississippi Kite**. A former summer resident in the south, now making a comeback and presumably again nests in numbers in the southern and perhaps central parts of Illinois near the Mississippi River.

(2) **Ruffed Grouse**. Seventy-five years ago Robert Ridgway was able to write of this species, "It is found throughout the State in wooded districts, becoming more rare southward. It is uncommon in the vicinity of Mount Carmel and is growing less so as the woods become cleared." There now seems exceedingly little reason to believe that this grouse persists in Illinois, except possibly as a successful reintroduction in places like Lusk Creek.

(3) **Yellow Rail**. A few lingering remnants of former rare breeding populations might be revealed by a careful combing of suitable habitats, if such habitats (lush grassy places near clear lagoons) still exist. The AOU Check-List indicates the species has vanished as a breeding Illinois bird.

(4) **Black Rail**. The AOU Check-List comments on this obscure inhabitant of marshes as having "formerly (bred) in Illinois (Calumet River, Philo)." As with the previous-named species, a combing of suitable habitats might reveal a few birds. Whether such habitats still exist, however, is doubtful.

**"Our knowledge of certain populations is unsatisfactory, and lists revisions will be required."**

**"Unquestionably,  
Illinois has lost many  
species, while gaining  
only a few."**

(5) **Least Flycatcher.** Some breeding pairs evidently still persist near Warsaw.

(6) **Red-breasted Nuthatch.** A few birds continue to nest in the northern part of the state, as at Sterling.

(7) **Brown Creeper.** Nesting pairs occur at Crab Orchard Lake, Williamson County, and in Allerton Park, Piatt County, and no doubt elsewhere. These creepers constitute one of the most interesting midwestern populations of birds, possibly representing an undescribed form, physiologically and perhaps even morphologically distinct from the coniferous-forest breeding populations north of Illinois. The biology of our Illinois birds is almost entirely unknown, and knowledge of their habits is limited to the observation that scattered pairs nest in floodplain deciduous forest and cypress swamps from central Illinois southward—into southeastern Missouri and probably northwestern Kentucky. The existence of the population apparently was first demonstrated about 75 years ago by Otto Widman, who discovered nesting birds in or near cypress swamps in Missouri. The AOU Check-List does not refer to nesting creepers in either Illinois or Missouri.

(8) **Solitary Vireo.** Seemingly, a marginal and small-breeding population once existed in the north; nothing, however, appears to have been learned of its actual size or of the time and circumstances of its apparent disappearance. An enterprising investigation might disclose a few remaining birds.

(9) **Black-and-White Warbler.** A few scattered pairs nested recently in the south, occurring in the Pine Hills section, and in a deciduous woodland just north of Cobden, Union County. A search of these localities in 1968, 1969 and 1970 detected no trace of the species, and yet it seems safe to assume the species has not abandoned the area.

(10) **Golden-winged Warbler.** Evidently a rare nester in Lake County.

(11) **Nashville Warbler.** Evidently a rare nester in Lake County and perhaps in other northern districts.

(12) **Bachman's Sparrow.** A few birds formerly nested in northern Illinois, and in the recent past at Gum Springs close to the Johnson-Pulaski-Massac County line. The latter birds disappeared about five years ago.

(13) **LeConte's Sparrow.** A few birds may still

nest in northeastern districts but this is unlikely, owing to habitat destruction.

(14) **Clay-colored Sparrow.** It is doubtful if more than a handful of these sparrows ever nested in Illinois and the species in all probability is gone now.

### SPECIAL STATUS

(1) **Least Tern.** Nests on Bell Island, a sandbar in the Ohio River near Shawneetown, Gallatin County. Bell Island (sometimes spelled "Belle") is attached to the Illinois shore, but lies within the boundary of Kentucky.

### A RECENT EXTIRPATION:

It is especially instructive to ponder the disappearance of the **Purple Gallinule** in Illinois, for this extirpation provides a fresh example of how species presently on the Red List may end up on the Black List, where, as noted above, various Red-Listed forms may and probably do already belong.

Purple Gallinules nested and successfully raised young in Illinois for the first time at Lake Mermet, Massac County, in 1963. Migrants or wanderers from the south, the birds no doubt were attracted by acres of floating plants on the water, a nuisance to fishermen—duly removed in 1964. Some gallinules returned to Lake Mermet that same spring but left and the species has not since been known to nest in Illinois. Investigation shows that the officials who ordered the destruction of the plants were conservation-minded and conscientious, but lacked the kind of information indicated in the Black and Red Lists. Had they been aware of the significance of the species, they would have labored to satisfy the needs of the fishermen while preserving the only breeding population of Purple Gallinules in the state.

### CURRENT AND FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS:

The number of man-wrought bird extinctions and extirpations, together with evidence of the decline of extant species, furnish an index to the overall health of an area's environment. The matter is complex, but a general correlation exists between the former richness and present impoverishment of an avifauna, and the former diversity and present uniformity of feeding and nesting niches available to the species. By eliminating niches, a reduction in the number of species in an area usually will be brought about. Or, substituting

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**"America has been likened to a concrete sea and an ocean of crops and freeways."**

one niche for another is usually followed by a change of species composition. A comparison between the original and present number of species in Illinois demonstrates unquestionably that the state has lost many species while gaining only a few. Or to put it another way, the state has given up a wealth of native species to obtain mainly a lot of alien Starlings and English Sparrows.

Illinois, judging from its ornithological index, is far from well. Its boundaries contain less than 1 per cent of the world's total land area and only a tiny fraction of the world's human population; yet its corpus, within about a century, has developed a Black List 16 per cent as great as the number of bird extinctions which man has wrought around the world since the year 1640.

Our Red List, too, is not unimpressive, surpassing in magnitude the sum of endangered birds on the whole continent of Africa.

For the most part, the Red-Listed Illinois birds are inconspicuous denizens of dim haunts—illusive, small, and plain in plumage. Spotlighting their existence with sufficient intensity to illuminate the dangers they face will be difficult—perhaps impossible. The public and conservationists alike dote on large showy species and on spectacular places. The Whooping Crane and Everglades Kite consequently may be saved, but the prospect of saving the Red-Listed birds and their nesting places in Illinois looks unpromising enough to cause bitterness and disgust—two moods which are a waste of time and not worth discussing.

In recent years—with a painful accuracy that Audubon would have appreciated—America has been likened to a wasteland and a trash heap, a concrete sea and an ocean of crops and freeways. Very disagreeable, highly abusive. Yet the analogies suggesting, for example, inhospitable marine expanses could prove productive if they nudge us closer to recognizing the island-like character of Illinois' remaining wildlife habitats.

Most are mere specks, existing at a certain longitude and latitude on the world globe and as subject to harsh intrusion, much as the oceanic dots listed below. Given car dumps and suburbs in place of barnacle encrustations and coral colonies, a parallel may be drawn between, say, Lord Howe Island from 1790 to 1928, and some bit of leftover meadow or marsh in the reader's neighborhood.

Approximately 100 given avian forms have been wiped out in modern times, of which roughly 98 per cent existed as resident endemics of oceanic islands. Some examples:

Lord Howe Island, 51 sq. mi.—Pigeon (1790), Parrot (1869), Thrush (1918), Starling (1918), White-eye (1918), Old World Flycatchers, 2 species (1919-1928)

Wake Island, 9 sq. mi.—Rail (1945)

Bonins Island, 29 sq. mi.—Thrush (1828), Finch (1828), Pigeon (1889)

Chatham Island, 31 sq. mi.—2 Rails (1840, 1900)

Kusaie, 42 sq. mi.—Crake (1828), Starling (1830)

Guadaloupe, 120 sq. mi.—Wren (1897), Towhee (1897), Hawk (1900), Woodpecker (1906), Petrel (1911)

Tahiti, 600 sq. mi.—Sandpiper (1777), Parrot (1844), Rail (1937)

Jamaica, 4,411 sq. mi.—Nighthawk (1859), Rail (1881)

Cuba, 44,218 sq. mi.—Parrot (1885)

The smaller the island, the surer the loss of its endemic birds, or so it seems. As one illustration, New Zealand with 103,736 square miles of territory has lost one form while her diminutive outlying islands have lost five.

Accordingly it seems sensible to heed the contracted proportions of the nesting places used by our species. Most Illinois birds, unlike endemic island populations, are migratory—therefore seasonal in occurrence and relatively unrestricted in their movements. The vacuous and foolish will find comfort in that.

But migrant birds depend as much on suitable nesting places as did the lost birds of Guadaloupe Island, and therein lies the problem of the Red-Listed Illinois birds. Their nesting habitats and their young receive about as much protection from selfish interests in Illinois today as did Tahiti and her native girls when drunken pirates first quested ashore in the 18th century.

The migratory habit, it may as well be noted, hampers the attempt to rescue continental habitats. Land developers and bureaucrats, and hack

**"Migrants depend on suitable nesting places. Therein lies the problem of Red-Listed birds."**

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\* Data mainly from J. C. Greenway's "Extinct and Vanishing Birds of the World" (1967).

**"Local people must, at once, undertake to preserve local habitats."**

engineers—all the robots who annually lurch forth to recommend the beauties of commerce—lately have been reprogrammed to propose their schemes when the land lies wintry and leafless and the birds are absent. Mechanical voices, blipping and clanging out of committee rooms, simply fail to sound quite sane with birds singing in the background. Aware of this, now, at least dimly, the promoting contingent tends in spring to creak into silence, lapse, and rust and wait. It will be worth watching to see the extent to which the "islands" in America are doomed by decisions made henceforth between October and March.

Few bird extinctions have occurred on continents. Americans, however, will be well advised to forget that curiosity in order to meditate on another: namely, that ours is the only nation on earth whose citizens have wiped out mainland species—the Carolina Parakeet and Passenger Pigeon being two examples, and the Ivory-billed Woodpecker a probable third. What Americans have managed to destroy on islands, as in the Hawaiian group, also furnishes rich material for reflection. The degree and rate of habitat destruction and bird extinction in the 49th state has no equal in history, as shown by the following list of bird extinctions in Hawaiian Island Chain: Laysan Island Rail, Hawaiian Rail, Oahu Thrush, Laysan Millerbird, Oahu Island O-o, Laysan Honeyeater, Ula-ai-hawane, Ou, Mamo, Koa Finch, and Oahu Nukupuu.

Some 10 other Hawaiian forms are almost certainly extinct, and still others are rare and vanishing.

If there exists in this record a foreshadowing of preservation of avian habitats in Illinois, or in any other state, it escapes me.

My own conviction is that local people must at once undertake the task of preserving local habitats, particularly the residual spots used by non-game, locally-scarce species.

"Locally scarce"—the emphatic phrase here—applies to all Red-Listed Illinois birds, each of which should be placed under state protection, and its habitats set aside without regard to the bird's status elsewhere. To protect, assuring perpetuation of, an Illinois population of what may be a common species in another region is to safeguard a state legacy at the very least.

A small Illinois colony of Yellow-headed

Blackbirds, for example, may appear a paltry endowment in the eyes of an inhabitant of the San Joaquin Valley in California, where yellow-heads nest in near countless numbers. Regrettably, the species now approaches extirpation in Illinois. Once it nested in small marginal colonies in southern Illinois, in somewhat larger colonies in central Illinois, and in large colonies in the northern division. Today only remnants of the northern colonies still survive.

#### REVISION OF THE LISTS:

Presentation and dissemination of the "Black" and "Red" Lists is meant as the initial stage in an attempt to help preserve more avian habitats in Illinois. Local IAS chapters, it is to be hoped, will arrange to furnish the Society with detailed statements on the following:

- (1) The existence in their area of breeding populations of the red-listed species;
- (2) The location and nature of the habitats containing these birds;
- (3) Estimates of population size;
- (4) Annual determination of the nesting success of the species;
- (5) The registered ownership of nesting places and prospects for maintaining the habitats in their present condition.

Thus may the Illinois Audubon Society periodically revise the lists according to the newest knowledge, as well as periodically alert the membership to the changing status of each endangered species.

**"New information from chapters and members may cause the lists to be revised."**



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## WHAT'S A 'WING-BEE'?

### Well, Somebody Has to Count All Those Duck Feathers, Don't You Know?

Each year, shortly before the ducks begin to move north to their summer nesting areas, game biologists get together and hold their annual "wing-bee." These biologists are representatives from the 14 states which make up the Mississippi Flyway, along with representatives from the U. S. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife.

What is a "wing-bee"? Each year waterfowl hunters in different locales are given envelopes which are provided by the federal authorities. Hunters who bag ducks or geese are instructed to send in the duck's wing or the tail feathers from the geese. These hunters are selected at random from all over the United States. The envelopes are then sent to the site of the flyway's "wing-bee." This year's Mississippi Flyway "bee" was held in Poynette, Wis., at the State Game and Conservation Center.

The wings are separated from the tail feathers, and the sorting of different species begins. Mallard wings are separated by state because there are so many of them. The other species of ducks, however, are all lumped into one group.

The wings are then checked to determine the age and sex of the duck and counted to establish an approximate harvest figure of each species.



Ill. Dep't of Conservation biologists Gary Senn and Dave Harper age and sex duck wings at the recent "wing-bee" in Wisconsin.

Every third year the wings are checked for DDT pesticide residue and mercury residue analysis. (This wasn't the year for these checks.)

The "wing-bee" helps the U. S. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife personnel establish a count of how many birds of each species were harvested during the last season and how many can be harvested safely for the upcoming season.

The envelopes ask the hunters for information as to where and when the birds were killed, which is a help to biologists in studies of the movement patterns of the birds.

Each year there are four "wing-bees" held throughout the United States, one for each of the flyways. The Mississippi Flyway is the largest of the four and contains the most migrating waterfowl. One-fourth of the continental United States is located in the 742,000 square miles which make up the flyway, which includes 14 states: Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.

At this year's "wing-bee," some 23,000 duck wings were collected, sorted, and sexed along with 1,500 goose tail feathers.

This most recent gathering of biologists marked the 11th annual "wing-bee." The Illinois Department of Conservation was represented by game biologists Gary Senn of Macomb, and Dave Harper of Jerseyville.

"Wing-bees" are the insurance to hunters of these states that they will always have plenty of duck and goose hunting, and that no species will be killed off.

### A NOTICE FROM THE EDITORS

Six people in the Society are charged with various editorial and publications duties, and so members and others who have business in these categories are invited to correspond directly with the editors concerned, to wit:

The **BULLETIN** is issued quarterly and is edited by D. William Bennett, 49 Valley Road, Highland Park 60035.

The **NEWSLETTER** is issued approximately bi-monthly and is edited by Mrs. William Joy, P. O. Box 3, Centralia 62802.

The **FIELD NOTES** Section (which appears in each **BULLETIN**) is assembled and edited by Elton Fawks, Route 1, Box 112, East Moline 61244.

Also, there is an **IAS Committee on Publications**, chaired by Paul Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack, Glen Ellyn 60137.

Finally, the yearly **Christmas Bird Census** is assembled by Mrs. Harry C. Spitzer, 1776 Rogers Ave., Glenview 60025, and the **Illinois Breeding Bird Survey** is handled by Maryann Grossmann, Route 1, Box 56, Plainfield 60544.

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## 'There's God's Plenty For A Politician-Conservationist To Do in Washington.'

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EDITOR'S NOTE: At the 1971 annual meeting of the National Audubon Society in Milwaukee in May—which drew nearly a thousand registrants—there were fistfuls of speeches, discussions, debates, exhibits to see, and field trips to attend.

From among the major addresses to the membership by Society President Elvis Stahr, EPA Administrator William Ruckelshaus, Interior Secretary Rogers Morton, and Congressmen Henry S. Reuss (Wis.) and John Saylor (Pa.), few could pick the one either most arresting or searing. Each speaker and his speech were, in fact, gems.

But the series of remarks which seemed—to this listener at least—to possess a meaningful simplicity and an extra dimension of universality came from Mr. Reuss, the Wisconsin congressman. His presentation is, therefore, recorded here.

— D. W. B.

"I welcome you to the greening of Wisconsin. We still have green woods and clean waters, wildlife and wilderness, thrifty farms and lovely vistas. And as a result of the magnificent gift of the Uihlein family, spurred by the Audubon Society's magnificent Mrs. Dorothy Vallier, the 185-acre Nine Mile Farm right in Milwaukee will be saved forever as a nature center. You have helped us to keep what we have, and you deserve to share in it.

"That's what you've been doing, I gather, during your field trips over the last day or two. You've been seeing some of my old haunts. At the Dells, you observed how the sandstone gorge has been able — so far just barely — to resist the neon lights and the flashing billboards of commercial exploitation. At the Kettle Moraine — now perserved by Congress in the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve, thanks in large measure to the help of the Audubon Society — you saw the kames and eskers and drulins rescued in the nick of time

from the sand and gravel outfit that was fixing to haul them away to build the latest super-highway. And at our magic Horicon marsh, you saw what a paradise for the egret, the heron, the Canada goose, the red-winged blackbird was resurrected when the wetlands drainage crowd was beaten back by the conservationists.

"Growing up as I did in the Kettle Moraine and the Horicon, when I got to Congress back in 1955, I simply had to become a conservationist-legislator. In fact, one of my early political opponents, noting that I had sponsored a law to preserve the Menominee Indian's forest, and a couple more to protect threatened wildlife species, snorted contemptuously that my legislative record was 'one for the Indians, two for the birds!'

"I didn't then, and I don't now, apologize to this dastardly charge of being soft on the birds. In fact, there have been several quite stout-hearted ornithologists in the political life of the Republic — back through FDR at Hyde Park,

to Teddy Roosevelt who wanted to be a naturalist, to the greatest of all — Thomas Jefferson.

"In 1790, Tom Jefferson was busy at his Secretary of State duties in Philadelphia. He writes his daughter Mary down in Monticello on June 8, noting that the first strawberries, and the first whippoorwill have just appeared in Philadelphia. When did they show up at Monticello? Mary replied that she had seen them around in early April.

"Jefferson was very long on the American Mockingbird. The Europeans tried to pass off their nightingale as the greatest, but Jefferson wrote home 'Our mockingbird has the advantage of singing through a great part of the year, whereas the nightingale sings but five or six weeks in the spring.'

"I can tell you that there is God's plenty for a politician — conservationist to do in Washington. Luckily, I've been able to put together something called the House Subcommittee on Conservation, and to be blessed with a singularly effective bipartisan group of members. All of our dozens of reports have been unanimous. And we have not pulled our punches.

"For a classic case-study, you may have heard about the affair at Hunting Creek, five miles down the Potomac from Washington. This part of the Potomac has always been a great refuge for diving ducks — canvasbacks and redheads, greater scaup and lesser scaup, ruddy ducks and buffleheads and goldeyes.

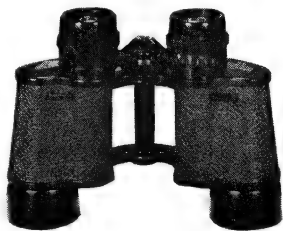
"Well, a land speculator a couple of years ago thought it would be a great idea to fill in the Hunting Creek waterfowl estuary, and then build high-rise apartments on the fill. For next to nothing, he would be getting land worth millions.

The Corps of Engineers obligingly issued him a land-fill permit. The Department of Interior — after silencing some devoted career biologists who were objecting to the giveaway — went along.

"Then the subcommittee got wind of it. Congressman John Saylor and I pressed our claim that the Corps of Engineers' action was unconscionable, and that the permit ought to be revoked. It took us two years, but finally the Corps of Engineers saw the light, or perhaps felt the heat. Anyway, the Corps backed down, denied the permit, the Potomac was saved for the moment — and the speculator exited snarling.

"It was the Conservation Subcommittee, too, which did that remarkable feat of statutory archeology known as the rediscovery of the Refuse Act of 1899. Here we were, a year ago, with industrial polluters pretty much enabled to pour their refuse, their mercury, and their toxins into our streams and lakes without let nor hindrance. Then we discovered that way back in 1899, Congress had passed something called the Refuse Act. That act said in the simplest and most uncomplicated language that any industrial polluter who discharges any refuse into any stream or waterway shall be guilty of a crime, and the person giving information of such pollution to the federal attorney shall be entitled to one-half the fine.

"We prepared a 'handy kit' telling each citizen how he could do his bit to combat water pollution under the Refuse Act of 1899. So far, we have distributed something like 12,000 of the 'handy kits.' And the Department of Justice, after running through its repertory of excuses for not doing anything, has finally begun to prosecute some of the more flagrant industrial violators.



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"Finally, the Corps of Engineers has come to life: starting July 1, any industrial polluter must apply for and get a permit, exactly as the Refuse Act of 1899 orders him to. In the case of interstate polluters, the Corps intends to exact a plan and a timetable to clear up the pollution. Well and good — but in the thousands of cases of pollution of a local lake or stream the Corps is apparently ready to give the polluter a license to pollute, provided he complies with the 'state standard,' in many cases farcical or non-existent.

"So on July 1, the battle will not have been won; it will just be beginning. But at least, as a citizen, you will know what to do. If a polluter doesn't have a per-

mit, the U. S. Attorney is bound under the statute to 'vigorously prosecute,' with no ifs and or buts about it.

"I myself have referred scores of cases to the U. S. Attorney, and in at least eight cases, he has brought suit on them. I intend to donate my share of the fine to help municipalities cure their municipal water pollution. That way, we will be killing two birds with one stone — making the industrial polluter straighten up by fining him, and helping the municipality find the wherewithal to end its pollution.

"Early in May we held a couple of days of hearings on the ecologically destructive practice of stream channelization. The federal Soil

Conservation Service started out years ago with an excellent program of contour plowing and terracing and planting trees and cover crops and preserving wetlands, all on the sound principled 'holding the raindrop where it falls.' At a time when the taxpayers are paying out more than \$3 billion a year in crop subsidies, mainly to large farms, to keep land out of agriculture, another branch of the Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Service, is spending millions bringing new farmlands into production by straightening out the meandered streams into vast drainage ditches. All this is justified as preventing flood damage. But by rushing water rapidly downstream, channelization frequently causes much worse floods downstream. The Minnesota Conservation Department blames Minnesota's all-time record 1969 flood on the accelerated run-off caused by over 70,000 miles of ditches.

"In the Starkweather watershed in North Dakota, the Alcovy in Georgia, the Little Auglaize in Ohio, and other beautiful streams from coast to coast, the Soil Conservation Service is busy draining wetlands and turning natural streams into canals. Trees along the banks are bulldozed down, and without roots, the soil erodes into the waterway. With their bottom habitat laid waste, fish die out. No longer can birds and small animals live along the denuded banks. Swamps are drained, and their habitat for wildlife, and their ability to clean pollutants from waters, is lost forever. Of Arkansas' original ten million acres of wetland hardwoods, less than two million now remain.

"The Audubon Society's testimony at our hearings was most helpful. We shall try to restore

some sanity and balance to our agriculture programs. Specifically, I intend to move, when the agricultural appropriations bill hits the House floor, to end this wasteful and destructive channelization program. I'd like to channel the SCS back into something useful. Will you help?

"Our Subcommittee's labors have ranged from the Everglades of Florida, to the paper mill-polluted streams of Maine, to the shrinking waters of San Francisco Bay.

"But the environmental crisis is world-wide. As our Subcommittee pointed out in its preview of the environmental decade issued a year ago, the earth's population is rising, but its resources are steadily falling.

"Everywhere, man must learn to live in harmony with nature.

"The contamination of Lake Baikal is equally as alarming as the contamination of Lake Erie. The coast of Cornwall needs protection from the Torrey Canyon as much as the coasts of Santa Barbara need protection from Union Oil. We must stop man from making a desert of all the earth, as he has in days gone by made a desert of much of China and the Middle East. We must stop making the Earth a hothouse by overheating the atmosphere with the fires of our fossil fuels.

"The United Nations conference on the environment in Stockholm a year from now will give mankind one more chance to get right with nature.

"And it is high time, lest it be said to us as it was to Jeremiah, 'And I brought you into a beautiful country, to eat the fruit thereof; and the goodness thereof; but when ye entered ye defiled my land, and made mine heritage an abomination.'"

## **New Aim for State Schools: To Get Conservation into Classrooms Regularly**

Various means to accelerate the teaching of conservation and environmental education subjects throughout the state are being explored, according to State Conservation Director Henry N. Barkhausen, who said a joint effort began in April with preliminary talks by representatives of the Illinois Wildlife Federation, the Wildlife Endowment Fund, the state Department of Conservation and the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

"Two private and two state agencies have cosponsored winter conservation workshops in the past, with cooperation of Southern Illinois University. The Department of Conservation has worked with the federation in various summer workshop programs. But the present effort marks a unique, cooperative approach toward getting conservation education into the schools on a regular curriculum basis," Barkhausen said.

Initial discussion covered such topics as teacher instruction, curricula, environmental aspects in classrooms, the annual winter workshop at SIU, Carbondale, and the summer workshops at Western Illinois University, Macomb.

Talks will be continued, with the forming of a framework for a statewide program as an objective.

The conservation workshops have been held annually in a series of weekly sessions for high school students through cooperation with various Illinois Universities and with use of their facilities and teaching staffs, with registration and promotion by the OSPI, instructors from the Department of Conservation, and scholarship backing by the Wildlife Federation and its endowment fund.

"This has been our project for a number of years, but we need mandatory conservation teaching, as provided by law, actually implemented into the classroom on a regular curriculum basis," commented John Worth, Springfield, president of the Illinois Wildlife Federation. "The present joint effort marks the best way we can conceive of getting this done."

Need for more financial support to provide incentives for both teachers and students to attend the workshop sessions was stressed by Leonard Dishman, Skokie, president of the Endowment Fund.

"Plans had been made to accommodate 400 students at last winter's workshop at SIU," explained Dishman, "and we could have taken care of up to 500 of them. But we had a total enrollment of only 296."

This was not due to a lack of students, commented Dishman, but simply to a dearth of financing. The Illinois Wildlife Federation's Endowment Fund sponsored 100 students, 57 paid their own way, and 139 were sponsored by other groups and individuals, including a number of sportsmen's clubs, women's clubs, Jaycees, various service clubs and organizations, school districts, Izaak Walton groups, P.T.A. groups and others.

"The week's course costs only \$50," Dishman said. "In view of the fact that conservation and environmental education is such an important concern today, it would appear that there is a great need for public knowledge about these workshops and our Endowment Fund avenue of help."

## NEW MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

- Mrs. Anna M. Alonzi, Deerfield  
 \*Mr. and Mrs. John C. Anderson, Elgin  
 Mrs. Kenneth Aniballi  
 Eleanor Averill, Woodstock  
 Kenneth Barnhart, Dixon  
 \*Mrs. Samuel P. Barton, LaGrange  
 Mrs. Frank W. Bartz, Park Forest  
 \*Mr. and Mrs. Don Bell, Chana  
 Mrs. Ralph H. Bierman, Sparta  
 Maurice Bilderback, Sparta  
 \*\*Mrs. James Bolin, Downers Grove  
 \*Charles Brownold, Aurora  
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 Mark Buss, Harvard  
 Mrs. Vern Campbell, Wauconda  
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 \*Mr. and Mrs. Francis Fritch, Mundelein  
 \*David Garlovsky, Chicago  
 \*David Gillespie, Anna  
 John Goldwood, Cary  
 Alice Goodrich, Chicago  
 \*David McGreeley, Evanston  
 K. E. Greene, Mt. Vernon  
 \*\*Dennis L. Greeter, Elmhurst  
 Mr. D. F. Hansen, Urbana  
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 Mrs. Richard Hegner, Harvard  
 Mrs. William Henry, Jr., Cambridge  
 Lillian R. Hervert, Woodstock  
 \*Mrs. Edgar Holladay, Deerfield  
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 Mrs. Marilyn Horwitz, Skokie  
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 Raymond J. Kalous, Tinley Park  
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 Carbondale  
**Prof. Richard L. Nimz,** Carlock  
**Miss Shari Northrup,** Chicago  
**Michael S. Olson,** Carbondale  
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**Lucille T. Parkhill,** Evanston  
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**Steve Peck,** Crystal Lake  
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 Ashton  
**\*Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Scherf,**  
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**Donna Schmidt,** Winnetka  
**Ray L. Schmidt,** Chicago  
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Nancy Weddell, Hinsdale  
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 Fay Wilt, Batavia  
 Helen Wuestenfeld, Jerseyville  
 \*\*\*Stephen R. Yates, Chicago  
 Lionel V. Young, Galesburg



### NEW LIFE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

Mrs. James R. Anderson, Jr. La Grange, a member since 1967; Mrs. Morris Greenberg, Highland Park, a member since 1969; Miss Florence Johnson, Chicago, a member since 1959; Hyman A. Pierce, Glencoe, new member; Mrs. Wayne Cole, Deerfield, a member since 1964; Mrs. Joseph A. Connerton, Marshall, a member since 1967, Jon J. Duerr, St. Charles, a member since 1969.



## New Highway Threatens Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest

In 1936, the U. S. Forest Service created the Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest in North Carolina. The 3,800-acre preserve was dedicated with these words: "No live trees may be cut or removed." Today the Federal Highway Administration of the Department of Transportation wants to build a highway through the forest. The Forest Service has quietly acquiesced. This is the regular record of the Forest Service; it likes to okay roads as much as it bulldozes trees.

Conservation groups such as the Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club of South Carolina, and the Smoky Mountains Hiking Club have urged that letters be sent to Senators Charles Percy and Adlai Stevenson, plus the Secretary of Agriculture, Clifford M. Hardin, and to John A. Volpe, Secretary, Department of Transportation, Washington. The conservation clubs are asking that the old road south of Big Santeehlah Creek be utilized instead and that the Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest be placed under wilderness designation.

Joyce Kilmer, of course, is the soldier-poet famous for his authorship of "Trees." The proposed Tellico Plains highway would bisect the Slick-rock Creek Forest and the Kilmer Forest.

— Raymond Mostek, IAS Roadside Committee



By ELTON FAWKS

### FALL & EARLY WINTER 1970

No records used here appear in the Christmas Bird Census as printed in the March 1971 issue of the BULLETIN. In fact, only those birds which are unusual as to specie—and early or late dates—are used. Also, thanks to the many who send in records that don't show in F. N.; they are filed and saved for possible later use.

— E. Fawks

### SEPTEMBER 1970

**Stilt Sandpiper** — Sept. 6, 25 and 28; Carbondale; one to three. **Vernon Kleen.**

**Wilson's Phalarope** — Sept. 6 and 7, Carbondale. **Hayward and Kleen.**

**Prothonotary Warbler** — Banded as late as Sept. 20 at Carbondale. **Kleen.**

**Cerulean Warbler** — Banded as late as Sept. 16 at Carbondale. **Kleen.**

### OCTOBER 1970

**Red-throated Loon** — One Oct. 24 and 27 at Mark Twain Refuge, Brussels. **Sarah Vasse.**

**Double-crested Cormorant** — 70 at Brussels during October. Not unusual and no apparent decline in those that migrant here. **Vasse.**

**Hudsonian Godwit** — Oct. 17 at Carbondale. **Kleen.**

**Franklin's Gull** — numerous throughout October; up to 100 in a flock; Brussels. **Vasse.**

**Bonaparte's Gull** — 2 at Brussels, Oct. 16. **Vasse.**

**Wilson's Warbler** — One at Carbondale, Oct. 24. **Kleen.**

**Sprague's Pipit** — Oct. 27 at Northwestern Landfill. **Larry Balch.**

### NOVEMBER 1970

**Western Grebe** — One at Carterville, Nov. 23. **Glenn Cooper and Bob Rice.**

**Bonaparte's Gull** — 15 at Crab Orchard, Nov. 12. **Kleen.**

**Franklin's Gull** — One at Union County Refuge, Nov. 7. **David Hayward, Cooper and Kleen.**

**Yellow-billed Cuckoo** — One, Nov. 3, Jersey County. **Vasse.**

**Chukar** — One from late November until the big snow of January 2 at Moline. In yard of a home and quite tame. **Milton Helander.**

## DECEMBER 1970

**Old Squaw** — Two at Hampton, Lock and Dam 14, Dec. 20 thru January. **Elton Fawks.**

**Glaucous Gull** — Dec. 6, Chicago. **Ted Norks and Balch.**

Dec. 19, Lock and Dam 14. **Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frink.**

Dec. 27 at Peoria. **Dr. Carl Rist and Dr. Eunice Tjaden and Balch.**

**Bohemian Waxwing** — Dec. 13 at Wadsworth. **J. Rosenband and Balch.**

**Yellow-throat** — Dec. 19 and 26 at Brussels. **Vasse.**

## JANUARY 1971

**Whistling Swan** — One at Decatur in January. **News photo.**

**Pintails** — Six at Hamilton. **Dr. J. H. Sathers and J. Warnock and Edwin Franks.**

**Bufflehead** — All winter on Lake Michigan. **Mrs. Gael Hodgkins, Marilyn McCormick.**

**Snowy Owl** — Jan. 7 at Hardin. **Dick and S. Vasse.**

**Glaucous Gull** — Jan. 26, St. Louis area.

**Iceland Gull** — Jan. 28, St. Louis area. **Seen by members of Webster Grove Nature Study Group.**

**European Goldfinch** — Jan. 28-31 at feeder at home of **Mrs. William C. Croft. Seen by members of Evanston Bird Club and Lake-Cook Chapter of Illinois Audubon Society.**

**Evening Grosbeak** — 17 at Amboy, Jan. 12. **Shaws** (Only two reports from Tri-City area and of only one or two birds.)

**Snow Bunting** — 500 at Sterling, Jan 9, with large flocks of **Northern Horned Larks and Lapland Longspurs. Shaws.**

## RED-SHOULDERED HAWKS NOTED

May 4 and 5 at Dundee. **S. T. Dillon.** One at Brussels on Nov. 5 and 7. **Vasse, Mil Schaefer, Lynn and M. Schaefer.** One immature banded Sept. 16 in Carbondale. **Kleen.** Of total of 294 hawks counted on two trips, only two were Red-shoulders. **Report by Marilyn F. Campbell.**

Also see Christmas Census.

## GOLDEN EAGLES NOTED

One adult and one immature seen at Brussels between Oct. 16 and Feb. 20. On One-Day Eagle Count in February, three were found in Illinois and two in Kentucky.

## POSSIBLE BRANT SIGHTING

**Circumstances:** November 4 had 20-30 mph winds for the first time in weeks. Huge numbers of birds, virtually all ducks, moved south over the lake in small groups. While looking for jaegers, we were counting various species. At one point, I picked up six birds in the scope flying very low over the water in single file. I first saw them directly perpendicular from shore, and I watched them until they left my useful range of vision to the south. I cannot estimate their minimum distance, as I never took my eye from the scope, but zooming up to what I estimate was 30 to 40 power gave me a clear and distinct view, although not sufficient for picking out small details. When I didn't recognize the birds, I mentioned certain

details to Bob Russell, but he didn't see the birds, nor did he recognize them from my (incomplete) description. We paid no further attention to the problem, as other birds were coming fast and furiously. I took no notes at the time, but carried the following details in my head through the day until nagging question about what I had seen led me to consult Peterson late that night:

Large dark-winged (like Oldsquaw) birds with white bellies and no white noticeable on head or neck, unlike Oldsquaws. (This is what I mentioned to Bob.) Front part of body completely dark when flying. Seemed larger than black ducks, which were passing during the day, but not at that instant. Flight rapid, direct. Wingbeat appeared slower than other ducks.

**Factors Against Identification:** (1) Birds seen for only a short time, at a distance; (2) Lack of immediate notes, length of time between sighting and identification allow possibility of unconsciously altering details to fit description of Brant; (3) Size and wingbeat speed were not explicitly and directly compared with other known birds at that distance, but were based on general impressions (rather immediate ones, however, considering all the birds that were going by).

**Factors For Identification:** (1) View was distinct and clear, with excellent lighting. There was no sun to produce shadows, shading, or backlighting; (2) The birds were definitely flying in a pattern that I discovered some time later is typical of Brant; (3) I had no doubt at the time that the birds were new to me (as flying birds, not life species) and that I had enough field marks to identify them.

Since writing the above for my notes, I have seen Brants flying on Long Island. However, there is no way I could meaningfully compare them to what I saw over Lake Michigan, given the seven-week time lapse between observations. I feel quite strongly that the birds were Brant, but to count such a rarity, one should be absolutely certain.

This case illustrates the need for two things that were lacking here: immediate, detailed field notes, and advance preparation sufficient to alert one immediately to the possibilities involved and what to look for to confirm them. The latter is especially important when birds are flying by, and at a distance. Birding over Lake Michigan is somewhat like pelagic birding: you either have to be lucky enough to get a close view, or else depend on a combination of flight characteristic and contrast patterns that form an impression with which you've had some experience. I would like to add this bird to my list, but honesty compels me to leave it as a possible sighting only, and simply vow not to make the same mistakes again.

— Lawrence G. Balch

### FINAL (?) COMMENTS ON THE BAHAMA DUCK

This is a follow-up to the note by G. Michael Flieg, Curator of Birds at the Brookfield Zoo, appearing in the BULLETIN of June 1970.

1. Paul Parmalee, Illinois State Museum, sent the specimen of the Bahama Duck to E. R. Blake, Curator of Birds at the Field Museum.

2. Mr. Blake examined the specimen and, because the skin was unsexed, was unable to determine whether the bird was the Greater Bahama Duck (*Anas b. rubrirostris*) or the Lesser Bahama Duck (*Anas B. bahamen-*

sis). It was intermediate in size between the two. If the sex had been known, one of the following decisions could have been made (keep in mind that males are larger than females): (a) if a male, the bird was the Lesser sub-species and in all probability a wild bird. (b) if a female, the bird was the Greater sub-species and very likely an escapee.

3. D. K. Wilcox of Galesburg, Ill., who donated the specimen to the Illinois State Museum, contacted R. E. Robinson of Astoria, Ill., who skinned the bird, to find out if perhaps he had sexed the bird. He had not. This is the end of the tale.

— Charles T. Clark

### **FIRST RECORD IN ILLINOIS OF AUDUBON WARBLER (*Dendroica Auduboni*-Townsend)**

On December 19, 1970, at Sanganois Conservation area (Cass County) in the Illinois River Valley, an Audubon's Warbler was found in the Barkhausen Refuge. I sighted and identified the bird almost immediately as such by its yellow throat. When first sighted, the bird had its back to the observer and the yellow rump patch was evident—then the bird turned revealing its yellow throat. Other noticeable field marks were: brownish back with streaks, eye ring, yellow on sides, diffused breast band, and straight line between light and dark area of face (not facial insert as in the Myrtle Warbler).

The bird stayed close to the surface of a stream, mainly on fallen logs near a small waterfall. The temperature was 30, but some water was not iced over. Five other reliable observers (William O'Brien, Patrick Ward, Emma Leonhard, Tom Crabtree, and Robert Randall) were present, and all saw the yellow throat. Patrick Ward filmed the bird with an 8 power movie camera, and the 30 feet of film contains three series where the yellow throat is evident. The bird was viewed mainly through 7 x 50 binoculars; however, William O'Brien viewed the bird through 18 power binoculars. The warbler was observed for approximately fifteen minutes. Three of the people were familiar with this species from trips to the western United States; I had returned from a year and a half stay in southern California where Audubon's Warblers are abundant in winter.

Lately, there has been a trend to lump the Audubon's and Myrtle Warblers as one species or semispecies under the name of Yellow-Rumped Warbler. Even if this happens, this sighting could stand as a subspecific record for the state.

—H. David Bohlen  
Illinois State Museum  
Springfield, Illinois

### **ONE DAY EAGLE COUNT: February 20 or 21, 1971**

Most of the Mississippi River from its source to below St. Louis, as well as most of the Illinois River, were covered. Kentucky again was covered by the Kentucky Ornithological Society. A few additional areas came in. St. Louis led again in the number of people taking part with about 200. A total

slightly under 500 people were involved. The area from Lock and Dam 12 at Bellevue, Iowa, to Keokuk was covered by both plane and cars. A careful comparison was made. Dr. De Decker flew the plane with Pete Petersen, Jr. doing the counting. Dr. L. H. Princen handled the data for the Illinois River. Sergei Postupalsky covered part of the Wisconsin River, included with totals for the Mississippi. Many groups participated—Fish and Wildlife people, game management, lockmasters, and plain bird watchers. Thanks to all of them!

Location	Adults	Immatures	Not Aged	Total
Lock and Dam 3 thru Lock and Dam 11	130	23	1	154
Lock and Dam 12 to Lock and Dam 18	186	41	2	229
Keithsburg, Illinois to Pool 22	108	28	0	136
Pool 22 to below St. Louis	70	43	7	120
Illinois River	41	35	2	78
River Totals	535 76%	170 24%	12	717
Illinois Wildlife Refuges	1	12	—	13
Kentucky	28	43	—	71
Totals	564 71.5%	225 28.5%	12	801
<b>Other Reports</b>				
Squaw Creek, Mo.	27	19	13	59
Part of Mississippi River	8	2	0	10
Nebraska	6	10	1	17
Totals	41 57%	31 43%	14	86

This completes 12 years of study. The first two were somewhat limited in scope and did not cover as much of the southern section where more immatures are found. The percentages for those two years were adults 86 and immatures 14. The average number of eagles seen was 286. For the period 1962 thru 1966 an average of 601 eagles were found—percentages, 80 adults, 20 immatures. For the period 1967 thru 1971 an average of 745 eagles were found—percentages, 72 adults, 28 immatures. Golden Eagles as follows: 1 immature at Davenport; one in Union County and one at St. Louis; 2 adults in Kentucky.

— Elton Fawks

### **A CURRENT MEMO FROM THE PRAIRIE CHICKEN FOUNDATION:**

It is with humility that we express our deep gratitude to the many concerned, conservation-minded individuals who have made our dream come true of saving an endangered species from becoming extinct in our own prairie state. The obstacles, which seemed insurmountable ten years ago, have been overcome; our native Illinois prairie chickens on the Bogota sanctuary have survived and prospered. In the past two years, we have had over one hundred percent increase in population.

For a job well done, we want to express our thanks to a handful of dedicated and persistent individuals who never lost hope that the impossible might be accomplished. Although the sanctuaries still carry a debt of approximately \$30,000, with our present cash reserve plus the anticipated income from this, our last appeal, we expect to have sufficient funds to cover our liabilities and close out the active operations of the P.C.F.I. We therefore propose to phase out our need for existence by the end of this year, and we are proceeding with the following:

1. We propose to transfer title of the Yeatter and McGraw Sanctuaries, which are free from indebtedness, to the Nature Preserve System of the Illinois Department of Conservation.

2. We will transfer the remainder: McCormick, Ewart and Donsbach land indebtedness and obligations of approximately \$20,000 to Nature Conservancy.

3. We request in the transfer and phasing-out procedure that a watchdog committee be appointed to see that the objectives of the P.C.F.I. be carried out. All transferred lands will carry a reverter clause to ensure that the lands are continued for the perpetuity of the prairie chicken in Illinois, and also that all interested conservationists and donors continue to receive reports, through the Booming Ground News, of procedures and progress of carrying out the objectives of the P.C.F.I.

We trust you who have been faithful in the past will help complete our obligations of approximately \$10,000. If each of our 600 annual donors would contribute towards our \$10,000 goal, this would complete the job. We need Five persons who will give \$500.00 each. Twenty who will give \$100.00 each. Fifty who will give \$50.00 each. Forty who will give \$25.00 each. One hundred who will give \$10.00 each. Two hundred who will give \$5.00 each. Our 1970 income was a little over \$10,000. We hope we do as well in 1971 to finish our task. Please mail your contribution to Robert K. Bullard, PCFI Treasurer, 128 E. Pine St. Olney, Ill. 62450.

## THE FATE OF THORN CREEK WOODS

BY BETTY GROTH

IAS Vice President for Conservation

**IN THE 1830's BEAUTIFUL THORN CREEK WOODS** rolled on for miles south of Chicago's lush, wet marshes, climbing hills with its oak, maple and hickory forest, spilling into green ravines, sunning itself on open plateaus, and edging around rich fresh water marshes. In 1833, Fort Dearborn gave birth to a little town in the marshlands by the Indian name of "Chicago."

**TODAY, THORN CREEK WOODS' LAST THOUSAND ACRES** are threatened with advancing erosion of population pressures, caught in the crush of overcrowded Chicago, and ringed with oncoming ruin from urban and industrial expansion.

**AT STAKE IN THIS NATURAL WILD BEAUTY** are many forest trees far into their second century. Of every 10 trees in Thorn Creek Woods, there are 4 white oaks, 3 northern red oaks, 1 bur oak, and 2 other species—hickory or sugar maple, linden, elm, white ash, swamp white oak, Hill's oak, or ironwood. Sugar maple, though limited, is spreading. Besides the flowing stream itself, there is the floodplain habitat, fresh green ravines, rolling hills that have never seen a bulldozer, plateau areas, marshlands, and a lake. There are wildflowers in lavish count, birds in abundance, an ecosystem in healthy balance, and thriving wildlife.

**FOR FREEDOM FROM CITY NOISE,** air and water pollution, for escape to the simple life, free from pressure, Thorn Creek Woods is the last southward stand of outdoor wild beauty. All else near Chicago is megapolis.

**BUT THORN CREEK WOODS** still could be headed for the chopping block of real estate development. A new city is planned in the site... fine housing... paved shopping plazas... slashed with a giant new expressway to pump heavy traffic onto the site. To the man in the street, this is simply "progress"—a chance to make another dollar.

**IF YOU'D RATHER HAVE** a beautiful state park or healthful nature preserve instead of another shopping plaza, another sea of roofs, another giant expressway gutting scenic Illinois, you can write to the Governor, to the State Conservation Department, to the Will County Forest Preserve District to purchase more land, and to Housing and Urban Development to deny loans to the developers who would destroy the woods.

**LAST YEAR IT WAS ALMOST SAVED** by a vote of 99 to 1 in the House of Representatives, but this year the struggle for funds had to begin again: House Bill 364 and Senate Bill 62, both of which died. Well-meaning developers, who wish to enrich the community, fear a state park would bring "people damage" to this proposed high-class living area. Conservationists are fighting hard for a state park or nature preserve, working with the State, Will County, Open Lands Project, and the Forest Preserve District to save the woods and wildlife for future generations.

**WHEN ARBOR DAY** comes next year, and you plant your pathetic

little tree or hopeful acorn, will Thorn Creek's second century oaks be buried beneath buildings, or will the forest stand between earth and sky, serene in April rainfall, summer sun, autumn colors, and winter snow? Will Thorn Creek Woods be raw scar tissue from the gnawing bulldozer, and gutted with vomited fill for an expressway, or will the woods' tonic of wilderness bring physical and mental health to the common man, where he can reap the rewards of the simple life in outdoor Illinois?

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**Add 5% sales tax and 20c per book for packing and postage. Mail your orders to IAS Bookstore, 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.**

### **A 'BIRD COUNT' LETTER IN SPORTS ILLUSTRATED**

In your Jan. 11 issue you published an entertaining story by Pat Ryan on the annual ornithological madness known as the Christmas Bird Count. Now that the results are compiled, perhaps would like to know how it all came about.

A total of 903 counts were accepted (a few were outlawed because they did not abide by the rules). Some 16,657 observers from every state and Canadian province participated, many of them in more than one count, making this undoubtedly the largest cooperative, competitive, short-term, semi-scientific endeavor anywhere. Charles H. Roger of Princeton, N. J. took part in his 70th count; the youngest paying participant was Ned Isleib, aged 2 months, of the Balmorea, Texas count.

The combined list for all the counts totaled about 560 species. Cocoa, Fla. once again led the nation with 205 species, but Freeport, Texas was a close second with 204. On the other hand, Nome, Alaska reported an all-day trek by snowmobile that found only three species—willow ptarmigan, common raven and McKay's bunting—and two observers in Roan Mountain, Tenn. walked eight miles and saw only 37 individual birds.

Observers once again showed remarkable ingenuity in getting around their areas. In addition to the usual cars and boats, modes of transport included horseback, horse and buggy, bicycle, ice skates, skis, snowshoes, airplane, helicopter, canoe, swamp buggy, airboat, adult tricycle, golf cart and feet.

Finally, it should be mentioned that the Christmas Bird Count is organized, sponsored and directed by the National Audubon Society (as it has been since 1900) and that the counts are published annually in the April issue of the society's bimonthly magazine "American Birds."

— Robert S. Arbib Jr.  
New York

## BOOK REVIEWS

**SINCE SILENT SPRING.** By Frank Graham, Jr.  
Fawcett Publications, Greenwich, Conn., 1970

For those of us who are perennial fighters against the indiscriminate use of pesticides, Frank Graham's book will save hours of digging in back files for facts when writing letters to congressmen or speeches for appearances before garden clubs.

It concentrates and serves up the meat of a myriad of government reports, scientific interviews, letters, articles, and events centering around the controversy, now known even to third graders, as the pesticide problem. Anyone caring about his world should read it carefully and thoughtfully.

The only real adverse criticism I have of the book is that too often it quotes "an entomologist," "one scientist," "a prominent member of the scientific establishment." Quotes without sources are really not very useful. And they are like those cowardly anonymous letters to the editor. Is this the old problem of possible loss of research grants from chemical companies?

The use of pesticides has been an intervention in the nature of things, as Barry Commoner points out in the book, "without prediction and control." Graham gives frightening examples of unwanted side effects, such as the evidence that DDT inhibits photosynthesis in phytoplankton which are responsible for half of the photosynthesis in all of nature (photosynthetic organisms utilize sunlight to provide, directly or indirectly, energy for all living organisms). The DDT taken in by this algae is passed up the food chain, and it is this process that many believe is responsible for the decline of the bald eagle in the Great Lakes and Atlantic coast regions. Such interference in nature could have, according to Charles F. Wurster, Jr., internationally known authority on pesticides, worldwide complications.

Mr. Graham's book abounds in excellent examples of pesticide accidents, and cases where the circumstantial evidence against the chemicals is strong. One of these is the Case of the Bolivian Cats. In 1965, an epidemic of Bolivian hemorrhagic fever took the lives of 300 residents. The vectors proved to be the mouse-like *lauchas* which had invaded the town after its ubiquitous cats had for the most part died of a "neurological disease," the description of which sounded just like typical symptoms of DDT poisoning and which hit hard after DDT was used on the walls of homes to control malaria. One of the cats' bodies was examined in the United States Public Health Service's toxicology laboratory, and concentrations of DDT in the brain "were consistent with a finding of death by DDT poisoning."

Most alarming of all is the possibility of genetic damage by chemicals. According to the author, this threat is denied by no geneticist, but these scientists do not agree on how much evidence should be provided to take a chemical off the market. Mutagens may not show up for several generations. Damage to the germ plasm is much more hazardous to the animal kingdom than damage that cannot be reproduced. Disastrous as is the threat

of cancer from chemicals, it does not approach the danger in the threat of inheritable defects.

The pesticide industry continues to grow. Yet only limited research has been done to compare the costs and benefits of pesticide use. Many of the advances attributed to pesticides are due to other improvements in agriculture, Graham reminds us. While the use of DDT is being restricted in this country, huge amounts are being exported to poorer countries who buy it because it is comparatively inexpensive.

As Graham says, we still know little of the reaction of the body to combinations of all the chemicals it takes in. Research has shed light on what chemical pollution may mean if it goes unchecked. While DDT production is dropping, there is a rise in the production of other persistent pesticides to offset this.

As a result of Rachel Carson's book entomologists have become much more concerned with the effects of what they use. Yet, Graham says, too little research is being done on biological controls.

"Silent Spring" touched off the great report on the use of pesticides in 1963 by the President's Science Advisory Committee, which included the famous recommendation, "Elimination of the use of persistent toxic pesticides should be the goal," and another report of the committee in 1965 entitled "Restoring the Quality of Our Environment." This report stated that "The corporations' convenience has been allowed to rule national policy."

By 1965, many government officials were greatly bothered by the pesticide problem. There was a dawning realization by many that the destruction caused by pollution from chemicals is not economically feasible. For example, hazards of chemicals to beneficial insects began to cause great concern. Even pesticides considered less dangerous, because they are not persistent, have their drawbacks: for example, Sevin breaks down easily but kills bees so necessary for pollination.

Natural controls are not automatically safe either. We should not unleash them as we did pesticides without knowing exactly what we are doing.

Yes, "Silent Spring" roused the citizenry and the government. It continues to be of influence because, as Graham says, the problems it points up are far from solved. He states, "If there has been a significant advance since the publication of 'Silent Spring' in this area of long range pesticide effects on human beings, it is the expansion of the realm of the unknown; our ignorance of the subject has broadened and deepened." Stuart Udall's resources program staff laid down a criterion that Graham believes continues potent: "As a general principle, the case against a given product does not require evidence equal to that in favor of it. All that is required is sufficient evidence to establish reasonable doubt as to safety."

It must be remembered that, as our book under review says, Rachel Carson's message "...was not the abolition of pesticides but the gradual withdrawal of persistent chemicals and the integration of the others in planned programs with biological and cultural controls."

The book ends with a summing up of gains, one of the greatest of which are the present awareness of the government and the public "of the interrelationship of all living things and the dependence of each on a healthy environment for survival. Further, it invested the Federal Govern-

ment with what Interior Secretary Udall called the 'total-environment concept of conservation.'"

Mr. Graham's book is an excellent contribution to literature on pesticides. It would be difficult to find anything of importance on the subject that he has left out and he has told it all succinctly.

Slow though it may be, it is obvious from this book that the movement of the use of pesticides is forward—in the direction pointed out by the far-seeing author of "Silent Spring."

There are three valuable appendices to the book: an article on "Safer Pesticides for Home and Garden," by Shirley Briggs, plus a list of common, chemical and trade names of pesticides; the "Federal Registration Requirements for Pesticide Products," by Harold G. Alford; and "In Memoriam" which tells about the Rachel Carson Trust, the Rachel Carson Seacoast Fund and the Rachel Carson Memorial Fund, administered by the National Audubon Society. It is this latter Fund that has contributed considerable financial support to the Environmental Defense Fund, which has been active in bringing court action concerning pesticide use.

—Mrs. Arthur M. Jens, Jr.

IAS Pesticide Committee Chairman

#### **BOTANY. Golden Science Guide. Alexander, Burnett and Zim.**

**Golden Press, Western Publishing Co. 850 Third Ave., New York 10022.**

**1970. 160 pages. \$1.25.**

The Golden Guides have won immense popularity ever since their first appearance several years ago. The volume on Botany, just published, will win wide favor among school students and backyard botanists. It has the usual excellent illustrations.

The paperback covers such areas as plant nutrition, reproduction, genetics, evolution and plants and their environment. I read the book around Christmastime, and was interested to learn a note about poinsettias: they are short-day species which have a 12-hour critical day length. Their flowering comes only when they have light for less than 12 hours.

The complex plant kingdom is made a bit easier to understand with this useful paperback.

—Mrs. I. L. Mostek

#### **OWLS. THEIR NATURAL AND UNNATURAL HISTORY.**

**By John Sparks and Tony Soper.**

**Taplinger Publishing Co. 29 East 10th St., New York 10003. \$5.95.**

**1970. 206 pages. Printed in Great Britain.**

Few birds are more fascinating than the owl. He is fast, mysterious, attractive, and useful. Over 76 percent of the food of the owl are rats and mice. There are two families of owls—the barn owls and the typical owls. Surprisingly, there are ten species of barn owls. All hawks and owls are protected in Illinois, an action initiated by the Illinois Audubon Society in 1956. (The National Audubon Society has called for federal protection of hawks and owls. Some observers of the state scene feel it is now incumbent upon the IAS leadership to close the gaps in the Illinois law.)

In the book, Sparks and Soper have included a magnificent picture of an Eagle Owl. Who could not admire this great and magnificent bird! There he stands, with his powerful claws, tufts like the Devil, eyes alert and feathers down to the limb of the pine tree.

Many drawings indicate much about the hunting and nesting habits of the owl. An appendix is devoted to owl eyesight and hearing—two fascinating features of this “watchman of the night.” It is a myth that owls are blind in the daytime, since some species hunt by day.

Though the plight of our hawks is well known, Audubon members would do well to stir themselves to the protection of owls and their very survival. In view of the catastrophic decline of our birds of prey, and if we do not give a greater hoot, there will soon be no owls to hoot, either. Sparks and Soper have helped spotlight the tragedy of DDT, mercury poisoning, nest robbers and decoys.

—Raymond Mostek

**THE ALIEN ANIMALS. By George Laycock.**

**Natural History Press, Garden City, N. Y., 1966, \$4.95.**

**Audubon/Ballentine, 1970, 95c (paperback)**

This is a book that had to be written. Against claims and boasts, the popular glamor and romanticism of feature stories, and the pure propaganda of the transplanners—importers of so-called “exotic” animals—some strong voice of judgment and common sense had to be raised. This has now been done.

The voice is that of George Laycock, known to readers of the National Audubon Magazine and to other natural history literature buffs as one of our most brilliant conservation writers. For this writing he has one qualification not possessed by many of his colleagues: a degree in wildlife management. The tone of his book is set in early paragraphs of Laycock's first chapter:

“Man has long considered himself capable of improving upon nature. He often regards nature's distribution of its creatures as haphazard or at best unfortunate... He has moved birds halfway around the earth to eat some insect they do not like, introduced rabbits to foreign countries where they created barren lands... It may have begun with Noah, but wherever it started, the whole idea of rearranging the earth's wild creatures still seems irresistible. Man, the supreme meddler, has never been quite satisfied with the world as he found it, and, as he has dabbled in rearranging it to his own design, he has frequently created surprising and frightening situations for himself.”

Laycock gives scant space to accidental imports that have been hazardous: from times of the Pilgrims when clothes moths arrived on the Mayflower, and of the American Revolution when wheat flies infested the straw mattresses Hessian mercenaries brought from Europe, to varied rodents including the destructive Norway rat that stowed away on countless ships bound for our shores.

The author's emphasis is on numerous man-made disasters. Best known to most of us in America are two ubiquitous birds, English sparrows, brought here in the 1870s and starlings introduced in the 1890s. Contrary to the widely held notion that these aliens were invited by a few eccentric citizens of New York City, it is revealed that both came in planned cam-

paigns, undertaken in many cities in several states by bird fanciers, some actually organized in "acclimatization societies" for the avowed purpose of enriching our avifauna.

The most disastrous of all importations of alien animals was probably the transplanting of European rabbits, for purposes of food supply and sport shooting, to the South Pacific, especially Australia and New Zealand, where "they marched across the land like a plague." Their wholesale devastation of farms and grasslands has just recently been brought under effective control.

It is less well known that these "bad bunnies" have been a pest on United States soil—on Laysan Island in western Hawaii—where, before they died of starvation, these vegetarians devoured almost every growing thing, turning the island into a desert and causing the near extinction of two bird species, the Laysan teal and the Laysan finch-bill.

Another reckless importation was that of the Asiatic mongoose to Jamaica. In India this small mammal was famous as the killer of deadly cobras, so it was believed by Caribbean planters that he could eradicate rats that infested sugar cane fields. It must be said that the mongooses tried but they were not very successful, since they are diurnal while the rats are nocturnal, a fact that would have been known had any real research been undertaken before the transplants took place.

Mongooses prospered however and probably became more of a pest than the rats by eating poultry, eggs and young of ground nesting birds, small game mammals, pigs, lambs, kids, puppies and kittens and all but exterminated several valuable frogs and crustaceans. They soon spread to many tropical and subtropical areas around the world, somehow even gaining entrance to Hawaii.

Enthusiasts for alien transplants make a great point of successes that have followed their efforts and there have been a few. One most often mentioned is the ringnecked pheasant, although it has been a success in less than half of the states to which it has been introduced. Two other exotic game birds, Hungarian and chukar partridges, have done moderately well when placed in areas that previous studies had shown would be suitable, and where the transplants have been carefully supervised by biologists. For each one that has prospered, however, Laycock describes several mistakes.

Of most concern to biologists nowadays is the post-World War II craze for importing exotic mammals from Africa and Asia. Laycock does not attack the introduction of these animals for zoos and for "outdoor museums" such as Busch Gardens near Tampa and other showplaces in Florida and California, though it is implied that he is skeptical of claims that these transplants may be the means of saving endangered species.

He does, however, condemn importations solely to be shot at. Both Game Management departments of several Southwestern states, notably Texas and New Mexico, and individual promoters in these states have recently transplanted significant numbers of Barbary sheep, mouflon sheep, Siberian ibex, greater kudu, blackbuck, axis deer, eland and Cape buffalo as game animals to replace native game that has been shot out.

In New Mexico and Texas, owners are permitted to stock their ranches with the offspring of these beasts (though not with the originally imported ones) to make money from trophy hunters. Since these young

are raised under at least semi-domestic conditions, it seems that hunting them would be about as exciting sport as shooting steers in a pasture.

In recent years the Federal Government has gotten into the act. Through its Foreign Game Program, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service pays three-fourths of the cost of importations by states. At present its activities are limited to introducing game birds and fish.

— Ray M. Barron

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** As reviewed above, "The Alien Animals" is one of a set of four paperbacks which can be ordered for \$4.50 per set from National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Ave., New York 10028. The other three in the set are "Life and Death of a Salt Marsh," by John and Mildred Teal, (reviewed in the March 1971 issue of the BULLETIN); "Killer Smog," by William Wise, and "The Diligent Destroyers," by George Laycock. The latter two will be reviewed here in the September and December issues.

### THE CASE FOR A SANCTUARY-HOME

In all the surveys of the Long Range Planning Committee of the IAS, and in Board discussions and by common expression of leading members, the generalization has crystalized:

Second to that of securing an Executive Director, the Society's greatest demand is for a "sanctuary-home."

Such a sanctuary would demonstrate how the IAS would enjoy, explore, develop, protect, and preserve a scenic wilderness area, both in terms of current desperate needs and for posterity.

The Society requires a real home—a headquarters base, and a single address instead of the current three. Such a base ought to be located in the northern part of the state where a majority of members reside. It should be a natural area in a secluded spot, but reasonably accessible to major highways, airports, and other transportation.

It should aim for a central office where a director and staff might live and work. Adjacent to, and part of it, should encompass a nature center, a living museum, and nature trails. It should be a center for board meetings, training of members, and of prospective young leaders, and a center for comprehensive interpretive programs for out-of-state visitors, naturalists, and ecologists.

It now has become imperative that IAS leaders and members activate themselves to find, and to acquire by purchase or lease, a desirable sanctuary-home.

If you know of any parcel that may meet all these needs, you may render a valuable service to IAS by notifying us.

— Joseph Galbreath, 14 Bonanza Dr., Centralia

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## THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

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The Society was organized seventy one years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed — since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents of all walks of life are invited to join the IAS in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation, as well as in the Society's cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

Headquarters of the Illinois Audubon Society are in the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 60605, where public lectures are held. Individual and group membership support is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

Patron	\$1,000
Benefactor	\$ 500
Life Member	\$ 200
Supporting Member	\$25 annually
Club Affiliation	\$15 annually
Contributing Member	\$10 annually
Family Membership	\$7.50 annually
Active Member	\$5 annually

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New and/or renewal membership applications to the Society, as well as change of address notices, should be sent to Illinois Audubon Society Regional Headquarters, 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.

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# the audubon bulletin



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# THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

*Organized in 1897 For the Protection of Wild Birds  
And the Preservation of the Natural Environment*

Regional Office

1017 BURLINGTON AVE., DOWNERS GROVE, ILL. 60515

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# THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

## ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill. 60605

Number 159

September 1971

### BARKHAUSEN HAILS CONSERVATION 'COALITION' IN SUPPORT OF SCENIC RIVERS LEGISLATION

**House Bill 2659**, the proposed "Scenic Rivers Act," is the most significant conservation legislation Illinois has seen in many years, Conservation Director Henry N. Barkhausen is saying now.

Speaking to conservationists Barkhausen said the bill also is unique because it is perhaps the first legislation to attract support from all the conservation groups — active and passive recreation advocates, preservationists, sportsmen's organizations, and environmentally-oriented citizens' groups.

The bill seeks to preserve portions of Illinois waterways possessing scenic, recreational, geological, faunal, floral and historical values. Passed by the House 145-20, it was consigned to a Senate subcommittee in the waning days of the past legislation session. It will be considered again when the legislature reconvenes in October.

**Barkhausen described** the Scenic Rivers Act as "a move to preserve some of this state's natural values which simply will not be with us if we do not make some effort now to save them."

"There is no doubt in my mind that without efforts such as the Scenic Rivers Bill to preserve these rivers, or the modest segments of

them that have been suggested, they will not only be polluted, they will be transformed from natural rivers into drainage ditches," the Director told the assembly.

John T. Case of Park Ridge, national treasurer of Izaak Walton League of America, Inc. and an outdoor writer, called the meeting of conservationists to discuss a campaign for passage of the Act. In attendance were representatives of the Illinois Audubon Society, Izaak Walton League, League of Women Voters, Illinois Wildlife Federation, Illinois Paddling Council, Illinois Natural History Survey, Students for Environmental Concerns, Independent Voters of Illinois, Conservation Coordinators, Inc., plus several school teachers, outdoor writers and a delegate from the Illinois Attorney General's Office.

**A documentary film** entitled "Wild Rivers" was shown by Vaughn Hilty, Woodstock, for the American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers' Association, and slides contrasting scenic and channelized streams were presented by John G. Warren, supervisor of the Conservation Department's Education Division.

Barkhausen said the "Scenic Rivers Bill" designation might be

misleading, since it represents only one of the several values the Act is geared to protect.

"This confusion is reflected in questions by legislators who understand why the scenic Fox River should be included among the 13 streams listed in the bill, but who have expressed bewilderment over inclusion of the Big Muddy and other quiet southern streams," he said.

**Resistance to the Scenic Rivers Bill** concept, Barkhausen explained, stems largely from its newness, and passage of the Bill therefore depends upon education — to relieve apprehension as to its implications and to convince key legislators that farmer opposition is "vastly over-stated."

He pointed out that Owens-Illinois Company, a glass manufacturer that owns much of the silica sand deposits along the Fox River, recently indicated its support for an amended version of the measure. He said the amendment would not jeopardize the goals of the original bill drafted by the Institute for Environmental Quality and the Department of Conservation.

Neither the Soil Conservation Service nor the Illinois Farm Bureau have opposed the bill. Though some local SCS districts have objected, Farm Bureau

branches have remained neutral, he said.

**In answer to fears** about excessive tax losses to local government units if the bill is passed, Barkhausen pointed out that Kendall County board of supervisors not only adopted resolution supporting the Act, but board members also testified in its favor.

The bill seeks to apply the long-accepted zoning concept to the banks of watercourses designated by the legislature as "scenic" rivers and streams. No land acquisition is involved, and the Act does not give the public any access or other rights in the preserved areas, the Director stressed.

Public hearings are being held throughout the state to explain the measure and give opponents and proponents full opportunity to present their cases.

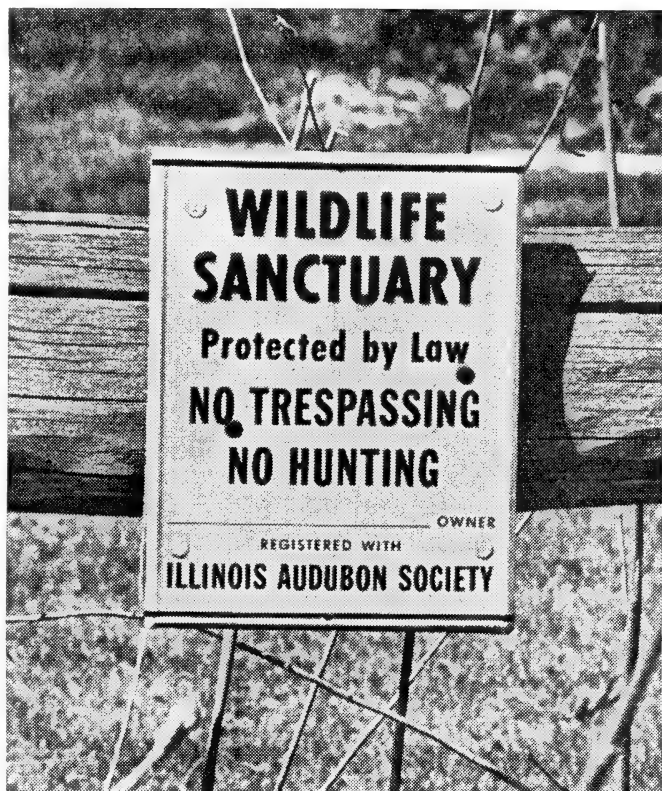
**Barkhausen said** the state has no plans to acquire these properties or purchase easement rights for two reasons: (1) There is no money available for such acquisitions; (2) Acquisition would result in displacement of landowners.

"We feel we have a constructive way to preserve the natural values in these areas without displacing the owners. There is enough of that already in providing recreation space for our people," he concluded.

### DUST OF SNOW

The way a crow  
Shook down on me  
The dust of snow  
From a hemlock tree  
Has given my heart  
A change of mood  
And saved some part  
Of a day I'd rued.

—Robert Frost



Here's a good illustration of the Society's Wildlife Sanctuary sign. It is metal and it measures 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10". The background is bold yellow; the letters are black.

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## **SHEEP INDUSTRY CHARGED WITH "DRENCHING WEST IN POISON"**

Powerful wool-growing interests aided by federal government bureaucrats are drenching the American West with deadly poisons, a major article in the August issue of Reader's Digest has charged. The incredibly destructive campaign has brought several wild-animal species to the edge of extinction and is even threatening human life and health, says author Jack Olsen.

Citing eye-witness reports, Olsen shows that in attempting to protect their industry by wiping out predators, the sheepmen, often abetted by field trappers of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, have violated the law by spreading poison on public lands. They have also resorted to such deceptions as placing sheep wool in the stomachs of trapped wild animals to "prove" that a high percentage of bears and coyotes are sheep killers.

Using modern equipment — planes, trail bikes, snowmobiles and pickup trucks — the poisoners cover the land with such lethal chemicals as cyanide, arsenic, strychnine and thallium. One of the most widely-used poisons is sodium fluoroacetate, or "1080," one ounce of which is toxic enough to wipe out 20,000 coyotes — or 200 humans.

In one case history cited by Olsen, a Colorado hunting guide discovered that 1080 had been used to lace sheep carcasses as bait for predators. Twice in two weeks the trapper saw snow cover the carcasses, then melt into a nearby stream — from which it might eventually reach human consumers. So powerful are the sheepmen, says Olsen, that legislation aimed at control of the poisoning invariably goes down to defeat, as do some legislators who oppose the formidable wool-growers lobby. When one Montana state legislator introduced a bill that would merely have required the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to OBEY ITS OWN POISONING REGULATIONS, the Montana Wool Growers Association immediately mounted a successful campaign to defeat the bill.

Ironically, says Olsen, there is evidence that the frenzied efforts to wipe out predators may actually be having an opposite effect. Colorado naturalist Alfred Etter asserts: "Where we have starved the coyote, indiscriminately killing its food supply, we have uniformly encountered increasing reports of predation. By keeping the coyote population harassed and in a constant state of flux, we disrupt his territorial habits and make him, in effect, into a different animal — desperate, itinerant, a potential sheep killer. But if he had been left undisturbed, we would probably never have heard from him. The same applies to other predators."

The poisoning has devastated some of America's once-great wildlife species, says Olsen. "There are broad areas in California where the coyote has been completely eliminated. Black bears and foxes are gone in some areas. The kit fox, a master controller of rodents, has vanished from thousands of square miles of the prairie. The black-footed ferret is about to flicker out as a species. One of the very few surviving California condors fell to 1080-treated grain. Even the mountain lion, officially listed as an endangered species, is specifically and mercilessly being killed."

Can the slaughter be stopped? "If there is a logical point of attack," writes Olsen, "it would seem to be at the poisoning programs on government land." So far, neither state legislatures nor the United States Congress have paid much attention to the problem. Concerned citizens, writing to their state and federal representatives, could help bring about a constructive change in attitude.

## THE CASE OF THE WILY WOOD DUCK

by **MARILYN CAMPBELL**  
Chief Naturalist,  
Vermilion County  
Conservation District,  
Westville, Ill.



"My curiosity was aroused by the report of a 'large, unusual bird' nesting in the chimney — accessible only by a dilapidated ladder . . ."

This spring I received a call about an "unusual, large bird" which was reported to be nesting in a chimney of an abandoned farm house. The caller had not seen the bird himself, but judging from his friend's description, he thought it might be a "crane." He remembered having seen many such birds along the north fork of the Vermilion River when he was a boy.

Although I did not expect to find anything too unusual, arrangements were made to visit the nest site early the following morning, April 20. We arrived at the house, located northwest of Milford, in Iroquois County, Ill. at about 7:30 a.m. There appeared to be no activity around the area.

The house had been partially dismantled when the nest was discovered. The owner, interested in the bird, stopped further demolition until the eggs could be hatched. The chimney topped a high, wood-shingled roof, and was accessible only by a dilapidated ladder which had a few rungs missing.

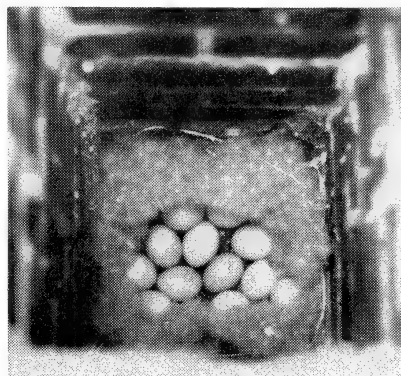
While I waited outside, the caller went inside and knocked on the second-story chimney. Out flew a female Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*). She called excitedly, and flew southwest toward a wooded creek about a mile distant. My curiosity was aroused: I proceeded to climb up to observe and photograph the nest. After inching my way uncer-

tainly up the steep roof, I reached the chimney. Peering over the edge, I saw the downy lined nest about 18 inches from the top. The nest was apparently well-supported and contained 15 creamy-white eggs.

Wood ducks are normally tree nesters, using hollow cavities up to 40 feet from the ground for their nests. Strangely, the trees chosen are not always near water, although the young ducklings are usually led to water a few days after hatching. There are records of these ducks nesting in hay lofts, in orchards, and in special nest boxes built for them. I have found no record of their use of chimneys, but this observation is probably not unique.

It was a source of argument for many years as to how ducklings are able to leave the nest when they are unable to fly. There are many recorded observations of their fluttering and tumbling from their tree-top homes after climbing from the nest hole. Young Wood Ducks have sharp hooked claws on their feet and tips of their bills which allow them to climb easily.

There are also documented reports indicating that the hen carries young from the nest on her back or in her bill. According to Robert Lemmon, author of "Our Amazing Birds," the distance from



**"There I saw the downy-lined nest, well supported and containing 15 creamy-white eggs."**

nest to water seems to be the usual reason for a parent carrying young.

It would have been interesting to observe how our Chimney-nest Ducklings were transported, or if they dropped from the roof themselves. Since the creek was so far from the nest site, the hen may well have carried them. Unfortunately, due to the distance from my home to the nest site and a busy spring schedule at Forest Glen Preserve, I was not able to return to observe subsequent activity.

But, for the record, at least one Wood Duck was wily enough to choose a quiet nest site far from woodland predators.



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**SMOKEY THE BEAR** has company now. Georgia-Pacific Corp., conducting an eagle protection program on its timberland, is putting up 9 x 12" posters at wooded areas and campsites across the country to identify the endangered American bald eagle and caution against shooting or molesting the bird. The poster is headed: "Keep America's symbol of freedom flying high. Protect eagles" ...

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## ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION IN ILLINOIS: DEFICIENCIES AND PARTIAL SOLUTIONS

by MRS. ELIZABETH KELLY

Editor's Note: This report by Mrs. Kelly, of Carbondale, Ill., was prepared this year for Lt. Gov. Paul Simon's Environmental Task Force. It has been edited somewhat for publication here, and does not include certain addenda from the U.S. Office of Education and other sources.

### Existing Programs and Laws:

It is law in Illinois that conservation be taught in the schools of Illinois. Illinois, in the Department of Public Instruction, has a Supervisor of Conservation Education; in fact, two men are employed in the supervision of conservation Education in the state. There is a Conservation Education Association or Council which is a group of educators and subject specialists who serve with no recompense, not even mileage, and who have no apparent duties other than individually to assist the Supervisor of Conservation Education if he should ask for their assistance.

The Department of Conservation has a section called the Conservation Education Section of the Parks and Memorials Division. There is, I am told, a new "guideline" for teacher certification which directs superintendents who are hiring teachers to insist on those with college conservation courses. This guideline is not yet public, I believe — and I am reporting the sense of it as indicated by a Dean at SIU, who has seen the guideline.

This is the minimal equipage with which the State of Illinois presently looks forward to "producing a citizenry that is knowledgeable concerning the biophysical environment and its associated problems, aware of how to help solve these problems, and motivated to work toward their solution."

It should be pointed out that the new law requiring the teaching of conservation in Illinois lacks teeth. Nothing happens to schools which do a poor job of implementing this law. The first proposal I have is: We need a legislative amendment which would put some teeth in the law by requiring some evidence of compliance to be demonstrated by local school systems and by prescribing in the absence of compliance some form of delayable penalty, which would not be levied if acceptable efforts were begun by the local school district. The phrase "human ecology" or "the relation of man to his environment" ought to be amended into the School Code, Section 27-13.1.

### Proposals No. 2 and No. 3:

Secondly, the staff and funds available to the Department of Public Instruction and the Department of Conservation for conservation education are meager. Apparently, the two professional staff members in the Department of Public Instruction have to spend the great bulk of their time in school visitations, appraising programs. The development of curricula and

educational materials suffers for want of money and staff. The same is true of the Conservation Department, where the development of an interpretive program for the state parks represents an innovative effort and is all there is staff and money for. There is also a film library owned and lent by the Department of Conservation which was very poor a year ago, and within budgetary limitations, has improved greatly. But the extent to which the Department of Conservation serves as a resource for the Department of Public Instruction is negligible. They are unable to assist the Supervisor of Conservation Education in the development of curricula or teaching aids. The two departments are not equipped to work as a team in this area, although the personnel presently occupying these positions seem desirous of having as effective a state conservation education program as possible.

So, the second proposal I have is two-fold: We need to seek authorization and funding for an expanded conservation education effort in the Department of Public Instruction. Salaries for, say, at least three more full-time professionals and two more clerical personnel should be appropriated so that increased leadership can be offered to school districts in terms of workshops and teaching materials, and assistance to schools who seek help in integrating the study of human ecology and resource management into their school programs.

Further, legislative approval and funding ought to be sought for the expansion of the Department of Conservation, establishing a sub-section, whose responsibility is not limited to activities related to parks and memorials, but extended so that it operates as a partner and resource for the Supervisor of Conservation Education. One of perhaps three new professional staffers of this division might well be a cinematographer. The intent that these two divisions operate cooperatively in conservation education ought to be specified in the authorizing legislation.

#### **Proposal No. 4:**

In the same bill, perhaps the status of the loosely organized Conservation Education Council, which has not met in almost a year, could be clarified and expanded so that the members have the obligation to review state conservation education efforts, offer advice designed both to encourage innovation and coordination of programs. Presumably, council members would still be available to evaluate school programs for their compliance with the law, and if they did evaluate them, would receive some compensation. (Parenthetically, Virginia's State Conservation Council might well serve as a model since it is particularly successful.)

#### **Proposal No. 5:**

Although there is, or is about to be, a new "guideline" which stresses conservation as a necessary preparation for teachers, what we really need is a new certification requirement for primary teachers. I am apprehensive that such an addition to requirements already in existence would be resisted vigorously by colleges of education around the state. They would argue that the prescribed course for elementary teachers is already too long. However, the urgency of our need to have teachers who are knowledgeable about human ecology is too great; the case ought to be made before the State Certification Board for an increased requirement to consist of one course in human ecology and resource management and a second course in teaching methods in environmental education, unless these methods can be shown to be covered in existing social studies or science methods

courses. (Note: Subject specialty requirements are not set for secondary school teachers by the State Certification Board.)

**Proposal No. 6:**

Although Illinois law requires the teaching of conservation, there is no published curriculum guide in this area, although other subject areas such as social studies and biology are so provided. A relatively inexpensive project, which would further the goal of implanting an ecological emphasis in the primary and secondary schools of Illinois, would be the publication of a curriculum guide: "Man and His Environment" for grades K-12, which would be used by social studies or science teachers and would subsume conservation education. The group responsible for publishing these guides is the Curriculum Guide Program under the Superintendent of Public Instruction. We should try to effect early publication of such a guide. (Note: It looks to me as though personnel to develop such a guide might be paid for through funds provided under Title V of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.)

**Proposal No. 7:**

Short term, in-service training workshops or institutes on human ecology and resource management are needed for the majority of Illinois teachers who are inadequately prepared to meet the legal requirement of teaching conservation in Illinois. These institutes should carry graduate credit and cover both content and method. I am not sure whether Federal funds would be available under Title I of the Higher Education Act. I think state funding of half a dozen model or demonstration institutes should be sought, in new legislation, if necessary. The legislation should not preclude use of the appropriated state funds as matching funds if Federal enabling legislation for the same purpose should be passed. It is important that scholarships be provided for these model institutes even if private funds must be sought for this purpose. Possibly Federal funds would be available for scholarships to these short-term programs under the Education Professions Development Act.

**Proposal No. 8:**

Demonstration projects, maybe six of them, to supply school districts with the services of environmental education specialists or consultants are very urgently needed. The notion that such a specialist can successfully develop and implement environmental education programs in a school district and assist the teachers as a resource person must be demonstrated before school districts will recognize their need for such a specialist. Funds might be available under Title VIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, but if they are not, then state legislation ought to be initiated to provide salary money for six such specialists in Illinois. Again, the legislation should not preclude use of the appropriated state funds as matching funds if Federal enabling legislation for the same purpose should be passed.

**Proposal No. 9:**

Among the various concerned educators and conservationists whom I interviewed, the consensus was that the publishing firms who provide school texts and supplementary materials have been dragging their feet in the area of environmental education, except perhaps for Singer and Rand McNally. A prod from this task force or Lt. Governor Simon might help.



# FIELD NOTES

By **ELTON FAWKS**

## MARCH 1971

**Red-necked Grebe** — 1 at Crab Orchard; took movies March 31 to April 2; **Vernon Kleen**. Two reported at same location March 20 by **Glenn Cooper**.

**Mississippi Kite** — Union County, March 1. **Dave Kennedy**.

**Sandhill Crane** — March 13 at Matanzas Beach. **H. David Bohlen**.

**Glaucous Gull** — 1 at Peoria, Sparland and Marshall County, first seen 12-27-70. **Dr. Carl Rist**, **Eunice Tjaden**, **Ralph** and **S. Scott** and **Virginia Humphreys**.

**Chukar** — Sterling, March 28. **Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw**.

**Lark Bunting** — Feb. 27, Clay County. **Dave Hayward** and **Kleen**.

**Smith's Longspur** — 200, Sangamon County, March 28. **Bohlen**.

## APRIL 1971

**Smith's Longspur** — Additional dates: April 3, 50; April 4, 40; April 10, 23; April 11, 15; April 17, 30; April 28, 4; also 2 on May first. All at various locations. This species should be considered fairly common in early April. **Bohlen**. On April 3 these also saw Longspurs: **Pat Ward**, **Robert Randall**, **Bill**, **O'Brien**, **Tom Crabtree**.

**Old Squaw** — April 4 and 8. Location (?). **Bohlen**, **Ward**, **Randall** **O'Brien** and **Crabtree**.

**Harlan's Hawk** — April 3 in Alexander County. Dark phase. **Cooper**, **Frank Reuter** and **Kleen**.

**Chukar** — Downtown Moline, April 20. **Elton Fawks**.

**American Golden Plover** — Peaked at 260, April 10, at Mattoon. **Findlay** and **Mowequa**. First found March 30 and last May 13th. **Bohlen**.

**Willett** — 5 at Lyndon April 29 and 30. **Shaws** and **Dr. Greaves**.

**Hudsonian Godwit** — 3, April 29 and May 1, near Chicago; good details submitted. **Kathleen Struthers**.

**Black-legged Kittiwake** — April 1 and 8, an immature at Lake Springfield. Photographed April 2 by **Dr. John R. Paul**.

**Water Pipit** — Peaked with 25 at Crane Lake, April 3. **Bohlen**.

**Vermilion Flycatcher** — April 3 at St. Louis. **Voia Bucholtz**.

**LeConte's Sparrow** — Lake Kincaid and Springfield, 13 individuals, March 28 thru April 18; **Bohlen**. April 20 at Evanston. **Burstatte**.



A Chukar watches for oncoming traffic in downtown Moline.

### MAY 1971

**Common Loon** — May 5 at Evergreen. **Marjorie W. Staubus.**

**Red-throated Loon** — 1 at Chautauqua Refuge May 1, and 1 at Illinois Beach State Park. Both by **Bohlen.**

**Little Blue Heron** — May 1-2 near Chicago; **Jeff Sanders, Charles Clark, Larry Balch, Fred Yablon, Bill Tweit, Stuart Temple, Joel Greenberg.** Also 3 adults, 1 immature at **New Boston; Ted and Dick Greer.**

**Yellow-crowned Night Heron** — 2 near Evanston. **Evanston Bird Club (Burstatte).**

**Cattle Egret** — 1 in breeding plumage May 15 near Oakford. **Bohlen.**

**Canada Goose with young** — Skokie Lagoons, Winnetka, May 21; **Richard Merrick.** Also nesting nearby; **Burstatte.** Giant **Canada Goose** nesting and with young near Atkinson; **Fawks.**

**Red-breasted Merganser** — May 25 at Springfield; peaked there at 200 April 3. **Bohlen.**

**Ferruginous Hawk** — Knox County (No date). **Bohlen.**

**Bald Eagle** — Immature late date of May 30, Illinois Beach State Park. **Bohlen.**

**Mississippi Kite** — May 22 in Union County; seen by others. **Bohlen.**

**Peregrine Falcon** — Sterling, May 10. **Shaws and Greaves.**

**Yellow Rail** — May 2 near Chicago. **Sanders Clark Balch, Yablon and Tweit.**

- King, Virginia and Sora Rails** — Reported at three locations on May 2.
- Piping Plover** — 1, May 8, Chautauqua. **Bohlen.**
- Willett** — 1, May 1, Chautauqua; and 1, Meredosia Bay; also 1 at Shelbyville, May 2; **Bohlen.** 1 at Evanston May 2; **Ted Nork.**
- White-rumped Sandpiper** — Peaked at Chautauqua, May 23 with 60. **Bohlen.**
- Long-billed Dowitcher** — Peaked May 13 with 34 at Lake Kincaid; only 1 Short-billed. **Bohlen.**
- Stilt Sandpiper** — at Sterling May 1, 2, 10, 14 and 21. **Shaws.**
- Marbled Godwit** — May 2 at Polo. **Mr. and Mrs. Ed Taylor.**
- Hudsonian Godwit** — May 4 at Evergreen. **Staubus.**
- Red Phalarope** — 1 female at Sterling May 25. **Shaws, Greaves, Edna and Howard Goodmiller, Max and Ann Hagans.**
- Wilson's Phalarope** — 2 at Sterling May 2; **Shaws** etc. 5 at Chicago, May 1, by **Sanders and party.** 2 at Polo, May 27; **Mr. and Mrs. Ed Taylor.**
- Sandhill Crane** — 4 May 7 at Evanston. **Evanston Bird Club.**
- Avocet** — With spring plumage, Meredosia Bay, May 1. **Bohlen, Ward, Randall, O'Brien and Crabtree.**
- Laughing Gull** — 1 at Lock and Dam 17, New Boston, May 19. One collected May 26 at Lake Springfield. Now in State Museum No. 604789. **Bohlen.**
- Least Tern** — 8 at Fulton May 13. **Shaws.**
- Pileated Woodpecker** — May 29 at Danville. **Dr. Geo. W. Swenson Jr., Charles M. Nixon, Robert E. Greenberg.** (At least two pairs have nested in the Tri-City area past few years. **Fawks.**)
- Western Kingbird** — 1 at Moweaqua, May 16. **Bohlen.**
- Fish Crow** — 4, May 22, Union County. **Bohlen, Ward, Randall, O'Brien and Crabtree.**
- Black-throated Blue Warbler** — 1, May 14, at Evanston. **Evanston Bird Club.**
- Summer Tanager** — An immature May 7. **Evanston Bird Club.**
- Sharp-tailed Sparrow** — 1 at Lake Kincaid May 13. **Bohlen.**
- Henslow's Sparrow** — 2 at Evanston, May 1. **Balch and Clark.** Also May 1, Chicago, **Sanders and party.**

### ODD BEHAVIOR OF A HUMMINGBIRD

This report is not an unusual sighting but an observation of hummingbird behavior not noted previously by me. On Sunday morning, May 2 at 6:30 a female Ruby-throated Hummingbird arrived and settled on a twig to



**Black-legged Kittiwake (imm)** — photographed April 2 by J. R. Paul near the dam at Springfield Lake. (Reported by Bohlen; seen by Ward, Randall, O'Brien, and Crabtree.)

rest with feathers fluffed against the cold wind until it appeared as a little ball. Ten minutes later it was probing the first opened columbine flowers. Twice it grasped the plant stem, one foot above the other, and probed the tubes of columbine above its head. The first male arrived May 5. This behavior may have been noted by others who have seen the hummers arrive tired and hungry.

— Stell A. Barrick, Onlong, Ill.

#### REQUEST FOR INFORMATION: SANDERLING

During the autumn migration of 1971, the Long Point Bird Observatory hopes to band and color-mark several hundred Sanderling at Long Point, Ontario. Information on the movement of these birds away from Long Point will facilitate research presently underway on the energy requirements of their migration. We would appreciate it if everyone sighting these birds would report their observations to:

Long Point Bird Observatory  
269 Beta Street,  
Toronto 14, Ontario, Canada.

The following information would be appreciated:

Date and time of observation.

Location, including nearest city or town.

Colors: Note — birds will be colored on the breast and the abdomen with two of the following: red, orange, pink, purple, yellow, green, blue, brown, black, and white (no color).

Leg that has been banded: this will tell if the bird is an adult or immature.

Any other information on what other birds are with the marked individuals would be very useful.

#### SOME EXCELLENT WINTER RECORDS

**Horned Grebe** — Last observed Nov. 27 at Springfield Lake. None wintered. First found again on March 7 at Lake Kincaid.

**Whistling Swan** — An immature swan wintered at Decatur Lake from Dec. 29 to the end of the period.

**Old Squaw** — Observed at Springfield Lake Jan. 20, 25, 30 and Feb. 2 and 7, and at Decatur Lake March 20. Arrival of this species correlates with maximum ice conditions on Springfield Lake.

**King Eider** — A male of this species was observed at Decatur Lake for an hour on Feb. 13. We closely observed the bill (from 15 feet), which did not extend far enough up the forehead to be a Common Eider. I have seen this bird in Monterey Bay (see "Audubon Field Notes" Vol. 24, No. 2, p. 464). There are photographs (by Turner Nearing and movies taken by Pat Ward.) Also Bill O'Brien, Robert Randall, and Emma Leonhard of Jacksonville saw the King Eider. Other field marks were barring on breast, rich brown color, white eye ring and line and light separation between secondaries and primaries.

This is the King Eider observed by H. David Bohlen and reported in his Winter Season Sightings list.



**Harlan's Hawk** — Three observations: One Nov. 28 in Mason County Forest (intermediate phase), one Jan 16 at Chautauqua Lake (light phase), and one March 13 at Crane Lake (dark phase). All had terminal band.

**Ferruginous Hawk** — One immature on Jan. 17 near Adams, Adams County. All white beneath except black wing tips, light rusty tail, whitish head, light window in primaries. Back was rufous and white. Familiar with this species from observations in southern California and west Texas. See Audubon Field Notes, Vol. 24, No. 1, p. 100).

**Bald Eagle** — Were common at Chautauqua Lake and Crane Lake which are both along the Illinois River. Highest count was 26 adults and 25 immatures in the Crane Lake area on Jan. 2. Only two immatures were seen away from Illinois River. One Dec. 26 at Lake Kincaid and one March 24 at Springfield Lake.

**Golden Eagle** — Three observations: on Dec. 19 one immature at Sanganois Refuge in Mason County; on Jan 11 one adult was 4 miles west of Athens in Sangamon County; on Jan 17 one immature was at Lock 20 near Meyer in Adams County.

**Pigeon Hawk** — One adult was observed at Crab Orchard Lake on Feb. 15.

**Prairie Chicken** — A flock of 100 birds was sighted on Feb. 13 in Jasper County.

**Sandhill Crane** — A single individual of this species was observed on March 13 south of Matanzas Beach along the Illinois River.

**Glaucous Gull** — Five sightings of this gull: on Nov. 28 a first-year bird was at Chautauqua Lake; on Jan. 17 an all white second year bird was at the Keokuk dam (Illinois side); on Feb. 6 and Feb. 20 another second-year bird was at Lake Chautauqua, and on March 13 a first year bird was at Chautauqua Lake. In all sightings birds were checked against size with Herring Gulls.

**Parasitic Jaeger** — A normal-phase immature bird at Chautauqua Lake on Nov. 28. Saw this bird within 20 feet, and it sat on the ice 30 feet away and ate a fish for 30 minutes. Also saw it chasing gulls. This is the second record for Chautauqua Lake.

**Snowy Owl** — One found dead on the highway half-mile south of Springfield by Dr. Paul Parmalee (Illinois State Museum) on Jan. 7. Partial skeleton is now No. 604673 in the Illinois State Museum Osteology collection. Another bird was seen at Petersburg Lake on Jan. 11 (local people say it was present since Christmas). This bird stayed (mainly on golf course) until Feb. 25. It was photographed by Dr. John Paul (Illinois State Museum), Pat Ward, and Turner Nearing. Many other people saw it.

**Pileated Woodpecker** — Found 19 birds during the period on 9 days.

**European Tree Sparrow** — This species is spreading north and east. Pat Ward and I found two at Petersburg Lake in Menard County on Jan. 16.

**Eastern Meadowlark** — Observed 47 days during the period.

**European Goldfinch** — This species was at a feeder in Wilmette on Jan. 31. The bird was a female and Pat Ward took movies of it. It looked wild in every way — no frayed tail feathers or facial feathers. It was with several other American Goldfinches. Bill O'Brien and Robert Randall also observed it.

**Snow Bunting** — First observed Nov. 14 south of New City, Sangamon County. On Nov. 15, six were at Chautauqua Lake. On Nov. 16, two were west of Springfield. On Dec. 6, one was at Chautauqua Lake. From Dec. 20 to Feb. 28 from four to five Snow Buntings were present at Lake Kincaid. On Feb. 7 a female landed in a tree and sang spring song at Lake Kincaid.

— H. David Bohlen  
Illinois State Museum  
Springfield

### NEEDED: A BARN WITH CLIFF SWALLOWS

Dr. R. R. Graber of the Illinois Natural History Survey is in a search for an Illinois barn with nesting Cliff Swallows. Readers who know of one are urged to write Dr. Graber at the INHS offices in the Natural Resources Building, Urbana, Ill. 61801.

### SPRING MIGRATION NOTES/McLEAN COUNTY

March 14 — **12 Brewers Blackbirds** at the McLean County Conservation Area.

The filling of Evergreen Lake near Bloomington-Normal provided ideal habitat of both grassy and mud flats throughout the spring and provided excellent viewing for shorebirds. Noteworthy were:

**Golden Plover** — April 15 to May 12 with a peak of 100+ birds on April 17.

**Hudsonian Godwit** — 4 occasions from May 5 to 16, the most being 5 birds on May 12.

**Willet** — 1 bird on May 19.

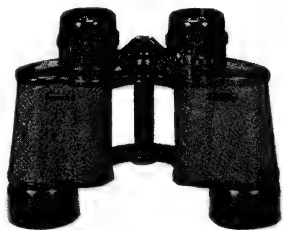
**Wilson's Phalarope** — 4 occasions, April 19 to May 16.

**Yellow rail** — one captured by a housewife in a Normal backyard on April 26. After being photographed it was released.

**Warblers** — peaked week of May 9 to 16. Ed Mockford and I cataloged 22 species on May 12, the best being a male black-throated blue at the McLean County Conservation area.

**Red-breasted Nuthatch** — on 4 occasions the week of March 21. This species occurs here regularly in mid-March and mid-October.

— Dale E. Birkenholz  
Department Biological Sciences  
Illinois State University  
Normal, Illinois 61761



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Illinois Audubon Society  
1017 Burlington Ave.**

### **BARROW'S GOLDENEYE IN CHICAGO**

On February 20, 1971, at Lake Calumet in Chicago, I saw a Goldeneye with an extensive black area on the back, extending farther down the sides than usual, thus indicating that the bird was a Barrow's Goldeneye. The bird was at the effective limit of vision with my telescope set at about 50 power on the overcast day, and while I thought I could make out the crescent-shaped facial spot, the telescope was shaking enough in the wind to cause some doubt. Fortunately, however, a Questar was available in our group, and the identification was confirmed by Charles Clark, Howard Blume, Jim Funk, Walter Krawiec, and Jerry Rosenband. The bird was an adult male in breeding plumage, and very clear views through the Questar showed the more extensive black of the back and upper sides, the crescent-shaped facial spot, and the distinctive head shape. Ted Nork and Joel Greenberg saw the bird the next day.

Although listed in Ford's "Birds of the Chicago Region" as a "rare winter visitor," it occurs much less frequently than the Harlequin Duck, for example, and I wonder if it might more properly be classified as casual, particularly since all previous records of female birds must be questioned in the light of our present knowledge. The last record in this area of which I am aware was of a first-year male seen by Bob Russell at Wilmette on April 12, 1963. When an adult male was last seen in this area, if ever, I cannot say without further research.

**— Lawrence G. Balch**

## ADDITIONAL AVIAN SPECIES SEEN AT MCGRAW WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

by S. TENISON DILLON, Biologist  
Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation  
Dundee, Ill.

These notes are supplements to the listing of 171 bird species noted on the McGraw property in 1967 (Dillon, 1968). We include those new species seen during the calendar years of 1968 through 1970, and we feature a synopsis (Table 1) which states the species, the date first seen, the number initially encountered, and the land-use unit upon which it was first found. A description of these land-use divisions can be found elsewhere (Dillon, 1970).

The 39 species listed in Table 1 were personally seen, or were reported by current or former Foundation employees with years of bird-watching experience, or by Audubon Society members with like experience. In most instances two observers were on hand as a cross check.

One would expect to find most of the listed species in this region either as permanent residents, migrant nesters, or migrant visitors, but a few require comment. For example, the tufted titmouse and the snow bunting, which are common species either throughout or in a portion of each year (Smith, 1958), were seen singly and as a flock, but only once in three years. It is possible that the snow bunting could have been present on weeks when our census was not covering the agricultural lands. I am reasonably sure that the tufted titmouse was not accidentally overlooked.

Another species ranks as an unusual find for this region—the Swainson's warbler. It was positively indentified by Dr. George V. Burger, but was not collected. The Swainson's warbler breeds in the cane breaks of southern Illinois (Peterson, 1947) along the Mississippi River and its tributaries. To be seen during May in the Chicago areas, about 150 to 200 miles north of its traditional breeding range, is surprising but not unheard of (Smith and Parmalee, 1955).

The Swainson's hawk during July is another unusual record. It is seen as an accidental migrant in the spring and fall (Smith, 1958), but nests of this species in northern Illinois are few and far between (Smith and Parmalee, 1955). It is possible that this was a non-breeding bird. Two observers saw this bird and both agreed as to its identity.

The budgerigar and the redheaded Amazon (a parrot) were, in all probability, escapees from nearby homes.

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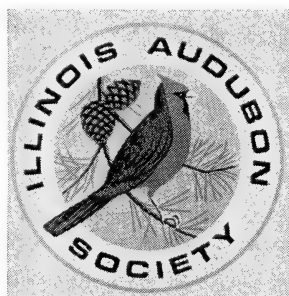
Table 1. Additional Avian Species Noted on the McGraw Property in the Calendar Years of 1968 Through 1970.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Date First Seen</u>	<u>Number at First Encounter</u>	<u>Area</u>
Loon, Common	5/ 7/68	1	Central unit
Grebe, Horned	4/ 6/70	1	Central unit
Heron, Little Blue (Immature)	6/25/70	1	Central unit
Goose, Richardson's (Hutchins's)	10/19/70	1	Central unit
Duck, Bufflehead	11/ 4/68	about 3	Central unit
Merganser, Red-breasted	3/ 6/69	1	Central unit
Vulture, Turkey	10/20/69	1	Fox River
Goshawk	1/25/69	3 to 5	Central unit
Hawk, Swainson's	7/23/68	1	Agricultural unit
Eagle, Golden	11/14/69	1	Central unit
Eagle, Bald	1/11/68	2	Central unit
Partridge, Gray (Hungarian)	3/10/68	3	Central unit
Rail, Sora	4/28/69	1	Fox River
Snipe, Common (Wilson's)	4/30/68	3	Central unit
Yellowlegs, Lesser	5/ 5/68	about 3	Central unit
Sandpiper, Dunlin (Red-backed)	5/21/68	1	Central unit
Sandpiper, Semipalmated	6/16/68	5 to 10	Central unit
Amazon, Redheaded	11/10/69	1	Agricultural unit
Budgerigar	10/ 1/68	1	Agricultural unit

(Table Continues on Next Page)

NEW PHONE FOR THE  
ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY AT  
1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove 60515  
NEW NUMBER: (312) 968-0744

Species	Date First Seen	Number at First Encounter	Area
Owl, Barn	4/21/69	2	Central unit
Owl, Barred	1/13/69	1	Central unit
Owl, Short-eared	11/ 4/68	about 3	Central unit
Titmouse, Tufted	3/31/70	1	Central unit
Wren, Short-billed Marsh	9/24/68	1	Agricultural unit
Gnatcatcher, Blue-grey	5/ 1/70	1	Central unit
Shrike, Loggerhead	11/ 3/69	1	Central unit
Warbler, Swainson's	5/16/70	1	Central unit
Warbler, Worm-eating	6/ 1/70	1	Central unit
Waterthrush, Louisiana	5/ 6/68	1	Central unit
Warbler, Kentucky	5/28/70	1	Central unit
Chat, Yellow-breasted	5/10/68	about 3	Agricultural unit
Oriole, Orchard	5/12/68	1	Central unit
Grosbeak, Evening	11/14/69	1	Central unit
Redpoll, Common	1/ 3/68	3	Agricultural unit
Crossbill, White-winged	11/15/69	about 5	Central unit
Junco, Oregon	11/24/69	1	Agricultural unit
Sparrow, Harris	10/ 8/70	1	Agricultural unit
Longspur, Lapland	1/ 1/69	2	Agricultural unit
Bunting, Snow	1/17/68	about 60	Agricultural unit



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### MISS MARJORIE POWELL

Miss Marjorie Powell, who served ten years as president of the Bureau Valley Audubon Club in Princeton, died in June in her ancestral home, Old Ingleside, LaSalle County, where she spent her entire life. She taught school for 37 years in the county, was a founder of the LaSalle Historical Society, and a charter member of the Bureau Valley club. A student of ornithology, Miss Powell probably was best known for her knowledge of the virgin prairies of Illinois for her influence on hundreds of her students in the natural sciences.

## Statewide Spring Bird Count Is Scheduled for May, 1972

Every spring enthusiastic birders get out to see how many species of birds they can find. The century run (100 species in a single day) is an ultimate goal for many observers; more experienced birders aim for higher species totals. Most people in Illinois are satisfied with their own personal achievements, but few realize that their counts can be part of a statewide bird count that can contribute to the knowledge of birds in Illinois.

Next year, on Saturday, May 6, 1972 (PLEASE RESERVE THIS DAY), we will have our first Statewide Spring Bird Count. It will be very similar to a Christmas Count since all observers will be counting on the same day. Instead of the traditional 15-mile diameter circle divided up into small sections, the entire state will be the boundary with counties being the subdivisions. Our goal is to have observers in every county on that one day. Data will be recorded as on the Christmas Counts: total number of individuals as well as total species; the number of miles walked and driven; the number of hours walked and driven; the starting and ending times of observation; the weather; etc. We should easily obtain a statewide total of over 200 species — maybe even 250. Details are currently being worked out; watch for additional announcements.

On May 1, 1971, we had a spring count in southern Illinois. At least 37 observers participated in 14 counties and identified 170 species. Due to poor weather conditions during the last week of April, many migrant species were not here yet; therefore, the maximum number of species was not found.

The weather was pretty for birding on the Count Day, but was rather chilly in the morning: 38 with moderate northerly winds; it warmed to 77 by early afternoon. A heavy cloud mass formed late in the afternoon, but rain held off until after dark.

Observations began as early as 3:10 a.m. and continued up to 9:00 p.m. with an average of over 12 hours of observations per county. At least 16 species were found in every county while 11 more were found in all but one

county. A total of 100 or more species were identified in only 3 counties — weather was partially responsible for the lack of larger lists.

All participants received a copy of the completed count totals which in-

TABLE 1

Species	Counties	Total	Species	Counties	Total
Pied-billed Grebe	3	4	Rock Dove	8	131
Great Blue Heron	8	46	Mourning Dove	13	393
Green Heron	10	41	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	2	3
Little Blue Heron	4	15	Black-billed Cuckoo	1	2
Common Egret	3	35	Screech Owl	1	1
Black-cr Night Heron	2	9	Great Horned Owl	4	6
Yellow-cr Night Heron	2	4	Barred Owl	7	23
Least Bittern	1	1	Chuck-will's-widow	4	5
American Bittern	2	2	Whip-poor-will	8	100
Canada Goose	2	140	Common Nighthawk	3	11
Blue Goose	1	2	Chimney Swift	11	311
Mallard	8	53	Ruby-thr. Hummingbird	8	19
Gadwall	2	2	Belted Kingfisher	4	7
Green-winged Teal	1	7	Yellow-shafted Flicker	11	54
Blue-winged Teal	9	310	Pileated Woodpecker	8	15
American Widgeon	2	6	Red-bellied Woodpecker	14	124
Shoveler	3	42	Red-headed Woodpecker	14	136
Wood Duck	9	55	Yellow-bell Sapsucker	1	1
Lesser Scaup	1	9	Hairy Woodpecker	4	8
Ruddy Duck	3	6	Downy Woodpecker	13	61
Hooded Merganser	1	1	Eastern Kingbird	13	80
Red-breasted Merganser	1	2	Grt. Crested Flycatcher	10	33
Turkey Vulture	10	132	Eastern Phoebe	12	42
Black Vulture	1	29	Acadian Flycatcher	4	7
Cooper's Hawk	2	4	Least Flycatcher	3	3
Red-tailed Hawk	10	18	E. Wood Pewee	5	6
Red-shouldered Hawk	6	13	Horned Lark	10	65
Broad-winged Hawk	5	5	Tree Swallow	7	181
Sparrow Hawk	8	29	Bank Swallow	4	155
Bobwhite	12	117	Rough-winged Swallow	7	71
King Rail	1	2	Barn Swallow	13	318
Sora	5	16	Cliff Swallow	4	21
Common Gallinule	1	1	Purple Martin	11	90
American Coot	8	289	Blue Jay	14	305
Semipalmated Plover	4	22	Common Crow	13	291
Killdeer	14	74	Fish Crow	1	5
Am. Golden Plover	2	356	Black-capped Chickadee	3	42
American Woodcock	2	4	Carolina Chickadee	11	109
Common Snipe	3	8	Tufted Titmouse	13	136
Spotted Sandpiper	6	19	White-br. Nuthatch	6	20
Solitary Sandpiper	7	13	House Wren	8	46
Greater Yellowlegs	5	23	Bewick's Wren	1	1
Lesser Yellowlegs	6	55	Carolina Wren	11	54
Pectoral Sandpiper	6	103	Long-billed Marsh Wren	1	2
Least Sandpiper	1	3	Short-billed Marsh Wren	1	1
Dunlin	1	1	Mockingbird	14	201
Dowitcher, sp.	2	56	Catbird	12	71
Herring Gull	1	1	Brown Thrasher	13	105
Ring-billed Gull	1	15	Robin	14	362
Semipalmated Sandpiper	2	62	Wood Thrush	11	56

Species	Counties	Total	Species	Counties	Total
Swainson's Thrush	7	13	Yellowthroat	13	144
Veery	3	3	Yellow-breasted Chat	11	62
Eastern Bluebird	10	84	Hooded Warbler	1	2
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	11	150	Canada Warbler	1	1
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	2	5	American Redstart	4	35
Water Pipit	2	13	House Sparrow	14	1715
Cedar Waxwing	3	35	European Tree Sparrow	2	3
Loggerhead Shrike	10	25	Bobolink	5	22
Starling	13	764	Eastern Meadowlark	14	544
White-eyed Vireo	13	138	Western Meadowlark	1	1
Yellow-throated Vireo	7	12	Redwinged Blackbird	14	2278
Solitary Vireo	1	2	Orchard Oriole	10	23
Red-eyed Vireo	9	37	Baltimore Oriole	11	61
Warbling Vireo	10	72	Common Grackle	14	3319
Black-&-white Warbler	2	2	Brown-headed Cowbird	14	430
Prothonotary Warbler	11	61	Scarlet Tanager	2	5
Worm-eating Warbler	2	7	Summer Tanager	7	10
Golden-winged Warbler	2	4	Cardinal	14	640
Blue-winged Warbler	3	17	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	5	23
Tennessee Warbler	9	53	Blue Grosbeak	3	7
Nashville Warbler	6	8	Indigo Bunting	13	241
Parula Warbler	10	40	Dickcissel	7	26
Yellow Warbler	9	29	American Goldfinch	14	374
Myrtle Warbler	11	199	Rufous-sided Towhee	14	201
Black-thr. Green Warbler	2	3	Savannah Sparrow	3	30
Cerulean Warbler	2	10	Grasshopper Sparrow	2	5
Blackburnian Warbler	2	3	Vesper Sparrow	2	3
Yellow-throated Warbler	7	29	Lark Sparrow	1	1
Blackpoll Warbler	3	4	Chipping Sparrow	10	97
Prairie Warbler	5	51	Field Sparrow	14	165
Palm Warbler	7	31	White-crowned Sparrow	9	44
Ovenbird	3	3	White-throated Sparrow	14	223
Northern Waterthrush	6	18	Lincoln's Sparrow	3	6
Louisiana Waterthrush	8	20	Swamp Sparrow	5	21
Kentucky Warbler	7	13	Song Sparrow	12	171
Total Species = 170			Total Individuals = 19,432		

cluded nearly 20,000 individuals of 170 species. Since long, detailed tables are difficult to publish in the AUDUBON BULLETIN, the following tables have been condensed from the actual data.

In Table 1, column one lists the species seen; column two indicates the number of counties reporting that species; and column three shows the total number of individuals of that species seen in all counties.

In Table 2, column one shows the counties with observers (beginning at the southern end of the state); column two shows the number of species found in each county; column three indicates the total number of individuals for each county; column four shows the starting and stopping time (in the 24-hour clock system); column six records the party hours walked and driven; column seven lists the observers for each county.

A sincere thank you is due to all the participants who made this count successful. We hope that birders in all of Illinois will join us next year for the Statewide Spring Bird Count.

—Vernon M. Kleen  
P.O. Box 1057  
Carbondale 62901

TABLE 2

Counties	Total Species	Total Indiv.	Time	Miles W/D	Hours W/D	Observers
Alexander	110	1845	0310-1900	6/129	8/8	David Hayward, Vernon M. Kleen
Massac	56	893	0800-1600	?	?	Mr. & Mrs. Russell Riepe
Union	73	592	0900-1930	3/10	?	Joseph Beatty, William George
Johnson	67	566	0530-1930	5/100	8/6	Steve Reetz, Robert Standish
Pope	65	1152	0730-2030	1/169	3/10	Mr. & Mrs. Ray Schaaf
Hardin	79	1401	0545-2100	7/132	10/11	Paul Biggers, Tim Merriman
Jackson	108	1138	0445-1900	7/118	12/8	Glenn Cooper, W. George, G. McNerney, M. McNerney, F. Reuter, H. Smith.
Williamson	100	1216	0630-1600	5/65	6/4	Lee Bush, Ben Gelman, Bob Rice.
Saline	53	717	0630-1315	4/36	5/2	Jack Hayward, Laurie Yambert
Gallatin	60	1345	0600-1200	3/60	3/3	Harmon Shade, Jack Wingate
Marion	91	3432	0630-1930	5/110	7/6	R. Brandes, H. Hartshorn, M. Horsman, Winifred Jones, Ruby Meredith
Monroe	89	2934	0800-1730	6/76	7/3	Dick & Mitzi Anderson
Calhoun	82	1162	0500-1630	4/100	7/5	Mildred Schaefer, Sarah Vasse
Jersey	72	1039	0600-1730	4/91	7/5	Mary Doak, Helen Wuestenfeld

## RAYMOND MOSTEK ELECTED HONORARY DIRECTOR

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors, former President Raymond Mostek of Lombard was elected an Honorary Director of the Society. He thus joins a select group of persons who have been so honored, among them:

Paul Downing of Highland Park, who served as president for nine years and as vice-president for finance. After his retirement, Mr. Downing became the first president of the Lake-Cook Chapter.

John Helmer, now of Encinitas, Calif., served not only as treasurer, but in a variety of other tasks.

Dr. Ralph Yeatter, is best known for his work with the prairie chickens: his efforts led to the establishment of the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois.

Mrs. Margaret Morse Nice, an ardent conservationist, lives on the south side of Chicago, and is best known for her study of the song sparrow.

Section Four of Article Two of the IAS Bylaws provides that "The Board of Directors, in recognition of eminent services to the Society, may elect any person an Honorary Member, or an Honorary Director, and such person may be exempt from further payment of dues, but shall not have the right to vote as a Director."

Mostek served the society as a director, chairman of the book sales committee, vice-president for conservation for seven years, and as president for eight year. A long time political activist, he is a charter member of the Independent Voters of Illinois, and serves the IVI as chairman of its conservation committee, and as chairman of the DuPage County Chapter. He is a director of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois, writes a monthly article on conservation for Outdoor Illinois magazine, is a member of the scenic roads committee of the Illinois Planning and Conservation League, and a member of the Lt. Governor's Environmental Task Force.

## Taxidermy Illegal on Most Birds, Illinois Residents Are Reminded

Most species of birds cannot legally be mounted by taxidermists without permission of the Illinois Department of Conservation, according to Bill Miller, chief of the department's law enforcement division.

"Every year hundreds of people find frozen birds which they take to taxidermists to be stuffed," Miller said. "Federal and state laws state that no insectivorous or song bird can be possessed. Owls, hawks and eagles are also protected. The only birds which can be stuffed are game birds which have been legally taken, and starlings, pigeons and sparrows. There are also some exotic birds, such as peacocks and golden pheasants, which we allow to be mounted."

Miller pointed out that it is legal for schools, museums and other institutions to have the prohibited species mounted if they are being used for educational purposes. Before doing so, however, they must receive written permission from the law enforcement office.

"If you're not sure about a certain species," Miller warned, "check with the conservation officer in your county. It might save you time and money."

## Don't Overlook State Conservation Areas For Your Fall-Season Brushes With Nature

Many public recreational areas are not used to their maximum capacity because of the confusion that exists in defining state park recreational areas and conservation areas, both administered by the Illinois Department of Conservation, says Director Henry Barkhausen.

More than 100 state park recreational areas are available for public use, but many are designated as conservation areas and viewed by the public as places open only for hunting use. These are many times overlooked as picnic and camping spots during summer months. According to statute, some conservation areas are specifically designated as game refuge areas and nature preserves, while others serve the dual purpose of game management as well as recreational sites.

Campers who like less crowded areas have discovered the conservation area camping sites, says Ronald D. Johnson, superintendent of parks and memorials, and these are gaining rapidly in popularity. Some of these, with facilities, are:

- Hamilton County Conservation Area near McLeansboro has L. P. Dolan Lake with fishing, boating, picnicking, camping with electrical outlets, and hunting available during the designated seasons. Entry is east of McLeansboro on Route 460.

- Henderson County Conservation Area near Delabar State Park and the village of Oquawka, has Gladstone Lake for boating, fishing and lake-side picnic areas. Campsites are around the lake.

- McLean County Conservation Area near Bloomington has fishing, boats for rent, camping with electrical outlets, picnicking and a refreshment stand. Dawson Lake provides waterfront recreation.

- Randolph County Conservation Area has a lake with shaded campsites, fishing, sandboxes for children, boats for rent and picnic areas. Access is off Route 150 near Chester and the historic state parks of Fort Kaskaskia and Fort Chartres.

- Saline County Conservation Area is a convenient spot to camp for visiting the scenic areas in the adjacent Shawnee National Forest, such as Pounds Hollow or the Garden of the Gods. Glen O. Jones Lake provides waterfront camping, picnicking and fishing areas. Rental boats are available for those who are unable to transport their own boats to the area. Access is near Equality off Route 13.

- Wayne County Conservation Area, with Sam Dale Lake, is another pleasant spot with new roads, camping with electrical connections, fishing and picnicking. Access is near Orchardville south of Route 50 near Xenia.

- Spring Lake Conservation Area near Pekin has picnic areas, camping with electrical outlets, boat rental, fishing, duck blinds for hunting and new access roads.

- Washington County Conservation Area has a new campground development with a utility building under construction, lake area, concessionaire, launching ramps for boats, fishing, picnicking and hiking.

- Horseshoe Lake near Olive Branch, off Route 2 in southern Illinois,

has spectacular scenery with cypress trees growing throughout the lake area. It is winter quarters for Illinois' huge goose flock and is closed for camping from Nov. 15 to March 15. There are camping areas, fishing waters, boat space and picnic areas.

- Woodford County Conservation Area has camping, picnicking, fishing, and boating areas. It is north of Peoria along the Illinois River.

- Douglas County Conservation Area does not have camping facilities, but does have picnic, fishing, boating and hiking areas. It is accessible from Routes 36 and 133 near Oakland.

- Kankakee River and Chain O'Lakes State Parks have conservation areas listed in addition to their state park areas. Carlyle Lake, Lake Shelbyville, and Rend Lake have large game management areas in addition to their state park areas. Special advantages of these areas during the hunting and fishing season are obvious to those who prefer to stay close to the action. They are also appreciated by the camper who prefers a quieter area for camping trips. (Additional information about camping and hunting areas is available from the Division of Parks and Memorials, Department of Conservation, State Office Building, Springfield 62706).

## **Add to the above: 8,000 new acres**

An 8,000-acre natural area in Randolph and St. Claire Counties, with an abundance of wildlife habitat and prime fishing waters, will soon be open for public use through co-operative efforts of two state agencies and a utility company.

The area, which includes the 4,000-acre Baldwin Lake property of Illinois Power Co., has been hailed by Henry N. Barkhausen as "one of the best semi-wild sites in Illinois for development in multi-use recreation." W. J. Kelley, president of Illinois Power Co., with main offices in Decatur, turned over its lake and wildlife properties to the Department of Conservation for fishing, boating and day-use recreational management early in July under

### **A BEQUEST IN YOUR WILL . . .**

to the Illinois Audubon Society helps insure the continuance of the Society's programs which you now support through your membership.

### **A SUGGESTED BEQUEST FORM:**

"I hereby give, devise, and bequeath to the Illinois Audubon Society, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill. 60605, and/or 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515, the sum of (dollars) (other gift as described here) to be used for the general purposes of said Society."

a co-operative agreement in which the company will construct an access road, parking lot, boat ramp and restroom facilities.

Barkhausen praised the power company's move in effecting the agreement and providing the facilities. "Farsightedness of Illinois Power Co. in providing not only facilities for public recreation at its own expense, but also in arranging for proper management of fish and wildlife resources by the Department of Conservation, shows a conservation and environmental awareness that too often is lacking in many industries today. The power company is to be praised for setting this example."

"The possibility of opening the Baldwin Reservoir for public fishing was under study even before the plant went into operation in 1970," Kelley said. "The cooperation of Governor Ogilvie and Director Barkhausen in this effort has been most gratifying."

The power company president noted that the company is also underwriting ecological studies by Southern Illinois University of the reservoir, its waters, its bottom, and its marine life, visible and microscopic. The company is also financing a catfish farming experiment at the reservoir by the University.

The new recreation site is a mile north of Baldwin in Randolph County and is bordered on the west by 4,000 additional acres of Kaskaskia River shoreline owned by the Illinois Division of Waterways which, Barkhausen said, has agreed to management for waterfowl and other wildlife purposes under a lease arrangement.

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#### **STATE PARKS/MEMORIALS BROCHURE IS READY**

A new 32-page brochure on Illinois parks and memorials is ready for distribution. The brochure, in color, was compiled because of a growing demand for information about the areas. It contains information about facilities at the state's 79 parks and 29 memorials.

A free copy may be obtained from: Illinois Department of Conservation, Division of Parks and Memorials, State Office Building, 400 S. Spring St., Springfield, Ill. 62706.

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#### **HAIKU TRILOGY**

Pacific Grove pines—  
October; wings lined in black  
orange-brown hued Kings.

Fine Regal hue shines—  
Fritillary's glossy back,  
yet cream spotted wings.

Fair robed, frail form dines—  
nectar first; tree sap a snack,  
quelling its Mournings.

— Joe Dvorak

## BOOK REVIEWS

**MUST THEY DIE? THE STRANGE CASE OF THE PRAIRIE DOG AND THE BLACK-FOOTED FERRET.** By Faith McNulty. \$4.95. 96 pages. 1971  
Doubleday and Co., 100 Park Ave., New York 10017.

It is absolutely incredible, but in this so-called "environmental decade," the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries of the Department of Interior spends more than \$7,000,000 annually and employs more than a thousand men to destroy wild animals on more than a million acres of western land. This action takes place through trapping, gunning and poisoning.

The justification for these cruel acts is that these wild animals are a nuisance to farmers and ranchers: they eat grass and grain, they cause holes which can be dangerous to horses, and they eat sheep and other animals. The reasoning, therefore, goes that wildlife, which really belongs to all the people of the United States, must be exterminated in order to protect and preserve the economic positions of the western land barons. (Some of them own land in excess of 100,000 acres). The coyote, the Golden Eagle, and the Bald Eagle have been victims of this unfortunate program.

Faith McNulty writes cool but compelling facts, describing the long process whereby we have now reached our present crisis: a deaf Congress, increased appropriations for extermination purposes, a divided opinion in Interior, the economic power of the western range men in congressional committees, and the gruesome effect of this total process on small animals such as the prairie dog. She also examines the fearsome decline of their predator — the seldom-seen Black-footed Ferret.

One comes away from reading this book enraged at the federal bureaucrats who endorse the 1080 program; at the contradiction of Interior officials who place the Black-footed Ferret on the department's "endangered species" list while their own program to decimate the Prairie Dog is aiding the decline of the Ferret. One feels that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries should be called the "U.S. Exterminating Co.," and that every federal bureaucrat should have on his desk the famous motto of Pogo, "We have met the enemy and he is us." One hopes that this book might arouse conservationists to their pens and typewriters.

—Raymond Mostek

**SUPERHIGHWAY-SUPERHOAX.** By Helen Leavitt.  
Doubleday and Company, Inc., Garden City, New York.  
275 pages plus Summary of Highway Legislation, 1916 through 1968,  
Bibliography and Index. 1970. \$6.95

"...Come 5 p.m. on any weekday, millions of perfectly normal, happy, intelligent Americans become snarling, aggressive, frustrated or defeated human beings as they vie for road space with their fellow drivers." This is a sample of Mrs. Leavitt's prose — brilliant, direct, outspoken, purposeful and hard-hitting.

Comparison with A. Q. Mowbray's 1969 book, "The Road to Ruin," also brilliant and purposeful and hard-hitting, is inevitable. (See Review, December 1969 Bulletin.) The aims of both authors are the same. Differences seem mainly a matter of scope. Mrs. Leavitt emphasizes disasters to large cities wrought by highways, particularly the Interstate Highway System.

Mowbray covers more territory and details devastation over the whole country.

Mrs. Leavitt, who lives in Washington D. C., writes mainly of the East, emphasizing havoc wrought in large Atlantic state cities by highway construction. Only casually does she refer to "Chicago's problems," neglecting the great story she could have made of one of the top engineering blunders of the century, the routing of the Eisenhower Expressway virtually through Chicago's Loop at street level.

Above all she stresses the contribution to inner-city problems, which include racial disturbances, of highways built through cities where most citizens oppose them. An example is Washington, where a vote for rapid transit as an alternative to freeways carried, 19 to 1; yet to the highway bill passed in 1968, the Congress added a condition requiring the capital city to accept the freeways. Resulting road construction there has been described as "putting freeways for white commuters through black's bedrooms."

Appropos of all major cities, it is asserted that a helicopter trip over any one quickly demonstrates that our auto traffic problem is not the result of a shortage of streets but of already having too many. Otherwise said, any new freeway leading into an inner-city generates more auto traffic than can be accommodated there, thus multiplying rather than dividing the congestion. The author stresses the fact most of us have probably forgotten: when the Interstate Highway System was proposed in the early 1950s, it was meant for long distance travel only and would therefore bypass all cities. Now a large share of the mileage and the major share of the costs are for access freeways and for actual routes into cities where they become weapons for strangling those cities.

Obviously, the author repeats, the solution to urban congestion in all our larger cities is the construction of well planned and well engineered systems of rapid transit. At present she sees small hope of much being done along this line, since the highway trust fund, swollen each year by taxes on gasoline, tires and other auto accessories, by existing law can be used for nothing but highway construction. Proposal after proposal to use some of these billions of dollars for mass transit, and even for relocation of homes and businesses destroyed in the building process, and for highway beauti-

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fication including removal of billboards, has been bitterly opposed by the highway interests and almost always defeated.

"Highway interests" of course include state highway officials as well as most state, county and city politicians. Since 90 per cent of Interstate highway construction money comes from this fund, the smell of pork is too powerful for all but a few to resist. "I don't know who the highway lobby could be except the 205 million Americans who want to travel more efficiently than they do today," said John A. Volpe, President Nixon's Secretary of Transportation in March 1969. Mrs. Leavitt tells who the "highway lobby" is, naming the American Automobile Association, the American Association of State Highway Officials, Associated General Contractors, Automobile Manufacturers Association, American Road Builders Association, Automotive Safety Foundation, American Trucking Associations, Highway Research Board and National Highway Users Conference, along with innumerable associations of oil, steel, cement, asphalt and construction equipment manufacturers, and societies of engineers. Incidentally but not unimportantly, Volpe was formerly president of Associated General Contractors.

Mrs. Leavitt goes further and points out connections lobbyists have with Senators and Congressmen in key positions that relate to highway legislation. One example: Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, Senate Public Works Committee Chairman, for ten years treasurer of the American Road Builders Association and while sitting in the Senate an honorary member, was introduced at a convention of the A.R.B.A. as "not only our friend; he is one of us." Between 1966 and 1968, the Truck Operators Non Partisan Committee, an arm of the American Trucking Associations, donated (as campaign contributions, assuredly) \$40,000 to "friendly Congressmen." In this hand-out, popular Illinois legislators were not left out: \$3,000 went to John C. Kluczynski, roads sub-committee chairman of the House Public Works Committee; the late Everett M. Dirksen, Senate Public Works Committee member, received \$1,000.

— R. M. Barron

### WILDFLOWERS OF NORTH AMERICA

By Robert S. Lemmon and Charles C. Johnson  
Hanover House, Garden City, N. Y. 280 pages. \$9.95.

This beautiful book shows—in full color on heavy glossy paper—over 400 wildflowers of North America in their unspoiled natural habitat and at the peak of their charm. It represents a bird's-eye-view of the favorite 400 of the more than 20,000 kinds of wildflowers in America north of Mexico, distributed over six million square miles.

But it began with Charles Johnson in the back-country of his native New Hampshire. His first few dozen transparencies so faithfully reflected the spirit of the forests and hills and wetlands that a continent-wide scale of photography was planned. This elegant volume (easy to hold—9½ inches x 6½) takes you cross-country to the wildflowers of the woods, the prairies, the mountains, the deserts, and the coasts. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson covered more than 200,000 miles to obtain the full-color plates in this volume. Of all my flowers books, from the big tonnage ones to the field guides, this is the most beautiful. And it has an intriguing text by Robert Lemmon.

— Betty Croth

**PORTRAITS OF TROPICAL BIRDS. By John S. Dunning.****Livingston Publishing Co., Wynnewood, Pa. 1970. \$20.00 154 pages.****Illustrated. Auspices of Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology.****Forward by Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr.**

Some of the most colorful birds in the world are generally conceded to live in the American tropics. John Dunning has made a significant contribution to ornithology and to photography with this exquisite volume. The book is replete with some of the most brilliant and admirable photographs of birds ever published. Vireos, Finches, Tanagers, Woodpeckers, and Manakins—and still more Tanagers—are included.

It was a trip to Central America sponsored by the Florida Audubon Society which first awakened in Mr. Dunning the desire to do some extensive bird banding and photography. He was introduced to mist netting in Panama, made a few stabs at bird portraiture, but gave it up because of poor results.

He found many questions unanswered, which he set about trying to solve. He decided that photography in an enclosure would be practical. With the help of his dedicated wife, the netting of the bird is accomplished, and later released in the huge enclosure, complete with perch and proper food for the species. Mr. Dunning is quite generous in explaining his methods, and the equipment he employs. A sketch of one of his enclosures is used at the end of the volume.

Each portrait occupies a full page in this 8½ x 11 volume, together with a text, brief in nature on the facing page. Portraits of the Black-Throated Trogon and the Striped Manakin are among the most superb in the book. It is regrettable that the population problem, with its attendant destruction of forests and decimation of natural habitats, is speeding these tropical denizens to oblivion at a moment in history when they are being discovered for the very first time. Columbia has twice as many birds as the continental U.S., but it is only one seventh in size. Central America and South America need to step up their conservation education programs, and adopt a population policy... NOW

— Raymond Mostek

**A WORLD OF DIFFERENCES. By Stanley Klein.****Doubleday and Co., 277 Park Ave., New York, 1971. \$4.95.**

In this book for young people, adaptation of plants and animals to their environment is reviewed by a former professor, Stanley Klein, who taught at Southern Connecticut State College. He examines the work of scientists in the field of evolution, genetics and ecology, and points out how the work of one is related to the discoveries of another. Darwin, Mendel and Muller are among the giants who are mentioned.

The tale of the fig tree of Smyrna and the wasp is particularly instructive. A particular wasp is needed to complete the reproductive cycle of that tree. By visiting both the male and female flower, the wasp insures the survival of both the wasp and the tree.

Shelly Sacks, who operates an art gallery in Fair Haven, New Jersey, did the lavish illustrations.

— Raymond Mostek

**EAGLES.** By Leslie Brown. (World of Animals Series).

Arco Publishing, 219 Park Ave. So., New York 10003. 1971.

\$3.95. 96 pages, 76 illustrations.

Eagles, the world's most powerful, beautiful and rapacious birds, have fascinated man since time immemorial. Many legends have been woven around eagles, and even if people no longer believe that they carry off babies and kill cattle, other misconceptions about them still abound.

In a new book, "Eagles," a volume in "The World of Animals" series, renowned naturalist Leslie Brown surveys most of the world's 59 species of eagle. He describes their actual behavior, habits, sizes and habitats, and attempts to dispell the myths that surround them.

Mr. Brown reports that the largest eagles weigh about twenty pounds with wing spans of up to eight-and-a-half feet. Although eagles do have sufficient strength to kill animals weighing close to fifty pounds, they are not primarily predators of large animals. They prefer smaller game that they can hunt and carry off easily and often include carrion in their diets.

Eagles are found in almost every country and climate, from equatorial Africa to Siberia. They eat everything from termites to dead whales. Eagles have lived up to forty-eight years in captivity and can fly at speeds approaching 200 miles per hour.

Most eagles mate for life, coming back to the same nest year after year—sometimes even succeeding generations of birds will use the same nest. Nests are added to each year and grow to be enormous—over eight feet deep and as many feet wide.

Eagles are excellent parents, diligently raising their young. But the species generally breeds only once every two years. Their low birthrate, combined with the large number of birds shot by farmers and trophy hunters, make the species quite vulnerable to extinction. Mr. Brown speculates on the probability of eagle survival. He points out that the bald eagle, our national symbol, is in considerable danger and makes an eloquent plea for effective conservation of these magnificent birds.

**A FIELD GUIDE TO AUSTRALIAN BIRDS (Non-Passerines)**

By Peter Slater. Livingston Publishing Co., 18 Hampstead Circle, Wynnwood, Pa. 19096. \$10. 1971.

Australia is one of those faraway places we often dream of visiting, and Slater's book would certainly be in our luggage on the day we stepped ashore. A vast island continent, Australia is about the size of the U. S., with world-famous cities like Sydney and Brisbane, but also boasting vast stretches of open plain, so comparable to the American west.

The geography of Australia contributes to the considerable number of bird species: an enormous shoreline, huge rivers which often run dry, lakes which are shallow and broad, and dry and forbidding deserts.

Peter Slater and his several co-authors have done a superb job on this first of two volumes. The second volume, which will deal with passerine species, is due to appear shortly.

An unusual feature, found in no other field guide with which we are familiar, are several pages displaying the outlines of bills of seabirds

such as Petrels, Shearwaters, and Gulls. Evidently, so many seabirds are washed ashore, and often found decomposed, that the condition of a bird does not readily lend itself to easy identification. The bill outline gives some assistance, but the authors caution against using it for positive identification.

The color plates, which are well done, are confined to one area of the book rather than spread throughout the chapters. The facing page gives an added characteristic of two of each bird.

Like all good field guides, this volume provides information on the size, appearance, voice, habitat and range. A distribution map appears on almost every page, an unusual feature for an Australian guide. The authors have been extremely thoughtful and kind to the reader: Among other features are a Visual Index to help locate a color plate easily; a Check List for the 394 species which are listed; an Index to both the color plates and the figures; a Selected Bibliography, and an Index to the Common Names and the Scientific Names. The book also covers birds found on the nearby island of Tasmania, plus some nearby minor islands.

Finally, the book is a bit on the heavy side, but of a convenient size to slip in a shoulder bag. Eight other naturalists have aided Mr. Slater in the preparation of the book. He also invites correspondence from observers.

— Mrs. I. L. Mostek

**THE DILIGENT DESTROYERS. By George Laycock.  
Audubon/Ballantine Books. 1970. \$1.25\***

Knowledgeable Auduboners rate George Laycock one of the most competent National Audubon magazine editors. They also know him as one of conservation's most prolific — and many say one of its most effective — proponents. As a "cool" conservation evangelist, Laycock is not one the enemies of conservation would call an extremist; yet he is consistently a hard hitter. Although his sledgehammer is padded with considered objectivity, it delivers devastating blows, since it is weighted with well-researched facts, incontrovertible statistics and convincing quotations.

His quotes are from many lucid writers from Aldo Leopold to Stuart Udall, but note this anonymous characterization of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: "Where a river silts up — dredge it. Where it runs crooked — straighten it. Where it runs straight — deepen it. Where it runs at all — stop it. And where it doesn't run — build a canal."

Then there are these prize quotes from one of "the enemy," a Washington representative of the Department of Transport, also anonymous: "These do-gooders bitch and complain and they don't make sense. Where would we be if it weren't for roads?" This was supposed to answer all questions, as was also this: "These goddam clowns who fight us don't seem to understand that the people want roads."

The "diligent destroyers," one soon learns, are not the Army Corps of Engineers alone. Equally diligent are shown to be the Bureau of Reclamation, federal and state road-builders whom the author calls "the Highway-men," strip miners for coal and other minerals, and currently Texas shell dredgers who threaten the wintering ground of our few remaining whooping cranes.

Conservationists who favor the transfer of all civilian projects of the

Corps of Engineers from the Army to the Department of the Interior may have second thoughts after reading Laycock's chapters about the Bureau of Reclamation, always a part of the Interior Department. Its ravages of our environment are described as nearly as extensive and frequently as disastrous as those of the better known and more widely hated C. of E. Laycock credits the B. of R. as being more subtle, though some conservationists would say more "devious."

Repeatedly the author stresses the fact that it should be better known that all these "diligent destroyers" always work within the law and often under direct orders from Congress. This implies, though it is not stated, that the only way to correct disastrous practices is in the voting booth.

Not always, however, are the gigantic mining interests law-abiding in Kentucky and other states that have strict strip mining laws that are inadequately enforced. Illinois, Indiana and Ohio conservationists who are understandably disturbed by the wake of strip mining operations in their relatively level states would be shocked to see the abandoned sites in mountainous sections of Kentucky, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Laycock calls for complete cessation of strip mining in areas where it is not possible to repair the devastated terrain. "No man can put the mountain back."

Concerning the recently set-up Council of Environmental Quality, which holds out great hopes for many conservationists, the Diligent Destroyers author is dubious, declaring: "If permitted only to advise and recommend, it will probably accomplish little. What might well be required at this late date is a Board of Planners and Ecologists that could go a step farther than advise and recommend. To insure the widest permanent use of our remaining natural landscape calls for establishing an agency strong enough to tell the dam builders where they may and may not build, the highway planners what they must leave untouched, and the private land-owners what they, as stewards of the land, must not destroy permanently."

**\*One of the set of four in series which can be ordered for \$4.50 per set from Service Department, National Audubon Society, 1150 Fifth Ave., New York 10028. Other titles in a set are "The Alien Animals" (George Laycock), "Killer Smog" (William Wise), and "Life and Death of a Salt Marsh" (John and Mildred Teal).**

**—R. M. Barron**

**THE WAYS OF WILDFOWL Reproductions and Etchings by Richard Bishop. Text by Russ Williams. Published by J. G. Furguson Co., Distributed by Doubleday and Co. \$24.95. 260 pages 1971**

As a young boy, Richard E. Bishop was a companion to his father on many hunting trips. He grew to love wildfowl, and as an adult he learned to drop his rifle in favor of a camera and a sketch pad.

The paintings of Mr. Bishop have been famous for over 35 years, well-known, especially to calendar and stamp collectors. The lithography of "The Ways of Wildfowl" was done by a local concern, Photopress, Inc., Broadview, Ill. The volume is the largest collection of Bishop's paintings

and etchings and will be warmly welcomed by his many admirers. Much of his work was done from boats in a swamp, or sitting on a camp stool in forest or field.

Some of the finest paintings are those of the Whistling Swans in a mountain scene and a Roseate Spoonbill. There are two paintings of the Bob-White Quail, the symbol of the Illinois Audubon Society for almost 50 years. Russ Williams writes that the Quail is found in 38 states with Illinois having one of the largest concentrations.

The enchantment of these reproductions of Richard Bishop is that they bring you right up front where the colors and features are. Not merely small objects, they look as "front-row" as though they flew over your blind.

— Raymond Mostek

### **DARWIN'S ISLANDS: A Natural History of the Galapagos.**

**By Ian Thornton. Natural History Press, Doubleday and Co., 277 Park Ave., New York. \$7.95. Illustrated. 322 pages. 1971.**

Though I have never visited the Galapagos, I have had the extreme pleasure of bicycling around the Canary Islands. There is a mild similarity in the two; both are volcanic and rugged; the latter has an area of 2,808 square miles, while the Galapagos cover an area of 2,869 square miles and are ten times further from the mainland.

Once called the Enchanted Isles, the Galapagos will be eternally associated with the visit and studies of Charles Darwin. Had the HMS Beagle never dropped anchor in 1835 at Galapagos, it is quite possible that Darwin's name would be lost to history. Darwin grew to maturity in a world which rarely questioned established religious dogma. His father was a country doctor, and one grandfather was a botanist and physician. It was his mother who was the non-conformist. Unwilling to accept the teachings of the fundamentalists, she became a Unitarian.

Darwin enrolled in Edinburgh University to study medicine, but became disinterested. He later enrolled in Cambridge to study for the ministry, but his inquiring mind, found the courses boring. He managed to move into the field of natural history. His father ranted that he would never amount to anything; the country doctor thundered, "You care only for animals." Darwin was only 22 years of age when he left on the voyage of the Beagle. He was almost fifty when his "On the Origin of the Species" was first published.

Darwin's studies on the Galapagos convinced him that living things were not divinely created. It was his examination of the islands' thirteen similar species of dull-colored finches that led him to another significant, and startling conclusion — that evolution occurs by natural selection.

The humanist and scientist, Dr. Thomas Huxley, became Darwin's champion and declared that "Origin of the Species" freed science from the idolatries of special creation to the purer faith of evolution. Thornton's chapter on "Darwin's Finches" is perhaps one of the best in the book.

Thornton's observations on the Galapagos Hawk are worth noting. He quotes Brosset, who in 1963 declared that there were not more than 200 on the islands. Thornton writes: "For some reason, one does not expect tameness in a hawk; yet the Galapagos Hawk is very tame. These birds have the habit of following a man and coming down to investigate any unusual

activity. On Duncan Island, I slung my shirt on a stick to dry, and within a few minutes, six hawks were visiting me, some settling within a yard or two."

Ian Thornton has written a fascinating and tantalizing book. A professor of zoology in Australia, he did an extensive study of the islands' wildlife and plant life. He quotes widely from the observations of many naturalists who have visited the islands before him. The Galapagos have fascinated explorers and naturalists for centuries. The islands were known to the early Icas and the Spaniards.

This reviewer shares with the author a profound distress over the excessive decimation of the islands wildlife by scientific expeditions, which apparently, at least in the past, have killed or captured some of the already rare species in numbers larger than required.

— Raymond Mostek

**THE POLITICS OF ECOLOGY. By James Ridgeway.**

**E. P. Dutton and Co., 201 Park Ave. South, New York 10003.**

**1970. 222 pages. \$5.95.**

Pollution pays! James Ridgeway claims that industry is less interested in America the Beautiful than in profits; less interested in the demands of weary citizens and outraged environmentalists than in the joy of stockholders.

Ridgeway writes with the bitterness, the cynicism, and the coldness of a seasoned reporter which he is. A contributing editor to the New Republic, he is less likely than most to meekly accept the corporate "brochure" explaining the great progress being made in the fields of air and water pollution. Instead he explains how much of the "brochure" is phony.

After reading Ridgeway's "The Politics of Ecology," one cannot help increase his contempt for the corporate power structure of this country which continues to defile the countryside while it defrauds the consumer and deliberately deceives the apathetic citizen. What is so galling is that federal, state, and local officials are more in tune with the leaders of "corporate pornography" than they are with under-financed and badly-led conservation groups, which only seek a restoration of the environmental health of the nation.

Earth Day 1970 showed our concern; Earth Week 1971 showed our mild commitment to recycle cans and bottles. Let's hope that Earth Month 1972 (hopefully November) will demonstrate the willingness of the American people to contribute campaign funds to ecology-minded political candidates, to ring door-bells, and work in the precincts in their behalf. Citizen talk is cheap. But pollution pays, and in the end, it is the consumer and the citizen who pays for it.

Ridgeway's chapter on "The New Fuel Trusts" is perhaps the most important in the book. "Competition in the energy markets is a myth. Even that myth is fast eroding as a handful of large trusts move in to finish cornering the market." A sound warning to all.

— Raymond Mostek

Moral of the story:

Not only the elephant  
never forgets his friends.

by Jean Lewicki

My daughter rushed into the house and shouted, "Mother, there's a robin outside, and its back is bleeding and most of its feathers are missing!"

Not knowing how to help it, I threw it some bread and tried to give it water. Although it did not respond at first, in a few days he found his way to our back yard and eventually right to the back door.

He became a pet who responded when we called "Robbie," and would actually fly from a tree or the fence, or even run down the sidewalk right to my feet!

What a treat for all of us to have him bring his young to our back door for food and protection. When other birds would try to steal his food, he would run to the door and look up and wait for us to open the door and frighten the other birds so he could go on eating.

This ritual began in April, 1967, and continued until late October. We became quite concerned because most of the robins had gone, but Robbie finally left the day before a cold spell during the last week in October. We spent an anxious winter wondering what had become of Robbie.

One of our treasured moments was St. Patrick's Day, 1968, when we spotted our first robin of the year. I ran outside and called "Robbie, is that you?" and that dear little bird flew to my feet and looked up at me! He still remembered how to pull raisins from his bread.

During that summer and fall, and for the next two years, we enjoyed our dear little robin

with his three broods each year and his mates, who were not always kind to him.

We will never forget him trying to feed raisins to his brood, and as they grew older, trying to teach them to eat (both worms and our food which now consisted of raisin bread, cooked raisins, peanut butter and water). He also taught them to bathe, which they all enjoyed several times a day.

Robbie became so much a part of our lives that when we left for weekends or vacations we arranged with family, friends and neighbors to take care of our little feathered friends.

Our robin is basically a timid creature except when his young are in danger or their food is threatened. He will not allow his mate to feed at our back door, although she does when he is not present. He extends the eating privilege to his young until they are able to eat by themselves, and then he chases them.

Again, in 1971 we were thrilled to see our first robins early in March but were worried that Robbie was not among them. He finally arrived March 14 looking tired, a little grayer, and with one wing hung lower than the other. Once again he took up his old eating habits at our back door and responded to my call.

Robbie and many of his family from previous years now have spent summers with us. They've had to meet the challenges of a cardinal and blue jay family for their favorite eating spot. We've learned to recognize many of the robins by various shapes and markings and even personalities. One of the females and her offspring all cluck constantly.

During the past few weeks of this summer, the robins are beginning to show "winter coats." Their under - feathers get white and downy and the corners of their tail are now tipped with white.

These past four years with Robbie have taught us that the joy which we find in nature . . . with kindness as its only price, brings far greater rewards than money could ever buy.

—14510 Eggleston Ave., Riverdale

# Save Birds of Prey

## SUPPORT H.R. BILL 5821

*"A bill to extend to hawks and owls the protection now accorded to bald and golden eagles."*

• BILL 5821 would eliminate the use of POLE TRAPS and other predator control devices now used on game farms. Only by special permit from the Secretary of the Interior would persons be allowed use of lethal devices for purposes of predator control.

• BILL 5821 would eliminate SHOOTING by irresponsible sportsmen and ignorant property owners by increasing fines and penalties. Under current laws, individuals caught shooting a protected raptor can claim it was mistaken for a non-protected species.

• BILL 5821 would eliminate HARVESTING of adult and fledgling hawks and owls by breeders, falconers, and pet seekers, and would thereby eliminate much of the nest disturbance that currently exists during the breeding season.

### WHAT CAN YOU DO?

SEND LETTERS OR TELEGRAMS TO YOUR CONGRESSMEN URGING THEM TO SUPPORT H.R. BILL 5821. Have friends do likewise. Tell your Congressman that nearly all hawks and owls have declined in recent years and that federal protection is one way to halt some of the causes for declines. The reasons for supporting federal protection listed above may help in the composition of letters. Address letters to: Congressman John Doe, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

Since Congressional support is more unlikely in states where falconry is legal and has a strong following, and where birds of prey are not protected, send additional letters to Congressmen in the states listed below. A state listed in capitals denotes strong support as being vital for passage.

*Alabama	+Georgia	+Michigan	+*Oklahoma
+*Alaska	+Idaho	+*Minnesota	+PENNSYLVANIA
+Arizona	+ILLINOIS	+Mississippi	+S. Dakota
+Arkansas	+Indiana	+Missouri	+Utah
+CALIFORNIA	+*Kansas	+*NEBRASKA	+VIRGINIA
+COLORADO	+Kentucky	+Nevada	+*WASHINGTON
+FLORIDA	+MARYLAND	+*N. Dakota	+*WISCONSIN
			+*WYOMING

\*One or more raptor species not protected. +Falconry provisions  
†Bill introduced in 1971 to protect all raptors. \*\*No owls protected

The AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION lists 54 species of hawks and owls native to North America. Of these, more than 21 species — nearly half of the birds of prey found in the United States — have been recognized as "endangered or rare" by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The remaining 33 species of hawks and owls have also declined considerably in recent years. Ask any experienced field naturalist or raptor observer. The facts are that fewer birds of prey are seen each year. When will the list of endangered hawks and owls stop growing? — California condor, Florida Everglade kite, Hawaiian hawk, short-tailed hawk, Southern bald eagle, American peregrine falcon, zone-tailed hawk, gray hawk, black hawk, aplomado falcon, whiskered owl, ferruginous owl, St. Thomas screech owl, Florida burrowing owl, Hawaiian short-eared owl, Puerto Rican short-eared owl, white-tailed hawk, prairie falcon, red-shouldered hawk, ferruginous hawk, and American osprey.

Isn't it time for federal protection?

**SUPPORT H.R. BILL 5821**

**Write Your Congressmen Today**



Campaign Sponsors: The Society for the Preservation of Birds of Prey, Pacific Palisades, Calif., Edgar A. Mearns Bird Club, Cornwall, N.Y., Fyke Nature Association, Ramsey, N.J., Hackensack Audubon Society, Hackensack, N.J., Highlands Audubon Society, Oakridge, N.J., Hunterdon County Bird Club, Flemington, N.J., Monmouth Nature Club, Red Bank, N.J., Montclair Bird Club, Montclair, N.J., R. T. Waterman Bird Club, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Ridgewood Audubon Society, Ridgewood, N.J., Rockland Audubon Society, Rockland County, N.Y., Sussex County Bird Club, Newton, N.J., and many other contributing, tax-exempt organizations who had to remain anonymous.

Organizations assisting in campaign advertising are urged to supplement this flier with a list of Congressmen from each state.

## Chapters of the Illinois Audubon Society

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## THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

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The Society was organized seventy one years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed — since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents of all walks of life are invited to join the IAS in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation, as well as in the Society's cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

Headquarters of the Illinois Audubon Society are in the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 60605, where public lectures are held. Individual and group membership support is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

Patron	\$1,000
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EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE & MANUSCRIPTS should be directed to the editor, D. W. Bennett, 49 Valley Road, Highland Park, Ill. 60035.

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# the audubon bulletin



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NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

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# THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

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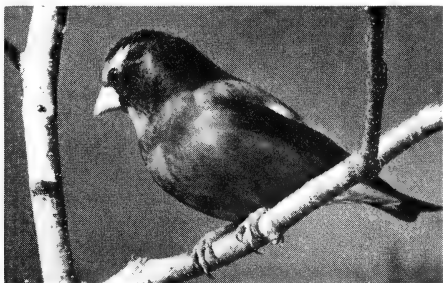
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Number 160

December 1971

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### DESIDERATA

Go placidly amid the noise and the haste, and remember what peace there may be in silence. As far as possible without surrender be on good terms with all persons. Speak your truth quietly and clearly; and listen to others, even the dull and ignorant; they too have their story. Avoid loud and aggressive persons, they are vexations to the spirit. If you compare yourself with others you may become vain and bitter; for always there will be greater and lesser persons than yourself. Enjoy your achievements as well as your plans. Keep interested in your own career, however humble; it is a real possession in the changing fortunes of time. Exercise caution in your business affairs; for the world is full of trickery. But let this not blind you to what virtue there is; many persons strive for high ideals; and everywhere life is full of heroism. Be yourself. Especially do not feign affection. Neither be cynical about love; for in the face of all aridity and disenchantment it is as perennial as the grass. Take kindly the counsel of the years, gracefully surrendering the things of youth. Nurture strength of spirit to shield you in sudden misfortune. But do not distress yourself with imaginings. Many fears are born of fatigue and loneliness. Beyond a wholesome discipline, be gentle with yourself. You are a child of the universe no less than the trees and the stars; you have a right to be here. And whether or not it is clear to you, no doubt the universe is unfolding as it should. Therefore be at peace with God, whatever you conceive Him to be, and whatever your labors and aspirations, in the noisy confusion of life keep peace with your soul. With all its sham, drudgery and broken dreams, it is still a beautiful world.

—From the works of Max Ehrmann

## ECOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES — AND TIGHT BUDGETS ARE THINNING THE BOUNTY HUNTER'S RANKS

### An Illinois Summary by the Editor

Bounty hunters are becoming a thing of the past in Illinois. The days of claiming fees for hunting and trapping predators and other wildlife are ending, according to Robert Greenberg, assistant wildlife specialist at the Illinois Natural History Survey.

Bounties were paid for wolves even prior to 1850, but the wolf bounty was repealed by the Illinois State Legislature in 1967.

Now there is no provision in the State statutes for bounty payments on wolves, and there never was any provision for bounties on coyotes.

Crows and woodchucks or "ground hogs" were placed on the bounty option list in 1907 by acts of the State Legislature. Foxes were not added to the bounty list until 1943.

Many Illinois counties discontinued their bounties in 1969, when the Illinois Department of Conservation established hunting and trapping seasons on foxes for the first time.

Prior to 1969, foxes (both red and gray) could be hunted and trapped year round. The regulations were changed because of the increased value of fox pelts for trimming winter sportswear. Many county clerks were not aware of this change in the game regulations and were paying bounties on foxes illegally taken out of season.

When the game wardens informed the county clerks of the new regulations, bounty payments on out-of-season foxes were stop-

ped and many counties discontinued their bounties altogether.

Sixty-one of the 102 counties in Illinois paid bounties in 1968-1969. This was a transition period during which many counties began removing bounties on foxes and other species. Twenty-four of these counties each paid more than \$500 in bounties during the fiscal year 1968-1969.

Bounties from 10 cents to \$15 add up to being very expensive. Winnebago County spent \$3,480 on fox bounties in 1968-1969 — the greatest amount of all Illinois counties. Bureau County spent nearly as much (\$3,177), but removed their bounties in 1969, when about 30 other counties did the same.

Peoria and Henry counties each spent nearly \$2,000. Adams, Mar-

(Text continues page 7)



WOODCHUCK

# Illinois Counties & Bounty Payments / Fiscal Year 1968-69

County	Crow			Ground hog			Fox			Wolf			Remarks
	No.	Bounty	Paid	No.	Bounty	Paid	No.	Bounty	Paid	No.	Bounty	Paid	
				No./ sq. mi.			No./ sq. mi.			No./ sq. mi.			
Adams					860	0.30		627	2.00	1,254.00		0.72	
Bond					451	0.25							
Boone	0	.10	0					477	3.00	1,431.00	1	10.00	Bounties removed March 10, 1969.
Brown					13	0.50		97	1.00	97.00	1	5.00	Ground hog and fox bounties removed October, 1969.
Bureau								1,059	3.00	3,177.00		1.22	Bounty removed October 14, 1969.
Calhoun											3	10.00	Bounty removed in 1969.
Cass								0	2.00	.00			Bounty removed September 18, 1969.
Champaign								270	3.00	810.00		0.27	Bounty removed March, 1969.
Christian					214	0.50		241	2.00	482.00	0	.30	Also 5 fox cubs at \$1.00 each.
Clark					1,822	0.50					2	10.00	
Clay					1,444	0.50					0	3.00	
Crawford					4,363	0.50							
Cumberland					480	0.50							
DeKalb								462	3.00	1,386.00	0	10.00	Bounty removed March 13, 1969.
Douglas					301	1.00		80	2.00	160.00		0.19	

Table 1 continued.

County	Crow			Ground hog			Fox			Wolf			Remarks
	No.	Bounty Paid	No.	Bounty	Paid	No./ sq. mi.	No.	Bounty	Paid	No./ sq. mi.	No.	Bounty Paid	
DuPage							82	3.00	246.00	0.25			
Edwards	2,738		0.50	1,369.00	12.17								
Effingham	2,117		0.50	1,008.50	4.39								
Fayette											0	5.00	.00
Ford							173	2.00	346.00	0.35			
Fulton							224	2.00	448.00	0.26	0	7.50	.00
Greene	502		0.35	175.70	0.92								Bounty removed October 1, 1969.
Grundy							3	3.00	9.00	0.01			Bounty removed September, 1969.
Hamilton											7	5.00	35.00
Hancock	519		0.50	259.50	0.65		315	2.00	630.00	0.40			
Henderson							353	2.00	706.00	0.93			Bounty removed October 31, 1969.
Henry							862	3.00	2,568.00	1.04			
Jasper	3,403		0.50	1,701.50	6.87								Fox and wolf bounties removed September 9, 1969.
Jersey	821		0.25	205.25	2.20								
Kendall							234	3.00	702.00	0.73	0	5.00	.00
Knox							263	2.00	526.00	0.36			Bounty removed September 15, 1969.
Lake							203	3.00	609.00	0.44			Bounty removed July 13, 1971.
LaSalle							0	3.00	.00				Bounty removed September 15, 1969.

Table 1 continued.

County	Crow			Ground hog			Fox			Wolf			Remarks		
	No.	Bounty Paid	No.	Bounty	Paid	No./ sq. mi.	No.	Bounty	Paid	No./ sq. mi.	No.	Bounty Paid			
Madison				462	0.25	115.50	0.63								
Marshall	0	0.10	0					350	3.00	1,050.00	0.89	0	10.00	.00	Fox and wolf bounties removed December 1, '69.
Mason								223	2.00	446.00	0.41	0	5.00	.00	
McDonough	50	0.50	25.00					164	2.00	328.00	0.28				Bounties removed October 8, 1968.
McHenry								660	3.00	1,980.00	1.08				
McLean								300	2.00	600.00	0.26				
Menard								110	3.00	330.00	0.35	0	5.00	.00	Also 6 fox cubs at \$1.50 each.
Monroe				5,940	0.25	1,485.00	15.63					0	5.00	.00	
Moultrie				257	?	?	0.74	31	1.00	31.00	0.09				
Peoria								880	3.00	2,640.00	1.41				
Platt								110	3.00	330.00	0.25				Also 13 fox cubs at \$1.00 each.
Pike				1,500	0.25	375.00	1.81	200	1.50	300.00	0.24	23	7.50	172.50	Fox bounty removed.
Randolph				7,800	0.25	1,950.00	13.13					6	15.00	90.00	
Richland				2,633	0.50	1,316.50	7.23	2	2.00	4.00	0.01	3	5.00	15.00	Added fox and wolf bounties in September, 1969.
Rock Island								135	3.00	405.00	0.32	0	3.00	.00	
Sangamon								421	2.00	842.00	0.48				
Schuyler				0	0.25	.00		0	1.50	.00					Bounty removed October 14, 1969.
Shelby				326	0.50	163.00	0.42								

Table 1 continued.

County	No.	Crow			Ground hog			Fox			Wolf			Remarks
		Bounty Paid	No.	Bounty	Paid	No./ sq. mi.	No.	Bounty	Paid	No./ sq. mi.	No.	Bounty	Paid	
Stephenson							0	2.50	.00					Bounty removed about June, 1969.
Tazewell							406	2.00	812.00	0.62	1	5.00	5.00	
Wabash			957	0.50	478.50	4.33								
Warren							143	2.00	286.00	0.26				Bounty removed December 1, 1969.
Washington											1	15.00	15.00	
Wayne			?	1.00	?									
White			2,125	0.50	1,062.50	4.24								
Will							325	3.00	975.00	0.38	0	3.00	.00	
Winnebago							696	5.00	3,480.00	1.34	0	15.00	.00	
Woodford							309	2.00	618.00	0.58	1	10.00	10.00	
Illinois total	50	-	25.00	42,048	-	16,505.20	0.75	11,490	-	31,044.00	0.20	49	-	407.50

in 1968-1969. McHenry County spent nearly \$2,000. Adams, Marshall, Sangamon, Tazewell, and Will Counties each spent about \$1,000. Marshall County no longer bounties foxes, however.

Crawford County spent over \$2,000 on woodchuck bounties in fiscal 1968-1969, with Randolph County just behind at \$1,950. Jasper County spent over \$1,700; Monroe, \$1,485; Edwards, \$1,369; and Richland, about \$1,300. White, Effingham, and Clark Counties each spent about \$1,000 on woodchucks in 1968-1969. All continue to pay.

In 1970, only one county continued to pay a 10-cent bounty on crows, 24 continued to pay from 30 cents to \$1 for woodchucks, 23 counties paid from \$1 to \$3 for foxes, and only 18 counties paid from \$3 to \$15 for wolves.

Proponents of bounties claim that predator control is necessary to insure high populations of small game. Bounties, they say, are necessary to control foxes.

Greenberg points out the consis-

tently high cost of fox bounties in Illinois (over \$30,000 in fiscal year 1968-1969) — continuing year after year — indicates that the bounty system is both an expensive and unsuccessful method of control.

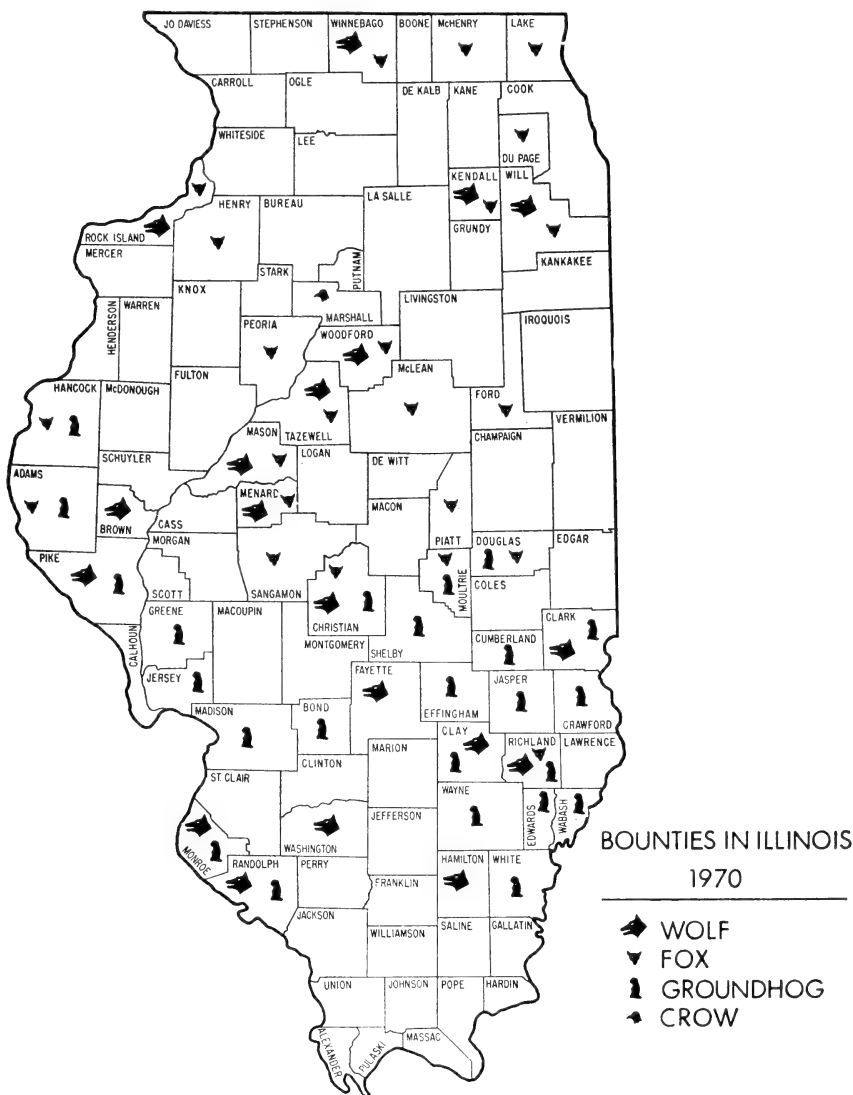
Greenberg says foxes illustrate the balancing compensations of healthy populations. Losses tend to be limited to individuals that represent the biological surplus produced each year. In general, when environmental conditions become more favorable for a certain species, an increase in its population should be expected.

Conversely, adverse changes in the environment result in a reduced population. For species with a high reproductive potential, such as foxes and woodchucks, it is the environment (rather than bounty hunting and trapping) that controls the population level.

When human activity causes major changes in the environment, a population that cannot adjust will disappear. Timber wolves disappeared in Illinois during the nineteenth century, as European sett-



RED FOX CUBS



lers arrived and cleared the land for agriculture. Foxes, however, have adapted so well that bounties probably have no significant or lasting effect on their population in Illinois.

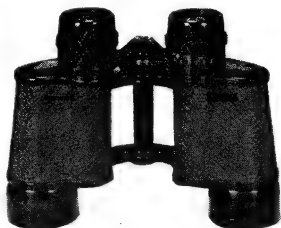
Most county officials, examining the payment of bounties in the light of these ecological principles, are concluding that bounties are expensive subsidies that should be eliminated.

**THE I.A.S. CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS—1971**

By Paul H. Lobik

Attention all Bird Census Compilers! The 1971 Christmas Bird Count Reports must be submitted to the editors on time—by January 15, 1972—and to the **right** address. Two reports went astray again last year. Please follow these simple rules:

1. Submit typewritten reports—NOT FIELD CARDS.
2. Include complete data—time, date, participants, AREA COVERED. Do NOT simply say, "same as last year."
3. Mail PROMPTLY—as soon as possible after count day. Counts not received by January 18, 1972 will be omitted.
4. DON'T send Census Reports to the Field Museum, or the I.A.S. office, or to the Audubon Bulletin—send them to **MRS. HARRY SPITZER, 1776 Roger Avenue, Glenview, Ill. 60025.**

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## ON THE NEED FOR BEAUTY

by J. W. Galbreath

From the beginning of time man has looked "*up to the hills from whence cometh his strength*," up from his baser self, and the need for the essentials of existence, to the finer and nobler aspirations that advanced himself and his species as the supreme creation in God's universe.

"He has made everything beautiful in its time." (Eccl. 3:11a.) Poets and artists have expressed themselves in verse, song and creations on canvas that have been an inspiration to many who took time out to meditate on the natural beauty all around us. It was Keats who left us the time-tested quotation, "*A thing of beauty is a joy forever.*"

The Chinese proverb would admonish us that man cannot live by bread alone. "*If thou has two bowls of rice to feed thy belly, sell one and buy flowers to feed thy soul.*" Ralph Waldo Emerson advises us, "*Never lose an opportunity of seeing anything that is beautiful, for beauty is God's handwriting. God's handwriting—a wayside sacrament. Welcome it in every fair face, in every fair sky, in every fair flower, and thank God for it is as a cup of blessing.*"

A hundred and fifty odd years ago a 17-year-old named William Cullen Bryant wrote a now-famous poem beginning:

*"To him who in love of Nature holds  
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks  
A various language for his gayer hours  
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile  
And eloquence of beauty; and she glides  
Into his darker musings with a mild  
And healing sympathy that steals away  
The sharpness ere he is aware . . ."*

We need to experience often the magic of nature to maintain that inner calm in the midst of confusion.

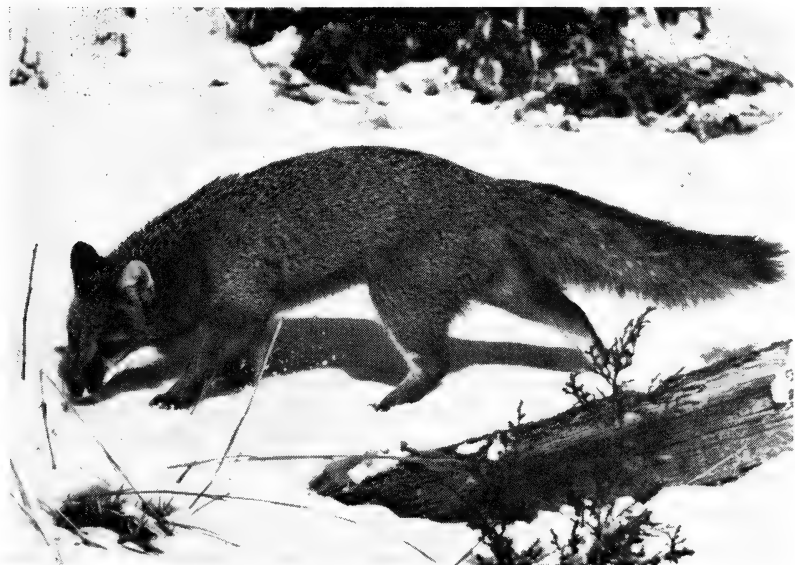
Our natural world is full of unsensed wonders which escape our hurley-burley, rat-race to extinction.

Sounds we do not take the time to hear and appreciate, sights to stimulate and keep alive our innate love of beauty, for ours indeed was a heritage of a lovely land, *America the Beautiful*, which has enlarged our vision and sustained our spirit. The sparkle and glitter of new fallen snow in the bright morning winter sunshine; the free flowing brook gurgling its way among leafy glen and mossy bank on its meandering way toward the river; the rainbow extravaganza of fall leaf coloration.

A flower in "cranny wall;" a fresh washed stretch of unspoiled ocean beach; the early morning penetrating love-call of the meadowlark flashing its yellow breast against a peaceful meadow background; the song of the woodthrush from the forest edge on a misty morning.

A forest green-belt guarding an unpolluted, free-flowing river; a virgin wilderness unspoiled by the intrusion of man; the refreshing stability of the eternal hills.

All these and many more are essential needs of



GRAY FOX

man to inspire his mind and refresh his soul.

Still in evidence in remote areas of America are poetic glimpses of our original virgin beauty which inspired in "My Country 'Tis of Thee" the verse, "I love thy rock and rills, thy woods and templed hills"—still challenging us to preserve "islands" of peace and calm that delight the soul and inspire the mind to the finer things of life.

Beautiful gardens full of lovely flowers and magnificent trees are inspirations to all who love natural beauty. One great poet has this to say about love in regard to trees, flowers and wildlife:

*"In all the crowded universe  
There is but one stupendous word—"Love"  
There is no tree that rears its crest,  
No fern or flower that cleaves the sod  
Nor bird that sings above its nest,  
But tries to speak this word of God."*

Yes, flowers, trees, grass, wilderness and all wild things—shy, modest, silent—speak the language of love that lifts, comforts and gives us that feeling of Heaven on earth that is love.

Man's nature requires the inspiration of natural beauty to feed his soul, renew his mind and enlarge his spirit.

Natural beauty is eternal. It must be preserved wherever it exists. Cities, highways, parking areas can be built anywhere but natural beauty must be preserved where we find it, "to knit up the raveled sleeve of care."

Muslih-ud-Din Saadi, a Persian poet who lived from 1184 to 1291 gave us this admonition in "Gulistan":

*"If of thy mortal goods thou art bereft,  
And from thy slender store  
two loaves alone to thee are left,  
Sell one, and with the dole  
Buy hyacinths to feed thy soul."*

Yes, if life would be complete, beautiful and satisfying we must take time out of the ordinary routine of things to cultivate an appreciation for beauty.

## **The Loss of the Eagles in Wyoming:**

### **HOW ONE FEDERAL AGENCY REPLIED TO THE PROTESTS**

**Editor's Note:** If you wrote a letter to Washington earlier this year about the now-infamous discovery of the Wyoming eagle slaughterhouse, you probably received a communication from the Fish & Wildlife Service. That agency's response and explanation are worth noting here as an illumination of its stance in the matter, and of the information on which it was based.



To All Concerned Citizens:

I regret that it is necessary to reply to your recent letter concerning the loss of eagles in Wyoming with a form letter. However, the volume of mail relative to this important matter has been so great that an individual reply to each of you is not possible.

You may be assured that we are as concerned as you are and that we are taking aggressive measures to correct the situation.

—M. A. Marston  
Assistant to the Director  
Fish & Wildlife Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20240

#### **(ATTACHMENT)**

#### **LOSS OF EAGLES IN WYOMING**

"During the first week in May 1971 the National Audubon Society notified Assistant Secretary of the Interior Nathaniel P. Reed of the discovery of several dead eagles in a remote canyon near Casper, Wyoming. Following an intensive investigation by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, it was determined that the eagles had died from thallium poisoning. Further evidence indicated that the eagles probably fed on antelope which had been unlawfully killed and poisoned for the purpose of killing coyotes.

"The eagles had been roosting and subsequently died in a remote canyon in the Casper mountains. The canyon is on private land and was virtually inaccessible to humans during the winter and early spring. Few people knew that the eagles wintered in the canyon, and no one could be found who had observed them feeding on the poisoned antelope, which was located 12 air miles from the canyon, also on private land to which the public was denied access. The preponderance of the evidence indicated that the eagles were killed unintentionally. Since they had regurgitated every particle of food they had eaten, conclusive proof that they had eaten poisoned antelope meat could not be obtained. Consequently, there was insufficient evidence to secure a conviction in Federal court. To prosecute

under the Bald Eagle Act there must be evidence of willful intent to kill eagles.

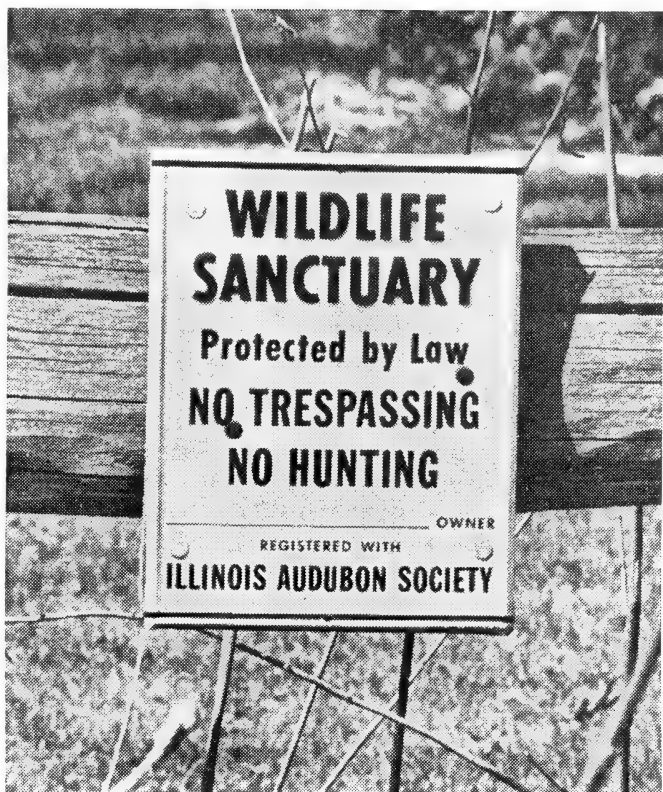
"However, incontrovertible evidence, supported by a confession, that a rancher and four employees had killed and poisoned game animals contrary to State law, was obtained. This evidence was turned over to the State for prosecution. The five suspects were arrested by the State authorities. Preceding the day the defendants were to be tried, the principal defendant, a local rancher, appeared before the Justice of the Peace in his chambers and entered a plea of "no contest" to the charges. The plea was accepted and the defendant was fined \$674. Because the rancher had assumed full and complete responsibility, charges were dismissed against his co-defendants.

"During the course of the investigation into the eagle poisoning, a lead was developed that eagles had been killed from aircraft, clearly contrary to Federal law. Further investigation soon identified some of the persons responsible. Shortly thereafter, one of the principals learned that he was on the verge of arrest and decided to seek immunity from prosecution in return for a complete, detailed confession. Wyoming Senator Gale W. McGee arranged for Congressional immunity. This was of material assistance to the Department of the Interior in expediting the solution of the case and culminated in a public hearing depicted in part on TV.

"It is extremely difficult for persons who live in well populated areas to understand how such violations could be perpetrated over a period of time without detection. The answer lies in the fact that the ranches involved encompass tens of thousands of acres, much of it remote from human habitation. Those who trespass on these ranches are subject to severe penalty and, in consequence, outsiders were not aware of what was going on. The eagle killing was carried out well inside the borders of the ranches and was not observed except by the persons engaged in it.

"In the American system of criminal justice involving violation of Federal law, the decision to prosecute any criminal action rests with the United States District Attorney or, in the case of felony, with the Grand Jury. The United States Attorney's discretion to prosecute or not to prosecute in misdemeanors is absolute, a decision that is not to be controlled by the courts, by law enforcement officers, by an interested individual, or by a group of interested individuals who seek redress for wrongs committed against them by use of the criminal process. The evidence of violations of the Federal Bald Eagle Act has been submitted to the appropriate United States Attorneys for their information and subsequent decisions as to filing of charges in Federal Court, which may occur in the near future.

You can be assured that every effort will be made to bring those responsible to trial and to prevent a recurrence of eagle killing in the future. "With respect to animal damage control, the Secretary has appointed a task force on predator control. The task force will consider various predator control activities in the United States, including the programs conducted by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The current questions concerning these activities will receive careful attention in this review, and the task force recommendations will form the basis for considering future changes."



Here's a good illustration of the Society's Wildlife Sanctuary sign. It is metal and it measures 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10". The background is bold yellow; the letters are black.

IAS believes posting of properties will cause the public to become more aware of the value of such natural areas, and will, in effect, serve as a form of conservation education. Every time a bulldozer moves, another "eviction notice" for wildlife is written ... accordingly, the importance of every existing sanctuary is increased.

Prices: Each, \$1.05 including state sales tax & postage. Or, you can order five for \$4.73, or ten for \$8.40, including shipping. Make checks payable to Illinois Audubon Society, and mail to IAS, 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.



# FIELD NOTES

by ELTON FAWKS

## MAY 1971

- Red-shafted Flicker** (non-hybrid)—Lincoln Park April 16. **Walter Krawiec.**  
**Yellow Rail**—May 2 at Lake Calumet. **Bill Tweib, Charles Clark, Larry Balch, Jeff Sanders.**  
**Snowy Egret**—May 16 at Lake Calumet. **Balch, Clark, Joel Greenberg, J. Sanders, Tweit.**  
**Little Blue Heron** (sub-adult)—Lake Calumet area. **Balch, Clark, Greenberg, J. Sanders.**  
**Glossy Ibis**—May 24, St. Louis area. **Catherine Simon.**  
**Avocet**—May 13, St. Louis. **James Comfort.**  
**Piping Plover**—May 15 at Waukegan. **Balch, Clark, J. Sanders.**  
**Willet**—April 30 to May 9 at Evanston; **Balch et al.** May 8 at Hartford; **Carole McKernie, Mildred Schaefer, Lynn Schaefer.** May 22 at Waukegan; **J. Sanders, Greenberg.**  
**Hudsonian Godwit** (still in winter plumage)—May 18 at Waukegan. **Balch.**  
**Glaucous Gull**—May 8 & 12 at Mitchell. **McKernie, Schaefer, Schaefer.**  
**Laughing Gull**—May 28 and 30, Chicago area, 2 in full breeding plumage. **Bob Russell, Balch, Clark.**  
**Red-shafted Flicker**—May 22, St. Louis. **Comfort et al.**  
**Western Kingbird**—May 27, Skokie Lagoon. **Balch; seen by others on the 22nd.** Also May 15, St. Louis; **Comfort.**  
**Black-throated Blue Warbler**—Decatur, May 11. **Mr. & Mrs. Turner Nearing.**  
**Lark Bunting**—Adult male at Northwestern Land Fill. **Krawie, Balch, Clark, Greenberg, J. Sanders, Tweit.**  
**Sharp-tailed Sparrow**—May 16 at Powderhorn Marsh. **Balch, Tweit, Clark, Greenberg, J. Sanders.**

## JUNE 1971

- White Pelican**—60 near Pere Marquette State Park, early June. **Sally Vasse.**  
**Glossy Ibis**—June 24-28, adult near Mitchell. First seen by **Simon and L. & M. Schaefer.**  
**Mississippi Kite**—3, June 6, St. Louis area. **Jim Ruschill, Dick Anderson, Paul Bauer.**  
**Common Snipe**—June 6 at Goose Lake Prairie. Very late; in courtship flight. **Balch and Clark.**  
**Sharp-tailed Sparrow**—June 6 at Goose Lake Prairie. **Balch and Clark.**

## JULY 1971

**Yellow-crowned Night Heron**—2 at Chicago July 25. **J. Sanders.**  
**Ruddy Turnstone**—60 plus at Waukegan, July 31. **J. Sanders, Tweit.**  
**Stilt Sandpiper**—8 at Chicago, July 24. **J. Sanders, Tweit.**  
**Orchard Oriole**—Skokie, July 3. **J. Sanders.**

## AUGUST 1971

**Red-necked Grebe**—Aug. 28 at Evergreen Lake. **Marjorie Staubus.**  
**Yellow-crowned Night Heron**—Aug. 14; 1 immature and 2 adults; Long Grove and Barrington. **J. Sanders et al.**  
**Avocet**—Aug. 23 & 29, Coeur Lake, near St. Louis. **J. Earl Comfort.**  
**Piping Plover**—2 at Waukegan Aug. 14; **J. Sanders, Balch, Clark and Blume.** Also 2 near St. Louis; **Jim Ruschill.**  
**Buff-breasted Sandpiper**—Aug. 12, 14 & 26, near St. Louis. **Comfort.**  
**Stilt Sandpiper**—Aug. 11 near Barrington. **Elaine Burstatte.**  
**Pectoral Sandpiper**—350 at Waukegan, Aug. 14. **J. Sanders, Balch, Clark, Blume.**  
**Sanderling**—120 at Waukegan. **J. Sanders et al.**  
**Baird's Sandpiper**—Aug. 8 & 14, Waukegan. **J. Sanders et al.**  
**Wilson's Phalarope**—near St. Louis, August 23 & 26. **Comfort.**  
**Northern Phalarope**—near St. Louis, August 23 & 26. **Comfort.**  
**Fish Crow**—17 near St. Louis, late August. **Dick Anderson, Paul Bauer.**

## SEPTEMBER 1971

**Yellow-crowned Night Heron**—Sept. 25. **Elaine Burstatte and J. Sanders.**  
**Great Black-backed Gull**—Northwestern Landfill, Sept. 21. **Staubus.**  
**Avocet**—Sept. 6 at Lake Bloomington. **Marjorie Staubus.**  
**Worm-eating Warbler**—3 or 4, Sept. 12, Bloomington. **Stauber.**



## AUDUBON'S WARBLER IN CHICAGO

On May 7, Charles Clark received word that Ron Pulliam had seen an **Audubon's Warbler** on the Wooded Isle at Jackson Park. The next day, he, Howard Blume, Jeff Saunders, and I went to look for it. Jeff spotted it in a tree, where we all had a prolonged opportunity to view the bird as it fed, at distances as close as fifteen feet. We were in agreement that the bird was a non-hybridized female Audubon's Warbler. The features upon which we based identification were: (1) Clear solid yellow throat; (2) Gray auriculars; (3) Incomplete eyering, with complete lack of any stripe through or extending from) eye.

—L. Balch



## NESTING LEAST TERNS

During late July, 1971, Paul Bauer and I observed a small colony of nesting **Least Terns** on a sand bar in the Mississippi opposite North St. Louis, just south of the Chain of Rocks Bridge. Technically, I believe the sand bar is in Missouri but close to the Illinois-Missouri boundary. We found six pairs of terns. We photographed one egg and one chick, just hatched

and two partially grown chicks. We observed that the chicks were good swimmers even in strong river current.

Two years ago I observed over 20 pairs on eggs on this sand bar, but high water destroyed all nests. With boats, picnickers, pollution, sudden rises of water, I think it's fortunate we have any breeding Least Terns.

—Richard Anderson



### THE ANNUAL EGRET CENSUS by Southwest Chapter, Illinois Audubon Society

The yearly egret census was taken July 11, 1971 in the heronry located at Routes 111 & 50 near East St. Louis. Weather was a sunny 85 degrees. The lowland area consists of about 12 acres with willow, oaks, elms, and haws.

Approximately 500 nests were estimated. Some probably were of previous years, but it remains among the largest nesting sites in the region.

Participants were **James Arcynaki, Byron Arcynaki, R. H. Rodrian, Mrs. Greer, Connie Greer, Darin McCall, and Lucius Wrischink.** The summary:

**Little Blue Heron: 27 adult, 50 immature.**

**Black-crowned Night Heron: 71 adult, 120 immature.**

**Common Egret: 9 adult, 150 immature.**

**Cattle Egret: 2.**



### SUMMER RECORDS: DEEP SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

**Horned Grebe**—One bird in breeding plumage was on a reservoir at Prairie Du Rocher (Randolph Co.) on June 13. I watched the bird for 15 minutes at close range.

**Hérons at Sump Lake (Jersey Co.):**

**Common Egret**—88, Aug. 1; 65, Aug. 15.

**Little Blue Heron**—35, Aug. 1; 2, Aug. 15.

**Great Blue Heron**—60, Aug. 1; 75, Aug. 15.

**Little Blue Heron**—48 were seen between Harrisonville and Fort Chartres on Aug. 15.

**Black-Crowned Night Heron**—Were present all summer at Chautauqua Lake. Highest count was 12 on July 4.

**Cattle Egret**—Immature at Crane Lake (Mason Co.) on July 10. Only one observed.

**Pintail**—At Chatauqua Lake on July 31 with 1, and on Aug. 14 with 3.

**Lesser Scaup**—July 20 at Springfield.

**American Widgeon**—At Chautauqua Lake on June 19.

**Ruddy Duck**—In breeding plumage at Chautauqua Lake on June 26 and in winter plumage (?) at Meredosia Bay on July 24.

**Black Vulture**—3 at Heron Pond, Pope Co., June 12.

✓ **Cooper's Hawk**—Adult at Williams Hill, Pope Co., July 27.

**Red-Shouldered Hawk**—4 in southern Illinois on June 12.

**Mississippi Kite**—Two were seen on July 27—one at Grand Tower and another at Union Co. Refuge.

**I. N. H. S. ISSUES FALL PRAIRIE CHICKEN COUNT**

Prairie chickens on sanctuaries near Bogota showed an increase for the third straight year, according to the Illinois Department of Conservation and Illinois Natural History Survey.

An October report from Ron Westemier of the Survey indicated an increase of 47 percent in the cocks on the breeding grounds over that of 1970. The male prairie chickens on the sanctuaries numbered 159, and represent 72 percent of the known statewide population of 222 cocks.

A total of 62 prairie chicken nests were found on the sanctuaries near Bogota this year. Of these, 40 were successful and 21 were abandoned or destroyed by predators. The fate of one nest remained unknown.

Westemier's report indicated that eight census areas in six counties adjoining the Bogota area showed a loss of 28 percent since 1970, revealing a steady decline of prairie chickens on unmanaged areas in Illinois.

There were millions of prairie chickens in Illinois less than one century ago. However, the plow and mowing machine reduced the habitat necessary for the prairie chicken to survive; today they number around 1,000.

**Coot**—25 were present at Shelbyville Reservoir on June 5 and a few stayed for the entire summer. Two individuals summered at Springfield Lake.

**Semipalmated Plover**—Arrived on July 24 with 5 individuals at Chautauqua Lake. As many as 27 were there on Aug. 7.

**Killdeer**—Numbers reached 100 on Aug. 7 at Chautauqua Lake.

**Black Bellied Plover**—2 birds at Chautauqua Lake on Aug. 7.

**Upland Plover**—I could find only 5 birds this summer at the following localities: Lake Kincaid (June 4 and June 30), Bethany (June 5), Donnelson (July 11), and at Carlinville Aug. 15).

**Spotted Sandpiper**—Several birds were present all summer. A fairly good concentration (31) for this species was present at Chautauqua Lake on July 31.

**Solitary Sandpiper**—Arrived on July 4 at Chautauqua Lake. Good numbers present with 65 on Aug. 7.

**Greater Yellowlegs**—Arrived on July 4 at Chautauqua Lake.

**Lesser Yellowlegs**—Arrived on July 4 with 3 at Chautauqua Lake on Aug. 7. I estimated there were 400 present.

**Pectoral Sandpiper**—Arrived on July 4 with 2 at Chautauqua Lake. Pat Ward and I estimated 2,500 present there on Aug. 14.

**White Rumped Sandpiper**—One present on June 6 at Jacksonville; presumed to be a spring migrant. However, the 4 present on June 26 at Chautauqua Lake were out of season. Can only conclude that they were non-breeding individuals. Also one was present on July 10 at Chautauqua Lake.

- Least Sandpiper**—An individual present on June 19 at Chautauqua Lake must have been a non-breeder. Migrants arrived on July 4 (27 of them) at Chautauqua Lake and 700 were present here on Aug. 14.
- Short-billed Dowitcher**—Arrived on July 10 with 8 at Chautauqua Lake. Identified most as the inland race since they were still in breeding plumage.
- Long-billed Dowitcher**—Only one present was on Aug. 7 at Chautauqua Lake.
- Stilt Sandpiper**—This species arrived on July 4 with 2 present at Chautauqua Lake; on Aug. 7, 35 were present. This species is much more common in fall than spring. Also 2 were present near Fort Chartres on Aug. 15.
- Semipalmated Sandpiper**—One east of Moweaqua on June 5 and 10 at Jacksonville on June 6 were late spring migrants. The first fall migrant was observed on July 10 with 5 at Chautauqua Lake. This built up to 500 by July 31.
- Western Sandpiper**—The only one identified so far this season was at Chautauqua Lake on Aug. 14. Pat Ward filmed this bird.
- Sanderling**—Arrived on July 18 with 6 at Chautauqua Lake.
- Wilson's Phalarope**—Arrived on July 10 at Chautauqua Lake with 3.
- Northern Phalarope**—Pat Ward and I found 3 birds at the north end of Chautauqua Lake. We observed them spinning and swimming. Pat Ward took film of all three.
- American Avocet**—Two birds were present on Aug. 7 at Chautauqua Lake. One was still in breeding plumage.
- Ring-billed Gull**—Up to 9 immature birds spent the summer at Springfield Lake.
- Chuck-Will's-Widow**—3 calling at Murphysboro Lake on June 12.
- Fish Crow**—One seen and heard south of Grand Tower on July 27.
- Tree Swallow**—Nested at Chautauqua Lake, at least 2,000 present on July 31.
- Bank Swallow**—800 present at Chautauqua Lake on July 31.
- Bewick's Wren**—Only one I found was on Aug. 3 two miles north of Lake Kincaid.
- Swainson's Warbler**—One singing north of Pomona on June 12.
- Pine Warbler**—Male & female at Crab Orchard on June 12.
- Ovenbird**—One near Timewell (Brown Co.) on July 14.
- Blue Grosbeak**—Male & female at Beverly on June 6; 1 at Lusk Creek Canyon on July 28; male & female at Spring Lake Conservation Area, Tazewell Co. on July 31.
- Henslow's Sparrow**—Singing male at Beverly June 6.
- H. David Bohlen & Vernon Kleen



### A HOUSE FINCH RECORD FOR ILLINOIS

Around mid-November, 1971, a strange finch appeared at the sunflower feeder of Mrs. T. G. Glass, 2202 Olive Street, Mt. Vernon, Ill. The bird superficially resembled a female purple finch but lacked the face pattern of that species had a heavily streaked chin and throat (photos 1 & 2). We identified the bird as a House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*).

The feeder was located about six feet from a kitchen window, and



**1: House Finch at feeder in Mt. Vernon.**

Mrs. Glass and friends had numerous opportunities to observe and photograph the bird which visited the feeder three to five times each half-day until it disappeared in late December. We did not hear the call note, but the chance that the bird was an oddly plumaged specimen of another species seems remote.

Dr. George W. Sutton of the University of Oklahoma examined our photograph in comparison with good series of *Carpodacus* specimens and concurred that the bird was a House Finch. In recent years this species has been detected increasingly at feeders in eastern states according to Robbins, Bruun, and Zim, 1966, "A Guide to Field Identification: Birds of North America."

—Mrs. H. W. Hannah, Texico, Ill.



**2: House Finch with Purple Finch.**

## New Kodak Book Helps Fight Pollution With Pictures

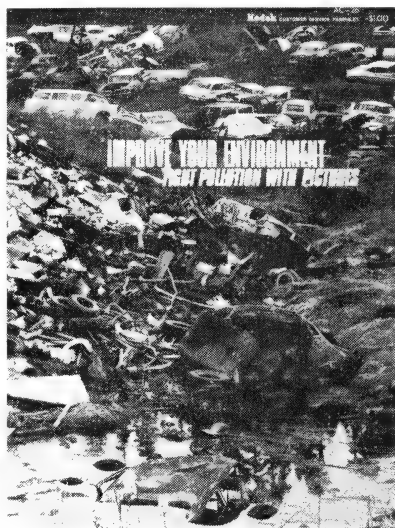
Eastman Kodak Company has a new publication designed to help individuals and groups harness the power of photography as a tool in environment-action projects.

"Improve Your Environment ... Fight Pollution With Pictures," Customer Service Pamphlet No. AC-26, shows actual projects successfully completed by the use of pictures. The 56-page pamphlet, priced at \$1.00, is available from photographic dealers or directly from Kodak.

Projects detailed fall generally into the categories of pollution abatement, conservation of wildlife and natural areas, and beautification. The book is based upon the experience and pictures of over 100 different organizations engaged in ecological projects. It has more than 250 color and black-and-white environmental photographs.

"Improve Your Environment ... Fight Pollution With Pictures" instructs interested individual's in effective methods of photography leading to goals in varied environmental-action projects. Subjects treated in detail include bottle-collection campaigns, air pollution, water pollution, solid waste, visual pollution, noise pollution, conservation, and beautification projects.

The publication discusses film recommendations, lighting requirements, camera handling, and ideas for planning photo stories. Details of what makes a good picture are shown. Also covered are use of models in project pictures, before-and-after situations, and some special techniques including infrared photography, underwater photography, and photomicrography. Under the heading, "Using Your Pictures to Produce Results," the publication offers solid hints on



methods of display and presentation with illustrations showing effective use. Another section outlines "Action Tips" for projects. A useful bibliography and listing of helpful films is also included.

The pamphlet offers advice on avoiding pitfalls generated by enthusiastic groups by pointing out that only qualified persons using special equipment can determine whether air or water is polluted. It also states that the photographer has a special responsibility to be sure that all pictures show situations as they actually exist.

To obtain the book, check first at stores where photographic supplies are sold. The publication also may be ordered directly from Kodak. Single copies of "Improve Your Environment ... Fight Pollution With Pictures," may be ordered by sending a dollar to Eastman Kodak Company, Department 454, 343 State Street, Rochester, N.Y. 14650. Interested groups may order quantities of the publication from Kodak at the following prices: Two to nine copies — 75 cents each; 10 or more copies — 50 cents each.

## NEW MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

Denotes \*Family member; \*\*Contributing Member and \*\*\*Supporting Member

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 Debbie Barnard, Walnut Hill  
 \*Mrs. Charles Bauer, Chicago  
 Mrs. Alvin H. Baum, Highland Park  
 Mrs. Bradley Beebe, Crystal Lake  
 Dorothea Bosket, Alton  
 Nancy M. Britt, Champaign  
 Mrs. Robert C. Burgess, Wenona  
 Hon. Philip M. Crane, Washington, D.C.  
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 Patrick Ward, Carrollton  
 Dave R. Williams, River Forest  
 Erma Worthy, Jerseyville  
 Mrs. Edgar Wrege, Barrington  
 Ron Zuziak, Cicero  
 \*\*Anne B. Zaloha, Berwyn

## FEEDING CAPER

*Rosy Finch, away!*

*those nuts you have just taken—  
 shelled for my Scrub Jay.*

— Joe Dvorak

## THREE ON A SANDSPIT

Fiction by Joe Dvorak  
Oceanside, California

As Mark Deane, instructor at City College, approached the breakwater near the yacht club entrance he saw Madge Rollens, wife of an associate, sitting on a stone seat built into the breakwater on the ocean side. Mark stopped.

Looking up, her face brightened into a smile. She said lightly, "Why hello, Mark. What brings you here at this time?" Then, turning, she beckoned to two boys near her.

"It's such a great day I thought I'd renew my acquaintance with the birds at the sandspit," he replied.

"I brought the boys because it *IS* such a nice day, but we stopped here. The walk is quite wet where the waves, and some kelp too, had washed over. You're carrying your field glasses, I see."

Mark Deane nodded. "Quite indispensable; my eyes are not what they used to be. The tide is receding now and the walk along the breakwater will be gradually drying. How are you, boys?"

Roy Rollens acknowledged the greeting with, "Hello Mister Deane," but Tad just grinned in a roughish sort of way. His rubber sneakers already showed signs of wetness.

"If you're planning to stay here a while Madge, I'd very much like to have the boys accompany me for a walk on the sand."

"Goodie!" yelled Tad.

"Gosh, mother," Roy said eagerly, "I have to identify one each of fifteen different groups of birds as part of my test for a merit badge in Bird Study. I sure could use Mr. Deane's help. I'm a Second Class Scout now, Mr. Deane."

"Oh, certainly," agreed Mrs. Rollens. "I'll wait here and absorb some of this nice sunshine. But be careful of that water and kelp, Tad." She waved them on.



Stepping gingerly so as to avoid the deeper puddles, the group of three walked along the inner edge of the breakwater which bordered the yacht basin. Many yachts of various sizes were moored at their slips. Occasionally a bird was perched on top of a tall mast.

"There's number one for you, Roy," said Mark Deane, pointing to one of the perched birds. "Notice the white head, flesh colored legs, the dark back and surface of the wing feathers. That is the bird's mantle, and in the Western Gull it is the darkest among the gulls that are found here."

Roy carefully noted what the instructor said but Ted exclaimed:

"The top of that pole is moving back and forth. That bird is getting a swing!"

Mark was amused but then suddenly pointed to their right, the ocean side.

"See that line of dark birds flying swiftly over the water?"

It was a group of seven Cormorants and Tad's right foot made a good splash as he dashed to the stone edge for a closer look.

"There are three kinds of Cormorants common to the west coast," explained Mark as he located them in his binoculars. "These are the double-crested, but the crest is not easily seen. The quick identifying mark is the pouch below the bill, which in these is yellow. I would let you look through the glass, Roy, but they are passing too quickly."

"You may be interested to know that the Japanese train Cormorants for fishing, tying a thong around their necks so they can't swallow their catch. The birds do a good job of it, too."

"If they eat fish for their food that doesn't seem fair," said Roy.

"They are black," Tad said. "They're so low they almost fall in the water."



The bird watcher and his young companions continued toward the end of the breakwater, Mark keeping his eye on Tad while explaining to Roy how different kinds of birds keep to different habitats so that to really see birds they must be sought out in the places that form their environment.

"There's something flying there!" yelled Tad, pointing.

"Notice, Roy, that while the bird looks much like a gull in its colors, it's more erratic in flight—and the bill points downward." Bringing up his glasses, Mark declared, "The bill is long and a deep yellow-orange—the Elegant Tern."

Just then the bird dropped swiftly into the water, whipping up a splash, and when it reappeared it carried something shiny in its bill.

"Did you see that! He's a fisher!" yelled Tad.

Both Roy and Mark had to laugh. "That is another

difference between gulls and terns," Mark explained. "Most gulls pick up their food from the surface of the water; the terns dive for it."

They reached the point where the sand met the break-water and left the walk. The instructor led them along the shore's edge of the sandspit just above the receding wave lines, pointing out that the sand was firmer there, yet not wet. Tad, racing ahead, began stomping figure-eight patterns from the wetter part of the beach into the dry sand, stopping now and then to pick up a stone or examine a piece of kelp. There were not many stones, nor shells, on the beach.

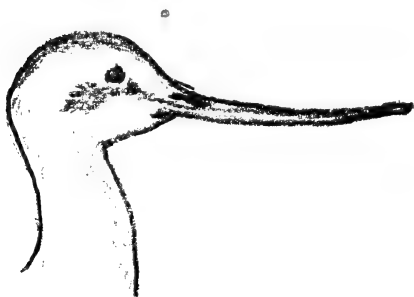


Spotting a group of birds ahead, Mark called to Tad to stop and wait for them to come up. He carefully focused on the group, noted what they were, and handed the glass to Roy.

"These are eight-power binoculars, Roy, and you may find them a bit heavy and hard to handle at first, but you will improve with practice. Try to notice the bill, eye, color of feet, shape of the tail, and if markings are light or dark and their pattern. The most numerous are Sanderlings. They are small, with light breast, black bill, and markings on wings and back. They like to move in and out with each wave as it comes and then recedes, picking crustaceans out of the wet sand."

"I see those little ones," said Tad. "They move on their feet like twinkle toes. I'd like to run so I can get closer to them."

"Wait a minute. Give Roy a chance to check the whole group and then you can run. Putting them to flight will show the wing pattern. That is often helpful in identification. Those larger birds are Willets. When they fly you will see a fine flashing pattern of black and white."



*Your call, "Whit, whit, Godwit!"  
Is that a scold, or are you glad  
As down the beach you flit?*

*Strange Hudsonian bird;  
Does downturned bill mean you are sad  
When your voice is not heard?*



Roy took a good look trying to remember what Mark had said. Then, before he had handed back the binoculars, Tad was off. The air above the beach was quickly filled with flapping wings. In that same group were birds smaller than the Sanderlings with markings that seemed incomplete: Snowy Plovers, and their larger cousins without the glossy, metallic, black bellies of the breeding season, the Black Plovers. Roy's list was growing.

The three birders made their way farther back from the shore where birds stood or sat among beach grasses and other low growth, requiring the field glass to make them out from their surroundings. Heermann's—dark gulls with splashing red bills; Least Sandpipers with yellow legs; Western Sandpipers with black legs; Semipalmated Plovers; another tern, the Forster's. All were carefully pointed out in turn.

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But two species, in particular, made a bigger impression on Tad as Mark pointed them out.

"Those birds are rather close in size but notice that one has a richly marked pattern in buff-brown, with a long pinkish bill, black tipped and turning just a little upward—the Marbled Godwit. Now the other has a patterned head, the color is darker, and the long bill curves *down*. That is a curlew, called the Whimbrel."

"Curlew, curlew, curlew; I like that name," sang out Tad.

"Yes, their call on their northern breeding grounds is like that, *ker-leeooo!*"

On their way back along the breakwater came the last count for Roy's list. Alternately flapping their wings, then sailing, six Pelicans flew low over the water. They were

close enough to bring out a wondering "Gee-oh-gee" from Tad.

"There are two kinds of Pelicans in our country, White and Brown," said Mark Deane, "but I've seen only the Brown here. Notice that all of those have a dark head and are whitish underneath. They are immature birds. I like to think of them as yearlings even though we prefer to use that term for our cattle, sheep, and horses. The adult Brown Pelicans have white heads and white on their necks. I am especially pleased to see that these are immatures because we are in danger of losing them. Scientists have learned that insecticide residue in fish eaten by the pelicans has caused them to lay eggs with very thin shells, and most are broken so that few young are being hatched."

That was Roy's last lesson on an overwhelming day for him.

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As they came back to where Mrs. Rollens was waiting, she asked: "Boy's did you enjoy the walk?"

"Mother, I have a fine start toward my merit badge, and birds will be my friends from now on."

"And you, Tad?"

"The walk was good—but we didn't *do* nothin'."



## BOOK REVIEWS



**WHAT'S AHEAD FOR OUR PUBLIC LANDS?** Compiled by Hamilton  
K. Pyles. Natural Resources Council of America, 709 Wire Bldg.,  
Washington 20005. 1970. 344 pages. \$2.50.

Though the report of the Public Land Law Review Commission may be one of the most important books of this decade, there has been very little discussion of it in official Illinois conservation circles. "What's Ahead for Our Public Lands?" is a summary and review of the activities and final report of the PLLRC. The Natural Resources Council of America, which is a federation of 44 national and regional associations, undertook to disseminate information about the PLLRC report as a service to its members. It contacted professional consultants to read portions of the report; some donated their services and others charged only a modest fee.

More than one-third of the nation, over 756 million acres of land is in federal hands, administered by the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Department of Defense, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service. The PLLRC was commissioned by Congress to study the more than 5,000 laws and 15,000 rules and regulations which govern these public lands.

The PLLRC consisted of 19 members, 13 of whom were members of the Senate and House Interior committees. The chairman was Wayne Aspinall of Colorado who has introduced legislation to implement the report, much of it opposed by major conservation groups. Among the recommendations of the PLLRC are these: Granting of Authority to sell at full value, where appropriate, lands for mining, grazing, residential or commercial uses; disposal of public lands only where it would bring maximum benefit for the general public in nonfederal ownership, and passage of federal laws to make sure land is managed with the environment in mind.

One hundred and thirty-seven recommendations were made by the special panel. In a memorandum to the PLLRC, several members of the NRCA made 26 recommendations, four of which follow:

1. Retain and complete the National Forest System and provide accelerated acquisition of private in-holdings for improved management. (Since the Shawnee National Forest in Illinois is affected, this is important to those in the midwest.)

2. Give quality of the environment overriding consideration in deciding

uses and combination of uses on public lands.

3. Support and encourage state and federal efforts to protect and preserve natural areas and rare and endangered species.

4. Replace the antiquated mining law of 1872 with a mineral leasing system.

At the 66th annual convention of the National Audubon Society at Milwaukee in May, John Saylor, one of the strongest conservationists in the House, attacked the official report, and said that the commission was weighted to represent the western states—the lumbermen, the miners and the oilmen. He also attacked President Nixon for his support of the National Timber Supply Bill, which would have helped destroy national forests to aid the lumber lobby while we export logs to Japan.

The official report cost seven million in taxpayer's money and took five years to complete, with public hearings held in many parts of the nation. It would behoove Audubon clubs and chapters, garden clubs and wildlife clubs to obtain a copy of this volume by NRCA and have a public discussion on it.

—Raymond Mostek

**MAMMALS OF GRAND CANYON. By Donald F. Hoffmeister. University of Illinois Press, 1971. 183 pages, including index. \$1.95 (Paperback).**

Professor Hoffmeister has the rare ability of making a scientific reference book enjoyable reading to the average person interested in wildlife. Over 70 mammals are described in his book and most of them are shown in excellent "artistic but accurate" drawings by James Gordon Irving.

The author, professor of zoology and director of the Museum of Natural History at the University of Illinois, acknowledges assistance of nearly a dozen scientists of the University and collectors representing other natural history organizations, as well as the aid of many park officials and employees.

Of interest to ecologists, and to casual travelers as well, is an intro-

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to the Illinois Audubon Society helps insure the continuance of the Society's programs which you now support through your membership.

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"I hereby give, devise, and bequeath to the Illinois Audubon Society, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill. 60605, and/or 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515, the sum of (dollars) (other gift as described here) to be used for the general purposes of said Society."

duction that describes the seven life zones that compose the Grand Canyon area. There are photographs and listings of plant life—trees, shrubs and grasses—and the mammals that have adapted to each. Of special interest to biologists are numerous maps showing habitats of various mammals, a "Gazetteer of Localities" showing where specimens described were taken.

"Mammals of Grand Canyon," ranging in size from Mexican voles to mule deer, come alive, one by one, as you find yourself on the canyon floor in the shadow of the author looking up a side canyon for signs of beavers or higher up the canyon wall in a rock crevice for raccoons or ringtailed cats . . . even standing on the south rim overlooking the Tonto Plateau for glimpses of bighorn sheep in the late afternoon.

Without realizing a change in position, you find yourself on the north rim among ponderosa pine looking for the rare endemic Kiabab squirrels with their fluffy white tails—later strolling to the rim with its many promontories where below the predator cougar may lie in wait for deer. Prairie dogs in Grand Canyon National Park? Occasionally they're on the south rim, western part of Pasture Wash, writes the author.

This is a valuable, readable, scientific book for enjoyment for all who like to explore the outdoors, and is of special importance to schools—even in Illinois—since a large share of Grand Canyon animals are also known in the Midwest.

—Alvalene Barron

**THE WOODS: One Man's Escape to Nature. By Charles B. Seib**

**Doubleday and Co., Garden City, 1971. 108 pages. \$4.95.**

After a search of six months, Charles Seib, who is a reporter for a Washington newspaper, found his woods—a 33-acre plot only ten miles from a national park, and a short two hour drive from his Washington, D.C. home. On this site, he built a cabin with a single 16 by 20 room. Here he found a retreat from the burdens of city living, the pressure of his job, and the pollution of the urban area. Here he had a pond built, and it was to these woods he came, sometimes for a day, and more often for a weekend. Many of us who are beset by the same problems, and have found the same solution, will honor his reasons. For those who are still looking for their bit of woods, Mr. Seib has much to offer from his experiences, both in the purchase of the land and the construction of his cabin, which he provides in considerable detail.

—Mrs. I. L. Mostek

**ICEBOUND SUMMER. By Sally Carrighar. Ballantine Books,**

**101 Fifth Ave., New York 10003. 1971. 221 pages. 95 cents.**

First published exactly 20 years ago, "Icebound Summer" makes its return in softcover to the delight of Sally Carrighar fans everywhere. For anyone who watched news of the recent Amchitka Island nuclear blast, this volume and its companion "Moonlight at Midday," will make fascinating reading. Even the introduction casts the reader in a spell, especially if he loves the drama of the far north country.

"During the winter, the white wilderness of the North seems like a planet where life has not yet appeared. It has the same pre-historic elements: snow, ice, and the sky. For hundreds of miles, nothing else can be glimpsed ... When the snow is on it, much of the arctic land, as well as the silent and motionless sea, might belong to the earth's beginnings."

Miss Carrighar describes a moment in the life of a fox, a walrus, a fawn and other animals. The tale of the humpback whale is one of the most tender in the book.

—Raymond Mostek

**LIFE AND DEATH IN A CORAL SEA** By Jacques-Yves Cousteau  
with Phillipe Diole. Translated from the French by J. F. Bernard.  
Doubleday & Co., Garden City, 1971. \$8.95. 302 pages. 122 color and 20  
black and white photographs. 20 line drawings.

Every mature person is impressed with the enormous accomplishments of the U.S. and Russian space teams. Billions of dollars and scientific genius have enabled man to reach the moon. Perhaps it is time to ask if we are prepared to expend the same energy and treasure to save the vast oceans of the earth.

On this mission, the assignment given to Cousteau and his talented crew was to study and photograph the complex coral areas of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, primarily the region around the fabled Maldive Islands, Madagascar, Europa Island, and the archipelagos around Massawa. He succeeds admirably in this exquisite volume with some of the most handsome pictures of underwater life to be found anywhere.

Cousteau has operated his vessel "Calypso" for almost two decades, exploring the vast unknown life forms beneath the sea. He has become well-known to millions through his television productions. The voyages are financed in part through those films, plus royalties on books, and personal lectures. He writes with the restrained pen of a man with a huge respect for the elements, for the sea, and for mechanical things in general. One line reveals it all when he writes in the midst of a forthcoming cyclone in the Red Sea ... "the starboard propeller shaft broke, and our prospects were not very bright."

Cousteau made his first dive 25 years ago to 150 and 175 feet. He is a co-inventor of the aqua-lung and other underwater devices. The remarks and compliments he pays to many of his crew are rewarding, for they all appear to be remarkable men, skilled in several fields and all deeply in love with the sea.

References to sharks are almost everywhere, and though his divers have not had very serious problems with them, the crew has a healthy respect for this most dangerous killer of the sea. Some of Cousteau's words on sharks are worth repeating: "Sharks seldom sleep. Most of them never sleep, so far as we know. And a few large ones, attracted no doubt by our lights, swam out of the darkness to join us. There was no way to get rid of them. Sharks, because of their sensory cells, scattered over their bodies (and especially on their heads) in large numbers, are better equipped than the diver to operate in dark waters. That is not to say that sharks have 'night vision.' They see no better than we do at night. But they have senses, other than sight, that we lack, and these senses allow them to know what is going on in the water at night."

Cousteau's remarks on the destruction of coral, and man's pollution of the ocean, make one weep. Those who have joined me in a snorkeling experience would agree that the sea with all its colorful elements is one of the most exciting places on this planet. Yet, we have made of the sea one huge garbage pail. Birds, coral, fish, whales, and man himself is seriously threatened by this pollution. No one can put it better than Cousteau who writes, "Man is just beginning to explore the seas and to know them, and already he has discovered that they are dying. Let us not forget that we are responsible to posterity for the preservation of the beauties of the sea as well as for those on the land."

—Mrs. I. L. Mostek

**A PORTFOLIO OF NEW ZEALAND BIRDS. By Bruce Harvey.**

**Tuttle and Co., Rutland, Vermont, 1971. 64 pages. \$17.50**

Twenty-five species of New Zealand birds are found on huge 10x14 plates in this exquisite volume. They are representative species found in marshes and field, lake and forest. Each color plate is accompanied by a meaningful text, with both common and scientific name.

The commentary is not limited to expected statements on habitat, nesting and range of each species, but also contains personal observations by the author. One wishes for more notes such as the encounter with the Tui which became intoxicated on nectar which had fermented into mead.

Portraits are found of the Pied-Tit, Silvereye, North Island Fantail, Grey Warbler, Flesh-footed Shearwater, and the Yellow-Crowned Parakeet among others.

—Raymond Mostek

**THE CHEMICAL FEAST, By James S. Turner**

**Introduction by Ralph Nader.**

**Grossman Publishers. 125 East 19th St., New York 10003. 1970.**

**273 pages. Paperback. 95 cents.**

American citizens who presume that they are protected against abuses by the food industry by the Federal Food and Drug Administration will find this book a shocker. On the other hand, conservationists who have long known of the weakness of state and federal agencies in protecting the natural environment against those who pollute the air and water, and damage the natural scene, will only find more fuel for their fires.

In page after page, James Turner describes the power of the food industry advocates within the FDA, the weakness of the consumer in his efforts to protect himself, and the fraud of the whole situation.

The whole sordid story of how cyclamates came to be included in our soft drinks takes up an entire chapter. As of Sept. 1, 1970, it became illegal to sell any food, drug, or soft drink, which contains cyclamates.

"The Chemical Feast" points out that the American diet has deteriorated in the last decade. It may come as a surprise to many citizens that 20-year-old men in 36 foreign countries will live longer on the average than American males. In 21 nations, the life span of a 20-year-old woman will be greater than that of her American counterpart. In 1968, the U.S.A. was 13th in the rate of infant mortality; in 1950 it ranked 5th.

Since the food industry is a gigantic \$125 billion dollar operation, six times as large as General Motors, it is not surprising that the food industry

## AUDUBON WILDLIFE FILMS / 1972

### Jan. 23 — TWENTIETH CENTURY WILDERNESS — Thomas A. Sterling

Condensed into a colorful, hour-long film are views of the superb wildernesses and wildlife of America—sandhill cranes and limpkins in the Everglades; black-footed ferrets and bison in the West; grizzlies in Alaska; mountain lions and golden eagles in the canyons of Yellowstone.

### Feb. 27 — A NATURALIST AFIELD — Karl H. Maslowski

The synchronized sights and sounds of nature through the seasons are the theme of Mr. Maslowski's film symphony. He brings us time lapse sequences of buckeye buds unfolding and cricket wasps fulfilling their life cycle. You will learn a deeper regard for the creatures that share our world.

### March 26 — WEST SIDE STORY: Mexico to Alaska — Walter H. Berlet

Starting with spring at the Tropic of Cancer, this American Odyssey ranges from south to north. The camera frames macaws and caracaras, redwood forests, California sea lions, Glacier Bay, McKinley National Park, Kodiak bears and Arctic foxes. The lecturer's appeal for wildlife protection develops great impact as the story ends. Don't miss it!

Presented in the James Simpson Theatre in the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, by the Illinois Audubon Society. These Sunday afternoon programs begin at 2:30 p.m. Admission is free to IAS members, who also are invited to a dutch-treat luncheon, beginning at 1 p.m., before each film, in the basement cafeteria of the museum.

is bolstered in its lobby efforts by huge trade associations which campaign effectively on Capitol Hill. They usually find receptive congressmen in high committees who are eager to do their bidding, or sabotage with sneaky amendments otherwise effective legislation designed to end consumer frauds.

The FDA has an annual budget of about \$73 million dollars, a third of which is used to protect the nation's food supply. That it fails too often is pointed out by Turner as he cites an instance where over 70 persons sought to oppose a regulation allowing caffeine in soft drinks. The FDA officials opposed a public hearing "because the requests were not couched in proper legal form." Turner suggests that "the FDA relies on industry science, believes in industry honesty, and does not consult consumers in making its decisions."

Conservationists concerned about the decline of the Bald Eagle and the Osprey because of ingestion of too much DDT and mercury will read this book with great interest. It is one of a series of studies made by the Center for the Study of Responsive Law, which has headquarters at 1908 Q Street, Washington.

—Mrs. I. L. Mostek

## Some Letters to the Editor

**Oak Brook, Ill.** — A letter in a recent Sun-Times ("Stop Slaughter of Mourning Doves") prompts me to write in hopes that members of our Society can become influential in changing hunting laws covering the mourning dove. When I moved here three years ago from Long Island, I was appalled to learn that this gentle, shy bird was considered a game species. We had so many in our neighborhoods back there, and I missed their plaintive sounds. Here, I've spotted only one lone pair. Now I understand why.

**Mrs. C. L. Haussermann**

**Des Plaines, Ill.** — Much has been heard recently about poisoning of animals in the West by sheepmen and by our own government on the peoples' lands. We can help by urging each chapter of IAS to be responsible for originating petitions for forwarding to our senators and the President (who himself said he cannot win without Illinois). These petitions ought to state: No funds for poisoning animals on government lands; no poisoning of eagles, and no poisoning of predators and prairie dogs.

**Name Withheld on Request**

**Evanston, Ill.** — Several days ago while browsing in the bird books at the library, I was surprised to come upon one by Gene Stratton Porter (Mrs. Charles Darwin Porter) entitled "Homing with the Birds." Until then, I had not been aware that she had written almost as many nature books as novels. Growing up on a farm in northeast

Indiana near the great Limberlost Swamp, she took delight as a child in birds, moths, flowers and every aspect of nature, and her first book, published in 1902, was "Song of the Cardinal."

In "Homing with the Birds" she tells about a Baltimore Oriole that she once rescued. A neighbor's boy had shot down the nest with the newly hatched bird and several eggs still in it. She bought the little bird and succeeded in raising him to maturity. With a parrot and several song birds she had befriended, the oriole lived in a screened-in section of the conservatory, but he had almost free run of the house.

When she was sewing or knitting, the oriole would sometimes carry off pieces of thread and yarn, and spend hours weaving them back and forth between the wires of the cage. Seeing this, Mrs. Porter made a loose ball of twine, and from this he constructed a proper pendant-type nest.

The oriole loved water, and would bathe two or three times a day. One of his tricks was to pick up a large pebble from the sand at the bottom of the sage, carry it to the highest perch, lean over and drop it into the bath to make a splash. As long as Mrs. Porter watched him and laughed, he would do this over and over. He kept the house filled with beautiful bird-song.

One day she absentmindedly stood with the screen door open for several minutes. The oriole flew out and showed such ecstasy at being free that she realized it was cruel to confine him. When he returned, she decided to train him to be self-reliant, and eventually let him go free.

From her many experiences with birds, Mrs. Porter believed that individual birds showed flashes of intelligence and ability to reason and learn beyond the instinctive process. One instance in support

of this was an oriole's nest she found that had a window-like opening in it. The opening came just at the right height for the mother bird sitting on her eggs to get air, see out, and if attacked from above to escape. The nest showed an earlier attempt to make an opening, which was too small

and too high up. Mrs. Porter was convinced that the bird who made this nest must have remembered the confinement and inconvenience of the previous nests she had built and had then figured out a way to avoid them in this nest.

—Miss Elaine Burstatte



## NSF Grants Funds for Research in Propagation of Birds of Prey

A Cornell University ornithologist will try to learn how to propagate Peregrine Falcons and other birds of prey in captivity with the ultimate goal of seeking to assure the continued existence of endangered species of birds. The principal investigator in the program is Tom J. Cade, research director of Cornell's Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, N.Y., and professor of ornithology in the University's Division of Biological Sciences. His research will be conducted with a \$45,300 grant just received from the National Science Foundation.

Cornell finished construction of a \$120,000 special behavioral ecology building last winter to house the birds during research. The facility, about as long as a football field, can house 40 pairs of large birds in semi-enclosed experimental breeding chambers.

Eleven Peregrine Falcons are housed in the new facility to start the first phase of the project which is expected to serve as a source for the eventual reintroduction of the birds into natural areas from which they are fast vanishing.

The existence of the Peregrine Falcon has been endangered by the use of DDT and other chemicals in the environment. A high concentration of these chemicals in a bird's body causes it to lay thin-shelled eggs, many of which are destroyed before they hatch.

"We need to know how environmental factors influence behavioral and physiological functions to bring about the successful production of young by parent falcons and to determine the limiting conditions for reproduction in captivity," Cade said. "The Peregrine does not breed easily in confinement, and the male is more difficult to bring into condition than the female. To find out why, we propose to make comparisons between Peregrines and Kestrels, which are common and which breed easily in cages."

For the short term, Cade said, the project hopes to develop a self-perpetuating captive Peregrine population on a scale large enough to provide a continuing source of falcons for scientific, educational and cultural uses. This phase of the program, he added, will require a minimum of five years, since existing information shows that captive falcons are not likely to lay their first eggs until they are several years old.

The practical goal, he said, is to restore pairs of Peregrines to natural areas from which the species disappeared as a breeding bird. The studies will also contribute to an understanding of the behavioral, physiological and biochemical mechanisms underlying the reproduction of birds and how these mechanisms are influenced by environment.

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EVANSTON BIRD CLUB  
FOREST TRAILS HIKING CLUB (Chicago)  
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For further information, contact the IAS REGIONAL OFFICE  
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## THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

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The Society was organized seventy one years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed — since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents of all walks of life are invited to join the IAS in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation, as well as in the Society's cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

Headquarters of the Illinois Audubon Society are in the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 60605, where public lectures are held. Individual and group membership support is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

Patron	\$1,000
Benefactor	\$ 500
Life Member	\$ 200
Supporting Member	\$25 annually
Club Affiliation	\$15 annually
Contributing Member	\$10 annually
Family Membership	\$7.50 annually
Active Member	\$5 annually

### SUBSCRIPTIONS, MEMBERSHIPS, CORRESPONDENCE:

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN is the official journal of the Illinois Audubon Society. It is published quarterly—in March, June, September, December. The subscription price is \$5.00 per year (which coincides with dues of active members). Single copies are \$1.25. The special subscription rate for libraries and schools is \$3.00 per year.

New and/or renewal membership applications to the Society, as well as change of address notices, should be sent to Illinois Audubon Society Regional Headquarters, 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE & MANUSCRIPTS should be directed to the editor, D. W. Bennett, 49 Valley Road, Highland Park, Ill. 60035.

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# the audubon bulletin



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*Organized in 1897 For the Protection of Wild Birds  
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# THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

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## ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

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### Keeping Young at 75

One activity of the Illinois Audubon Society that keeps us youthful at the venerable age of seventy-five is our daily contact with boys and girls.

Every day our office at Downers Grove receives requests for information and literature from all over the state. Also, we have school and scouting groups paying visits. We're fortunate in having our secretary, Jean Dewalt—a knowledgeable person about the outdoor world and the need to protect it—the gift of infectious enthusiasm. Who knows but that some future conservation leader will credit his early contact with I.A.S. as the force which aroused his continuing interest.

At a recent meeting of the Lake-Cook Chapter the program was devoted to featuring the special interests of its members. Almost half of the participants were boys and girls who showed their collections and described them. Their interests ranged from bird nests, butterfly banding, painting, fossils and so on. The audience wondered if there was a personal reference in the title of one presentation, "How the Young View Old Fossils."

The initial force that brought about organization of the Lake-Cook Chapter was a mutual interests in birds. A young person or a child rarely came to the meetings. Now the scope has been widened and the age range extended so that at every meeting youth is well represented. Other chapters must be reporting the same experience.

There are a number of educators, active and retired, on our Board of Directors who provide the leadership for maintaining our contact with the young. We are trying to avoid the generation gap.

—Charles Lappen, President

# Stream Channelization

## 1972's Big Issue



### WHAT IS

**STREAM CHANNELIZATION:** Take a meandering natural stream with fish lingering in pools and spawning in the shallows—frogs sheltering under lily-pads, turtles sunning on logs, dragonflies posed on cat-tails, deer crossing at a ford, ducks up-ending to feed on bottom vegetation, red-wings nesting in reeds, and kingfishers watching from overhanging branches . . . Bulldoze it. Gouge it out, straight and wide and deep. Rip out the trees. Toss out the rocks. Claw the life-giving muck from the bottom. Smother the reeds with it. Heap it high in steep banks to bleach sterile in the sun, to crumble . . . having no root system to hold it, to wash away in the quickened current.

That's stream channelization.

### NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY:

"We've declared that one of our top national priorities this year is to spotlight and resist stream channelization—a destructive engineering fad supported by federal funds that threaten both the life and beauty of scores of natural streams and rivers in the U. S."

## THE DAM ILLINOIS PLAN

### A Synopsis of the Major Proposed 'Improvements' to the Water Resources of South Central Illinois

by JOHN CARL MARLIN

Director, Committee on the Embarras River

Decisions made within the next five years will determine the fate of most rivers in the Southern half of Illinois. Plans to dam and channelize rivers are being developed and promoted at an alarming rate. Unless action is taken soon, no major Illinois stream will remain free flowing.

This article briefly describes the big projects planned for some streams. The Army Corps of Engineers (COE), aided by local politicians and vested interests, pose the major threat to our rivers.

The Illinois Division of Waterways (DOW) works closely with the Corps and has plans for the few rivers which the Corps has missed.

The Soil Conservation Service, (SCS), with dozens of small watershed projects including dams and channelizations, is concerned mainly with small streams.

SCS would come under much less pressure from conservationists if it would concentrate on its primary mission of keeping soil on the land. Until Illinois soil is stabilized, dams and drainage ditches will continue to suffer from rapid sedimentation.

**ILLINOIS RIVER:** Early explorers commented on the great beauty of the Illinois River. Today this river is highly polluted, sports several dams, and has been channelized to a depth of nine feet to accommodate barges. The barge interests, which pay little or nothing toward the construction and maintenance of waterways, are not satisfied with the present waterway. Consequently the COE is seeking \$226 million from Congress to provide new locks on the Illinois waterway and \$128 million for a modification of the Calumet-Sag canal. The Corps has also requested \$375,000 to study the possibility of channelizing the Illinois to a depth of 12 feet.

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER:** The Corps is studying the possibility of deepening the present nine-foot barge channel to 12 feet. This project will severely affect the ecology of the upper Mississippi valley.

**WABASH RIVER:** The Wabash River is generally free flowing. A group of promoters called the Wabash Valley Association (WVA) is about to change that. The WVA proposes that a 12-foot barge channel be created up the Wabash River. A complimentary proposal calls for a branch canal through Vermillion, Iroquois, Kankakee, and Will counties to the Illinois Waterway at Joliet. The first link is to connect Mt. Carmel, Ill., with the Ohio River. The COE seeks \$100,000 to study this proposal.

**SANGAMON RIVER:** The future of the ill-fated Oakley Dam project which continues to threaten Allerton Park, is uncertain. The whole matter has been taken to court. The \$68 million (Illinois share—\$14.5 million) project is opposed by conservationists and farmers above and below the dam site. Yet state politicians and Decatur businessmen continue to support it. The project includes a 98-mile recreational greenbelt, which is hailed

by the Corps and conservationists as a great improvement over channelization. Unfortunately, the DOW is attempting to decrease the size of the greenbelt.

**VERMILLION RIVER** (Vermillion County): The Vermillion River has three branches which meet near Danville. The North Fork presently hosts an Illinois Power Company dam. The Middle Fork, which is a good canoe stream, is the site of a hotly-contested proposed DOW recreation dam. The last major wooded area on the Salt Fork has been selected for a COE dam about 10 miles from the proposed dam on the Middle Fork. The WVA will support this dam too.

**EMBARRAS RIVER:** The Lincoln Reservoir project near Charleston threatens to eliminate what little wildlife habitat remains in Douglas and Coles counties and disrupt drainage on over 150 thousand acres of the nation's best farmland. For these reasons farmers and conservationists are bitterly opposing this project. Less costly alternatives to the \$60 million (Illinois' share—\$12 million) reservoir exist, but are "politically unfeasible." The WVA, which strongly supports the project, specializes in "political feasibility."

**LITTLE WABASH RIVER:** The Little Wabash is about to receive the authorized COE Louisville Reservoir near Louisville. This \$31 million project (Illinois share—\$7 million) will inundate the section of the river which has the greatest natural value. On the Skillet Fork of the Little Wabash COE plans call for the \$24 million (Illinois share—\$8.7 million) Helm Reservoir near Helm. Both projects are supported by the WVA. The DOW has channelized part of the river and have indicated that they would like to dig out much more.

**SALINE RIVER:** The Saline River is currently being channelized by the COE at a cost of \$10 million. This is another "improvement" supported by the WVA.

**BIG MUDDY WATERSHED:** Rend Lake is nearing completion on the Big Muddy. This \$54 million (Illinois' share—\$10 million) project is expected to return an annual benefit of two cents on the dollar according to the Corps. An environmental corridor is planned below the dam since the

#### CONSERVATION GROUPS SUE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE TO ENJOIN STREAM CHANNELIZATION PROJECT

The Natural Resources Defense Council, the National Wildlife Federation and Friends of the Earth announced Dec. 2 the filing of a major lawsuit against the Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service (SCS) to halt the "channelization" of Chicod Creek in eastern North Carolina.

"This project makes no sense in terms of ecology or economics," a spokesman for the three groups said. "The Chicod Project exemplifies the environmental threat posed by the SCS's extensive channelization program." The groups said that this lawsuit represents the first time environmentalists have challenged SCS channelization practices in court.



proposed barge canal lacks economic justification. Crab Orchard Lake, Devil's Kitchen, and Little Grassy are completed reservoirs on this watershed. The DOW recently completed a large recreational reservoir on Kinkaid Creek in Jackson County. Despite all these dams in the area, a recent report recommends that the COE and SCS construct 73 more reservoirs in the Big Muddy watershed. Congressman Ken Gray favors this plan.

**CLEAR CREEK:** A bill which is supported by the DOW has been introduced in the Illinois General Assembly which will authorize a reservoir study on Clear Creek in Union County. This proposed dam may threaten the Pine Hills Natural Area which is sacred to biologists throughout the continent.

**KASKASKIA:** Shelbyville Reservoir is nearing completion in Shelby County at a cost of \$60 million (Illinois' share—\$16.4 million). This dam is 50 miles from the proposed Oakley site and 35 miles from the Lincoln site. Downriver in Clinton County is the notorious Carlyle Reservoir. This \$42 million (Illinois' share—\$3.3 million) "improvement" has flooded the farmers whose land it was to protect as well as its accompanying picnic and camping areas. The Carlyle Water Sports Festival which was supposed to attract over a million visitors in the summer of 1971 was a financial disaster. As a special gift to area coal and barge interests, the lower river is being channelized at a cost of over \$100 million so as to accommodate the barges.

**MACKINAW RIVER:** Two dam sites on the Mackinaw River were recently found economically infeasible by the COE. These sites have been studied since the Thirties.

**KICKAPOO CREEK:** Two dams are planned along Kickapoo Creek in Peoria County by the COE. A \$176,000 study is underway to justify them. The Corps is attempting to placate conservationists by promising to buy woodland around the reservoirs.

**LA MOINE:** The La Moine River has been studied by the COE for years and proposed reservoirs have been declared economically unsound. A 1970 DOW report recommends no dams in the river. However, the Corps has a \$354,000 study of the river underway. The La Moine Valley Association reputedly wants a dam, and the Corps seems determined to study every possibility.

The above information ignores the innumerable small reservoirs, channelizations, straightenings, and other alterations planned for small streams. It also passes over some major reservoir sites which are scheduled for study. Illinois' water resources are about to undergo rapid development. Serious questions about the need for these costly developments, their environmental effects, and their long-term desirability had best be asked soon—otherwise there will be no major rivers left in anything approaching a natural state for future generations to enjoy—or even “develop.”

#### **JOHN FRANSON, AUDUBON'S CENTRAL-MIDWEST REP, WRITES:**

“In spite of Congressional hearings, the Soil Conservation Service remains as determined as ever to continue their channelization programs. The hearings already held by Congressman Henry Reuss in the House and Senators B. Everett Jordan and James Buckley in the Senate have accumulated a vast array of evidence testifying to the damage that has already taken place in the country and which still threatens scores of our natural streams and watersheds. At first we felt that the S.C.S. might relent and reconsider this serious practice, but the funds and personnel that it attracts are apparently too tempting.

“In a special memorandum, the S.C.S. said that it was re-evaluating its “stream improvement” practices, but as it turns out the re-evaluation has really made little difference as most of the channelization projects have been classified to proceed.

“In the meantime conservationists have found that they are having great difficulty obtaining work plans (which are public information) from the S.C.S. on watersheds in their community. The most recent action by S.C.S. has been to refuse to send Environmental Impact statements to individuals who inquire about watershed projects. The S.C.S. has now taken the same tack as the Bureau of Transportation and the Atomic Energy Commission in referring them to mail-order firms for impact statements. (It is strange indeed that the S.C.S. can spend \$90 million on watershed programs, but somehow cannot make extra Environmental Impact Statements so people can find out what the impact of their programs will be. Basically, it looks as though this is another attempt to hinder the public in analyzing small watershed programs.)

“Many channelization programs have been referred to chapters in the central midwest. If there are such projects in your area, they have been referred to your officers by us. Chapters should be in the process of analyzing watershed projects in their area so that your own streams will not be destroyed.”

## THE 'SEMI-OFFICIAL' ILLINOIS POSITION ON STREAM MODIFICATION AND CHANNELIZATION

Presented to the Conservation and Natural Resources Subcommittee  
Of The House Committee on Government Operations  
By the Department of Conservation, State of Illinois  
Henry N. Barkhausen, Director

Stream channelization, commonly referred to as channel improvements, has come to be an important part of flood control reservoirs, and in some cases it is the only structural measure used. Channel work may include such things as straightening, deepening, widening, clearing, and snagging. It may also include removal of streamside brush and trees outside the channel proper. In some cases all phases are used, while in others the work is restricted to clearing and snagging within the existing channel.

While this type of work may constitute improvement with respect to getting the water off the adjacent lands more quickly and may reduce flood damages, **it is extremely detrimental to the stream ecology and environment.** Other values have been attributed to channel modification work such as improved navigation, reduction in erosion, increase in water supply for nearby communities, increased recreational opportunities, more cropland acreage, enhanced aesthetic values, increased income to local residents, and improved fish and wildlife habitat. We do not agree that all the foregoing benefits result from stream channelization. **Most of the values listed are degraded by channel modifications.**

In Illinois most stream modification has little or no effect on navigation. Only on those streams where it is specifically designed to improve or create navigability is this value realized. A high percentage of this work done in Illinois is on streams with too little flow to provide navigation.

The only reduction in erosion is through elimination of stream or river bends where erosion normally occurs. It has no effect whatsoever on reduction of erosion on the important uplands. **The application of land and water conservation practices on the upland provides the most important erosion control or reduction, and at the same time retards the rapid runoff which contributes to flood conditions.** If stream bank erosion control is a prime objective, it can be achieved by installing revetments or riprap which at the same time will enhance the environment for both aquatic and terrestrial life.

On the other hand, it is possible that channelization will, in some instances, increase erosion. The increased velocity within a channelized reach of stream may well cause increased bank and flood plain erosion in downstream unchannelized reaches. Furthermore, runoff from the watershed of the channelized stream may have a greater velocity and hence a greater capacity to carry soil, fertilizer, and soil nutrients into the stream.

We have recently learned from local residents that channelization of Upper Shoal Creek has resulted in increased flooding along the lower un-

channelized reaches. Engineers confirm that this is an expected result of upstream channelization.

**We fail to see how the altering of streams to get the surplus waters off the land more quickly can increase water supplies to nearby communities.** If, in your deliberations, you are considering dams and reservoirs as a stream modification measure, then water supply benefits would obtain. Modification or channelization, in the absence of reservoirs, will not increase available community water supplies.

The same can be said for recreational benefits. **No such benefits accrue from the stream channelization in Illinois,** since the stream is rendered virtually useless from the recreational standpoint. Again, if reservoirs are considered, it is frequently possible to increase recreational benefits, albeit they will reflect a change in the type of recreation. A natural stream with a good stream fishery which is canoeable would be changed to a lake type environment, providing recreation in the form of a lake fishery and water sports. This satisfies one type of recreationist while the stream fisherman or canoeist is most unhappy.

In some instances more cropland acreage is provided. **This is a questionable benefit when viewed from the national standpoint.** Department of Agriculture programs are aimed at reducing crop acreages through various cropland retirement programs. There is little logic, therefore, for another Federal agency to finance programs which bring more land into production. There is, of course, a benefit to the individual landowner provided the frequency of flooding is reduced sufficiently so he can plant a crop with a reasonable chance of getting a return each year. **Present policies of the Soil Conservation Service are not to provide services which will, either directly or indirectly, bring new land into crop production. The same policy should apply to the Corps of Engineers.**

Channel modifications as carried on in Illinois by the Corps of Engineers, the Soil Conservation Service, and by private interests **do not improve fish and wildlife habitat. On the contrary, widening, deepening, and straightening streams and rivers completely destroys the existing aquatic habitat.** On such streams as Upper Shoal Creek, Skillet Fork, and those in the Saline River System we now have straight shallow streams, exposed to full sunlight as opposed to the previously meandering, shaded streams with altering pools and riffles. Damages accrue to the total aquatic life including the fishes, crustacea, amphibians, vegetation, and smaller food organisms valuable to the larger forms of animal life in the stream.

**The removal of shade has a detrimental effect on the aquatic habitat.** Even warm water fishes do best at temperatures which do not rise above

**NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY CHANNELIZATION FOLDERS** are now available in bulk quantities (\$5.00 per 100 copies) from the Public Information Office, National Audubon Society, 950 3rd Avenue, New York, New York 10022. It is important that these be included in newsletters, distributed at fairs and at lecture series and put in areas where this can be called to the attention of the public and other organizations.



85°. With streamside vegetation and shade removed, summer water temperatures may go above 90° in southern Illinois. An Oregon study on the, "Effects of Clear-Cutting on Stream Temperatures," showed that average monthly maximum temperatures increase by 14° on streams completely exposed to the sun. Annual maximums were up from 57° to 85°. These were trout streams with a colder source of water than exists in Illinois. The effects would be greater due to the higher water temperatures in Illinois.

**Similar damages occur with respect to wildlife habitat.** When straightening and/or widening is involved, most or all streamside vegetation, trees and brush, is destroyed. Often this is the only woody cover available to wildlife on the flood plain; thus the flood plain is made barren so far as its capability of providing all the needs of wildlife is concerned.

Upper Shoal Creek recently channelized as part of a PL-566 project is a classic example. It is now a wide flume with a small flow of water down the middle and all woody streamside vegetation removed. It will, no doubt, get water off the land much faster, but the environment has been raped.

**By contrast lower Shoal Creek remains in its natural state.** It is a narrow, meandering stream flowing alternately through open fields and

heavily wooded sections with a fine interspersation of deep pools, riffles, and log shelters. It provides excellent fish habitat and supports a good sport fishery. Because of presence of streamside trees, brush and marshy areas the flood plain provides good upland game habitat.

Unfortunately this type of flood control or abatement has come into more common use. **Streams and streamside environments are being destroyed at an alarming rate in Illinois.** Numerous streams and rivers are currently being planned for so-called "channel improvement" by the U. S. Soil Conservation Services and the Corps of Engineers. In one watershed, the Big Muddy River, some 1,018 miles of such "improvements" are included in the flood control works. Fortunately none of this is to be done under the Early Action Program. It will be done later, however, unless there are policy changes in the meantime.

The Saline River system in southeastern Illinois has been extensively channelized by the Corps and more is under construction at the present time. Local conservancy districts are organizing to channelize all streams in several southeastern counties. The Cache and LaMoine rivers are currently under study by the Corps for channelization.

**If the present trend continues, soon there will be few natural streams and rivers left in Illinois.**

**We feel there are alternative approaches to the problem of flood control.** One, of course, is flood plain zoning and the establishment of environmental corridors along the streams and rivers. Another is one we have suggested to the Corps of Engineers in the case of the Big Muddy River. This is to apply all possible land treatment measures using incentive payments, if necessary, to get them installed. Follow this with the construction of numerous upper watershed detention reservoirs, some of which would be strictly detention facilities while others could serve as multiple purpose reservoirs. When these have been completed, allow an interim period of 5 years in which to evaluate their effect on floods and to reassess the need for channel modifications.

There may be a need for limited channel work, particularly in the vicinity of urban areas and industrial facilities. However, we consider **channel improvement to be a last resort**, a measure taken when all other means have been considered and found to be inadequate. In all cases, each stream modification project must be evaluated on an individual basis and no evaluation should be undertaken on a crisis or crash basis. However, we believe that the present trend toward channelizing all streams should and must be reversed.

In those instances where stream modification including channelization must be used, there are measures which can be used to minimize the detrimental effects and to improve habitat conditions over what they would be if the area is left in its raw post-construction condition. Some such measures are:

1. When widening a stream channel, confine the widening to one side only, thus leaving the streamside vegetation undisturbed on one side. The widening could be alternated from one side to the other, taking advantage of the open or clear side and leaving the maximum amount of undisturbed woody vegetation.

2. In the excavation process, create a shaped channel to concentrate flow during periods of low flow.

**SLIDE SETS ON STREAM CHANNELIZATION  
AVAILABLE FREE**

Slide talks on stream channelization—a set includes 111 photographic slides and an accompanying script—are available for use by Audubon chapters and affiliates, without charge.

The slides, collected from State Conservation organizations, private environmentalists and others, tell about the environmental problems that are being caused today in the name of “stream improvement” that consists of straightening streams and turning them into lifeless ditches. There is emphasis on the problems of the small watershed program. The majority of slide pictures are of channelization in Ohio, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Kentucky. Central Midwest Regional Rep. John L. Franson, who prepared it, urges people in other states, to add their scenes of local channelization projects.

To borrow a set, write to Mr. Franson at 1020 E. 20th St., Owensboro, Ky. 42301. Tell him the date you want it.

3. Where feasible, install in-channel devices to improve the habitat for fish and aquatic organisms. Potential devices are low log and/or rock dams, deflectors or wing-dams, and submerged cribs to create riffle areas.

4. Take streamside easements which would prohibit agricultural use of the spoil banks including pasturing and cropping and would provide for late summer mowing of the spoil banks to avoid disturbance of nesting wildlife.

5. Seed the spoil banks with a mixture best adapted to the particular region and most attractive to the wildlife in the area.

6. Plant suitable woody shrubs on top of and on the outside of the spoil banks to replace woody vegetation destroyed and to enhance that remaining.

7. Plant a row of tall, fast growing hardwood (deciduous) trees at the outside toe of the spoil bank to provide shade for the stream as quickly as possible.

Such measures are not suggested as a means of making stream channelization more palatable in general, but rather they should be used only to minimize the damages wrought and to make the resulting environment as good as possible in those instances where there is no alternative to channelization.

We believe a policy should be adopted under which no Federal agency shall modify or channelize streams or rivers for flood protection purposes where land treatment measures or flood retarding reservoirs or a combination of both will provide adequate level of flood protection. Furthermore, channelization shall not be used where the primary purpose is to bring new land into agricultural production or to provide for more intensive agricultural use than exists at the time.

We sincerely hope that your committee will produce some vitally needed changes in policies in this regard, and we appreciate the opportunity of filing this statement.

## THE CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS—1971

*By Evelyn M. Spitzer*

**Again we had 36** Christmas Census reports to tabulate, showing 140 different species, plus 6 more during the count period, and not including **Krider's Red-tailed Hawks** as a separate species. However, you will notice that 11 species were represented by just one bird. Significantly, most of the very high counts came from areas which included some sort of Refuge or other protected land.

Some other notes gleaned from the compilers: Vermilion County—**Bluebirds** numbered 20, up from 4 last year, "due to nesting box program?" Jersey-Calhoun—"In spite of fog, we still had a count by airplane...flying above the low ground fog, permitting the observers a better view of waterfowl than was possible from the ground." They also reported the only **LeConte's Sparrow** in the table, and I cannot remember when we had one at Christmas.

As we did last year, here is a break-down of the **Bald Eagle** reports for you: In the 151 total, 55 were immature, 92 adult, and 4 unidentified.

Since there were absolutely no comments about omission of participants' names (other than compilers) from last year's Christmas Census Report, we have again made up the **Station Data** in the same manner. This saves much time and space when you multiply 36 reports by 5 to 47 names.

Finally, having spent many hours compiling this report for you, I must brag that my sole personal contribution to the Christmas Count Period was two **Great Horned Owls** in my back yard at dusk on Christmas Day. Many thanks to those of you who sent nicely typed or neatly printed reports to help the cause along.

1776 Roger Avenue, Glenview, Illinois 60025



**Census Editor's Note:** Again, we wish to thank the hundred of participants—census-takers and particularly census-reporters—whose work has made the 1971 Christmas Bird Census possible. The Illinois Audubon Society has reached an impressive figure, both in birds counted and in bird watchers.

However, no one should assume that because our total count exceeds 2½ million birds, we have more wildlife in Illinois than ever. The figures for grackles and starlings in St. Clair County merely cloud an important issue. I couldn't care less about the counts for these species. The pesticide makers and anti-conservationist forces can point to the Illinois (or National Audubon) census totals and say: "You see? Your own figures prove that you have more birds in America than you had 10 or 20 years ago." We know that these totals can be deceptive. And I do know with certainty that, counting the same area of the Morton Arboretum in every Christmas

(continued on page 14)



'RETURNING HOME'/by Mrs. Mary Koga (Courtesy, Field Museum)

Census for more than 15 years, I find birds harder to locate, and see less of them, than I noted 15 years ago.

What all of us really want to know is—how many **desirable** birds do we have? Are there more waterfowl, shorebirds, hawks, owls, woodpeckers, thrushes, warblers, and sparrows? Or do there appear to be more of these species simply because we have three times as many areas covered and 300% more people counting than we had 20 years ago?

Three of the 1970 Census areas were not included in the tabulation for this year—Chicago Lakefront, Jo Daviess County, and Richland County (which is reported at the end of the **Station Data** in narrative form). Replacements were DeKalb County, Randolph County, and Union County. These are parts of central and southern Illinois which we are happy to include in our coverage.

Finally, with deep regret, I must report that our loyal census tabulator for the past nine years—**Mrs. Evelyn Spitzer**—has resigned. She has done a magnificent job in spite of physical handicaps, and she will be sorely missed. The Board of Directors of the I.A.S. sent Mrs. Spitzer a special letter of commendation, to which I add my personal “thank you”. This obliges me to close this editorial note with the following appeal:

**HELP WANTED**—Census Tabulator Needed. Must have an interest in birds, as well as skill in handling figures. Should have a keen desire to interpret hand-written reports and be willing to work hard for about two weeks each January. Must be able to retype summaries of census reports into Station Data and to compile figures in hand-written form to permit creation of Bird Census Tables. Preferably, should be from the Chicago area, as phone reviews of problems and progress with this writer are often required. If you qualify, please write to the undersigned.

—Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137

### A BEQUEST IN YOUR WILL...

to the Illinois Audubon Society helps insure the continuance of the Society's programs which you now support through your membership.

### A SUGGESTED BEQUEST FORM:

“I hereby give, devise, and bequeath to the Illinois Audubon Society, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill. 60605, and/or 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515, the sum of (dollars) (other gift as described here) to be used for the general purposes of said Society.”

## STATION DATA

**Bureau County, PRINCETON.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center at Bureau Junction; towns 10%, fields 20%, woods 20%, roadways 25%, creeks and rivers 25%.) **Dec. 28:** 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.; temp. 10 to 19 deg. F.; wind W-NW, 5 to 20 m.p.h.; most streams frozen; river open; no snow cover. 22 observers in 10 parties. Total party-hours, 60 (12 on foot, 43 by car); total party-miles, 371 (23 on foot, 348 by car).—**Jim Hampson** (compiler), RFD No. 3, Mendota, Ill. 61342.



**Carroll and Whiteside Counties, CLINTON, IOWA.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Elk River Junction, Iowa, as in previous years.) **Jan. 1:** 5:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Partly cloudy, overcast in p.m.; temp. 30 to 36 deg. F.; wind SW, 5-8 m.p.h.; ground bare, river 10% ice-covered. 12 observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 33 (7 on foot, 23 by car, 3 misc.); total party-miles, 254 (9 on foot, 245 car).—**Peter C. Petersen, Jr.** (compiler), 235 McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa 52803.



**Champaign County, URBANA-CHAMPAIGN.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center at Staley on Route 10, including Sangamon River near White Heath, Lake-of-the-Woods, Brownfield Woods, Trelease Woods, Busey Woods, University South Farms, and intervening open country; woods 33%, forest-edge 45%, open fields 20%, water 2%). **Dec. 18:** 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; clear; temp. 19 to 35 deg. F.; wind south, moderate; ground bare, bottomlands flooded. 21 observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 27 (21 on foot, 6 by car); total party-miles, 259 (24 on foot, 235 by car).—**Dr. S. C. Kendeigh** (compiler), Vivarium Building, Wright and Healey Streets, Champaign, Ill. 61820.



**Clark County, LINCOLN TRAIL STATE PARK.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center at Lincoln Trail State Park, including Big Creek, Mill Creek, old bed of the Wabash River, Darwin, Livingston, and Marshall; fields 33-1/3%, deciduous woods 16-2/3%, brush 25%, creek and river bottom 10%, residential 10%, evergreen plantation 5%). **Dec. 27:** 6:30 a.m. to 4:10 p.m. overcast; temp. 52 to 61 deg. F.; wind SW, 6-12 m.p.h.; 13 observers in 6 parties, plus 1 at feeder. Total party-hours, 37 (9 on foot, 28 by car); total party-miles, 322 (7 on foot, 315 by car).—**Jean Hartman** (compiler), 915 N. 8th Street, Marshall, Ill. 62441—LINCOLN TRAIL CHAPTER, IAS.



**Cook County, CALUMET CITY.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Burnham Ave. and 154th St., Calumet City, including Lake Michigan from Calumet Park to Buffington Harbor, Lakes Calumet, Wolf, Wampum; all forest preserves within area; Sand Ridge Nature Center;

Markham Prairie; 103rd St. dump. Woods and marshes 3%, fields 18%, lakes and streams 18%, towns 55%, steel and oil industry 6%). **Jan. 2:** 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; sunny and clear; temp. 30 to 32 degrees; wind west at 5 m.p.h.; all water open, very light snow cover. 23 observers in 9 parties. Total party-hours, 60 (36 on foot, 24 by car); total party-miles, 208 (39 on foot, 169 by car).—**Ed and Flo Hall** (compilers), 23030 Lahon Road, Chicago Heights, Ill. 60411.—SAND RIDGE AUDUBON SOCIETY.



**Cook County, CHICAGO URBAN.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered near the intersection of North Avenue and Pulaski Road, including all inland and urban areas. Breakwaters, harbors and lakefront not included; urban 70%, river bottoms and forest preserves 18%, cemeteries, parks and golf courses 8%, fields, thickets and feeders 4%. **Dec. 23:** 5 a.m. to 5 p.m.; mostly cloudy; temp. 35 to 50 degrees; wind W, 0-10 m.p.h.; no snow cover, all waters open. 5 observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 54 (36 on foot, 18 by car); total party-miles, 380 (60 on foot, 320 by car). Seen during count period but not on count day: **Black-legged Kittiwake; Red Crossbill.**—**Jeffrey Sanders** (compiler), 3126 West Jarlath, Chicago, Ill. 60645.



**Cook County, CHICAGO NORTH SHORE.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Routes 68 and 41 in Glencoe; feeders 5%, lakefront 20%, coniferous plantings 10%, river bottom forest 20%, suburban woodlots 10%, creeks and lagoons 15%). **Dec. 26:** 4 a.m. to 5 p.m.; cloudy in a.m., fog and misting in p.m.; temp. 41 to 38 degrees; wind N-NW, 6 to 8 m.p.h.; no snow cover, all waters open. 41 observers in 12 parties. Total party-hours, 104 (72 on foot, 30 by car, 2 by canoe); total party-miles, 518 (96 on foot, 420 by car, 2 by canoe).—**Robert P. Russell Jr.** (compiler), 1020 Ashland Ave. Wilmette, Ill. 60091—EVANSTON BIRD CLUB.



**Cook, DuPage, Kane Counties, BARRINGTON** (No description of area given except, "same area as in previous seven years"). **Dec. 29:** 4:45 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.; clear in a.m., cloudy in p.m.; temp. 20 to 34 degrees; wind S-SW, 5 to 10 m.p.h.; ground bare of snow but frozen; all waters partly frozen. 38 observers (31 in 14 parties, 7 at feeders). Total party-hours, 91 (56 on foot, 35 by car); total party-miles, 539 (95 on foot, 444 by car).—**Charles A. Westcott** (compiler), Route 3, Stover Road, Barrington, Ill. 60010—KANE COUNTY CHAPTER, I.A.S.; NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF BARRINGTON, and guests.



**DeKalb County, DE KALB.** (No description of area covered.) **Jan. 2:** 7 a.m. to 4 p.m.; temp. 20 to 31 degrees; wind SW to W, 5-20 m.p.h.; light snow cover, open water plentiful. 26 observers in 8 parties. Total party-hours, 24; total party-miles, 413 (33 on foot, 383 by car). **Ronald Schultz** (compiler), 1400 W. Lincoln Highway, Apt. J-12, DeKalb, Ill. 60115.—KISHWAUKEE AUDUBON SOCIETY.

**DuPage County, ARBORETUM, LISLE.** (No area description given). **Dec. 19:** 40 observers. **Margaret Lehmann** (compiler), 7020 Jeffery Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60649—CHICAGO ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY members and friends. (NOTE: Included in this count was one **Krider's Red-tailed Hawk** which has been listed with the regular **Red-tailed Hawk** tally.)

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**Fulton and Mason Counties, DUCK ISLAND—COPPERAS CREEK—CHAUTAUQUA.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Woodyard Slough, including Chautauqua National Wildlife Refuge; Big, Rice, Spring and Quiver Lakes; Quiver Creek; Illinois River; Mason State Forest; and Duck Island. Fields and pastures 35%; water and marshes 25%; river bottoms and deciduous woods 27%; coniferous forest 12%; roads 1%). **Dec. 24:** 4 a.m. to 4 p.m.; cloudy in a.m., clear in p.m.; temp. 39 to 54 degrees; wind NW, 5-15 m.p.h. in a.m., 0-5 m.p.h. in p.m.; all waters open, no snow cover. 6 observers in 4 to 6 parties. Total party-hours, 44 (32 on foot, 12 by car); total party-miles, 325 (32 on foot, 293 by car). The **Smith's Longspurs** were seen at 20 to 75 feet for about 5 minutes.—**Ira Sanders** (compiler), 3126 West Jarlath, Chicago, Ill. 60645.

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**Jersey and Calhoun Counties, PERE MARQUETTE STATE PARK.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Meppen, including parts of Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge; upland woods and fields 50%, bottomlands 40%, lakes and rivers 10%.) **Dec. 26:** 5 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., overcast and fog; temp. 50 to 54 deg.; no wind; all water open, ground rather muddy. 47 observers in 9 parties. Total party-hours, 63 (41 on foot, 20 by car, 2 by air); total party-miles, 411 (35 on foot, 196 by car, 180 by airplane). The **Whistling Swans** were seen first from the air, and later in the day by about half the participants. **LeConte's Sparrows** are not rare in this area in the winter. **Sara Vasse** (compiler), Box 142, Brussels, Ill. 62013—Great Rivers Chapter I.A.S., Southwest Chapter I.A.S.

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**Kane County, FOX VALLEY—SOUTHERN KANE COUNTY.** (All points within 15-mile circle centered on Waubensee Community College campus north of Sugar Grove. Mostly open farm land & scattered small oak groves; approximately one mile of river included.) **Dec. 26:** temp. mid-30's; overcast, with occasional drizzle. Lighting miserable. 12 observers. **Maryann Goss-mann** (compiler), Route 1, Box 71, Plainfield, Ill. 60544—FOX VALLEY CHAPTER, I.A.S.

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**Kane County, MAPLE PARK—MOOSEHEART.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 2 miles east of LaFox, including Kane County Forest Preserves and the Fox River; field and pastures 45%, river bottoms and woods 33%, urban and feeders 10%, water, marshes and gravel pits 8%, farmyards and thickets 4%.) **Dec. 18:** 4 a.m. to 6 p.m.; mostly clear; temp. 10 to 28 degrees; wind west to south, 0-12 m.p.h.; waters mostly open, no snow cover. 20 observers, 15 in 11 to 13 parties and 5 at feeders. Total party-hours 105 (75 on foot, 30 by car); total party-miles 688 (88 on foot,

# THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

SPECIES	COUNTIES	Bureau	Carroll & Whiteside	Champaign	Clark	Cook--Calumet City	Cook--Chicago Urban	Cook--Chicago North Shore	Cook, DuPage & Kane	DeKalb	DuPage	Fulton & Mason	Jersey & Calhoun	Kane--Fox Valley	Kane--Maple Park	Lake
Red-throated Loon																
Horned Grebe																
Pied-billed Grebe															1	1
Double-crested Cormorant																
Great Blue Heron					1			1				4	4			
Common Egret																
Green Heron																
Black-crowned Night Heron								1				x			1	
Whistling Swan													2			
Canada Goose		10,000			264	x	35	41	915	x	217	3,400	1,970			
Snow Goose											4	1,100	1,500			
Blue Goose												4,100	4,500			1
Mallard		2,005	3,465	70	7	109	1,100	1,080	1,289		1,414	9,000	16,530	15	904	239
Black Duck		9	21			5	55	82	108		143	155	685		20	37
Gadwall							6		x		4	14	85			
American Widgeon							5	2			3	18	27		2	
Pintail							1	10				10	276			
Green-winged Teal			4				3	8			1	47	8		1	5
Blue-winged Teal		4					4	1								
Shoveler						1		6			1	6	3		1	2
Wood Duck							2	4			6	x			1	
Redhead							1	2					2			1
Ring-necked Duck								3			1	11	184			
Canvasback												30	20			2
Greater Scaup								2			5					826
Lesser Scaup			22	3		x	12	1				320	15		5	1
Common Goldeneye		5	302			4	75	974	8		1	205	31	x	58	180
Bufflehead								3				1	14			14
Oldsquaw								616								70
White-winged Scoter								4								10
Common Scoter																2
Ruddy Duck													19			5
Hooded Merganser		3						3					2			2
Common Merganser			75					1				4	402	x	2	
Red-breasted Merganser		7						9				3				15
Turkey Vulture					48											
Goshawk																1
Sharp-shinned Hawk								2			2	4				1
Cooper's Hawk		1							1			1	1			1
Red-tailed Hawk		7	28	11	17	3	2	26	71	8	43	22	40	4	17	7
Red-shouldered Hawk		3	2					1				1	3			2
Broad-winged Hawk																
Rough-legged Hawk		3	2	9	4	3		1	11	31	18	4	5	17	31	3
Golden Eagle																
Bald Eagle		4	7									13	45			
Marsh Hawk		3	5	1	7				3	6		14	15	2	15	2
Osprey																
Peregrine Falcon																
Pigeon Hawk					1											
Sparrow Hawk		6	2	7	23	10	5	7	10	2	24	9	13	2	2	11
Bobwhite		50	31	5	20	12						32	82		8	
Gray Partridge															11	
Chukar																
Ring-necked Pheasant		1	21	51	1	10	14	98	101	32	94			8	45	19
Wild Turkey		3	58													
American Coot				1		4	1	4	x		2	1,200	177		3	1
Killdeer		x	5				x	4		x			17		2	
Common Snipe			29					1	1		1		16		2	
Glaucous Gull																
Herring Gull		507	25			1,025	140	814	18	4	239	3	1		1	7
Ring-billed Gull		265	13			52	65	272			623	150	230		41	450
Bonaparte's Gull						x	55									12
Mourning Dove		27	8	300	137	59	7	250	342	110	191	80	102	110	100	24
Screech Owl			1				6	20	4		5	x	1		10	4
Great Horned Owl		1	9	2	2		5	3	3	2	4	3	4		5	1
Snowy Owl			1			x										
Barred Owl		1			1							7	3		1	
Long-eared Owl			2					2	5		7	2			4	3
Short-eared Owl			9			4			2		1				1	
Saw-whet Owl						1			1			1			x	
Belted Kingfisher		1	2	1	1	1	1	2	5	4	9	1	1	1	7	1
Yellow-shafted Flicker		11	21	11	23	1	2	2	3	8	1	35	126	1	2	

x Seen in Count Period, but not on Count Day.

## CHRISTMAS 1971 BIRD CENSUS

LaSalle	Marion	McHenry	McLean	Mercer-West	Ogle	Ogle & Lee	Peoria	Peoria-Chillicothe	Randolph	Rock Island	Rock Island & Mercer	Rock Island & Whiteside	Sangamon	St. Clair	Union	Vermilion	Will & Grundy	Williamson	Winnebago	Wisconsin-Lake Geneva	TOTALS-1971
	1								1				2					3			
	6						1		7		3		3				3	6		36	
				2				x			1	1	1		3	x	1	23			
															1		1				
																1	1				
	9	210		250	14	x	47	299	x	275	13		125	2	65,000	x	325	72,000	2	63	155,4
									25	190	12		4		109		1	3			29,4
									225	240			50		524		1	41			9,6
284	9	519	4	7,054	11		811	139	587	365	81	164	350	2	745	2	694	4,000	302	476	53,8
6	1	5		43			11	58		5		3	5		28		15	121	11	56	1,6
								6										10		10	1,1
								x				1				2	10	1			8
								7	4						30		3	35	7		40
								2							11			9			5
															19			25			6
	1			9			1			1	17	1			1			2	4		5
							1					5	7								
										1							35	127		1	36
	1											2	9				1			21	8
	2				x		7	x		9	4	5	3	6		x	10	42		10	4
86	4			1			1	61		34		25	120				1	4	79	182	2,4
							1	1	11				6	27			3		9		5
											x						1	1			6
					x																
									9												
								1,000					23	1			1		12		1,0
12	16			19			6	5	2	30	65	1	22			1	1	554		300	1,5
				9				1		1										42	8
									3												
						1	2	2				1	1	5							
								53		2											
10	11	29	10	20	18	2	33		17	34	16	8	12	2	16	20	12	40	4	23	6
2										1		1		1		4		11			
																		1			
18		9	6	4	25	4	8			6	1	5	1			1	x	12	3	5	4
																1					2
				14				2		10	24	8				12		12			1
6	2	5	1	10	6	2	1	10	2	4	7	11	1	1	5	4	3	3	5	1	1
										1											1
								1													
								1						1							
10	22	2	1	4		x	1	20		8	10	3	5	30	13	6	13	32	3	3	5
4	35		61	35	10		22	213	24	49	79	36	70	27	1	16	27	74			9
							164		1												
																			7		
21		23	124	8	26	30		3		76	9	1	7			9	31		14	6	8
				8			19	x	204		2		100		3		6	26		256	2,0
	10						6	2	x	1		1	1		8			6			
				1	1	3	2	18	21	2	1	10						1	5		1
								1		2											
129		1		17	10		994	1,460	15	934	85	16	100				1				
	64			42	8		640	2,390	53	1,565	5		1,100	135			30	144	14	320	6,9
								1					9						20		8,3
54	178		478	141	108	64	269	298	68	316	105	11	200	94	154	174	131	144	79	56	4,9
				1	1	1				2	1	2					1	1	2	6	
	1	x	2	3	1			1	x	12	3		1			3		10	4		8
							1	2		2		1			3	x		6	1		
2		1				2				3	2						1				
						x				1									2		2
9	52		18	49	5	3	21	25	x	2	3	3	1	28	66	21	4	4	2	1	7

# THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

SPECIES	COUNTIES														
	Bureau	Carroll & Whiteside	Champaign	Clark	Cook-Calumet City	Cook-Chicago Urban	Cook-Chicago North Shore	Cook, DuPage & Kane	DeKalb	DuPage	Fulton & Mason	Jersey & Calhoun	Kane-Fox Valley	Kane-Maple Park	Lake
Red-shafted Flicker															
Pileated Woodpecker		3									3	16			
Red-bellied Woodpecker	17	20	20	24	4	5	17	14	25	18	13	123	9	8	2
Red-headed Woodpecker	49	35	40	43	4	7	9	14	2	8	30	122	9	27	3
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker		1	1			x	2	1	3	1		4		2	1
Hairy Woodpecker	13	11	4	6	4	33	69	8	9	13	12	24	3	18	6
Downy Woodpecker	56	41	25	39	14	107	113	90	66	79	90	249	30	90	22
Phoebe				1										x	
Horned Lark	4	21	100+	22	18	1	7	29	560	28	5	4	25	2	20
Blue Jay	54	136	58	138	77	35	149	81	24	77	177	156	38	101	26
Common Crow	139	195	65	54	23	140	563	1,574	319	705	300	230	449	1,500	110
Black-capped Chickadee	150	74	17		18	105	423	220	40	275	114	222	62	171	71
Carolina Chickadee				59											
Tufted Titmouse	104	26	27	42	35	x	4	8	11	7	31	198	2	5	
White-breasted Nuthatch	34	22	2	2	15	30	40	41	28	50	30	63	17	18	7
Red-breasted Nuthatch	2	3				2	7	11	1	5	2		2	3	1
Brown Creeper	x	7	23	1	1	17	23	4	31	16	23	17	4	20	12
House Wren															
Winter Wren		6	5						2			x		x	1
Carolina Wren		2	6	7							1	90		x	
Short-billed Marsh Wren												2			
Mockingbird	2		8	14							1	19			
Catbird								1						1	
Brown Thrasher				1										1	1
Robin	1	2	18	2		3	30	3		13	15	30		1	1
Hermit Thrush						2						x		4	1
Eastern Bluebird				20							2	92			
Golden-crowned Kinglet		4	6			20	17	2		13	39	29		15	21
Ruby-crowned Kinglet										1		2		1	
Cedar Waxwing	10					26	97	80		38	x	59	14	10	
Northern Shrike								1		1					
Loggerhead Shrike												5			
Starling	1,900	890	900+	9,845	307	12,000	14,100	622	1,383	2,307	450	1,228	1,034	1,100	218
Myrtle Warbler		2				5	31			7		4		1	7
Pine Warbler										1					
House Sparrow	2,094	1,510	800+	1,274	223	70,000	9,000	1,459	1,941	1,432	100	1,984	893	3,000	80
European Tree Sparrow												110			
Eastern Meadowlark	10	1	9	158		1	6		2	8	2	112		3	15
Western Meadowlark												2			
Red-winged Blackbird	7	7	2		2		2	122	14	88	70	2,966		185	2
Baltimore Oriole										1					
Rusty Blackbird	5		15								5	7		3	
Brewer's Blackbird				x											
Common Grackle	3		1	4	24	1	9	7	2	15	14	761	15	7	2
Brown-headed Cowbird	50			1	84			2	2	9		3		1	
Cardinal	67	143	45	182	35	101	212	143	64	132	244	619	25	104	13
Evening Grosbeak	1			2		x	13			45	1	x		7	
Purple Finch	6	24	5	15	6	31	93	63	19	83	1		30	24	43
Common Redpoll	15				43	5	96	142	55	46				6	61
Pine Siskin		13	2		1	42	29	39		598				20	170
American Goldfinch	83	141	72	10	19	2	556	184	24	262	10	106	12	65	44
White-winged Crossbill															
Rufous-sided Towhee			2	1			1				3			1	
Savannah Sparrow											1	3			
LeConte's Sparrow												1			
Vesper Sparrow	1			7										1	3
Slate-colored Junco	406	395	400+	554	337	290	1,235	1,218	345	766	900	640	219	605	365
Oregon Junco						5	1			6	1			2	1
Tree Sparrow	271	1,010	250+	37	165	90	524	805	1,088	1,018	425	217	326	501	1,400+
Chipping Sparrow					3										
Field Sparrow	2			15				8	1	5		11		2	2
Harris' Sparrow															
White-crowned Sparrow	2	1	7	15			6			5		13			4
White-throated Sparrow	1			1	2	4	8	5	1	8	3	22		1	8
Lincoln's Sparrow										1					
Fox Sparrow				1		x				3		14		1	2
Swamp Sparrow	2		9	17		x	5	8	4	31	2	126		4	2
Song Sparrow	13	15	100	30	13	5	61	39	37	138	15	213	11	10	27
Lapland Longspur		180	32				1	1	535	18				26	250
Smith's Longspur											2				
Snow Bunting	7						2		780	23				x	50
TOTAL FOR SPECIES	59	59	47	52	43	52	77	55	42	74	74	83	31	81	72
INDIVIDUAL TOTALS	18,508	9,111	3,548	13,201	2,781	84,717	31,947	9,950	7,625	11,469	23,149	38,076	3,389	8,988	5,033

x Seen in Count Period, but not on Count Day.

# CHRISTMAS 1971 BIRD CENSUS

Location	Marion	McHenry	McLean	Mercer--West	•Ogle	•Ogle & Lee	Peoria	Peoria--Chillicothe	•Randolph	Rock Island	Rock Island & Mercer	Rock Island & Whiteside	Sangamon	•St. Clair	•Union	Vermilion	Will & Grundy	Williamson	Winnebago	Wisconsin--Lake Geneva	TOTALS- 1971
				1					4	2	1		1	2	14	12		8			1
18	32	8	26	36	25	5	42	85	24	41	56	10	41	10	36	49	3	59	12	7	944
63	25	16	17	47	42	7	33	86	4	81	73	7	74	11	30	72	6	1	18	2	1,117
		16		4	1					2			3	2	14	1		7		1	67
11	5	13	2	9	31	4	12	17	x	31	4	6	13	9	6	3	4	7	6	8	434
20	54	48	15	58	104	21	73	144	12	112	38	30	55	14	62	74	31	58	49	18	2,201
																1					2
58	12	2	12	13	58	5	48	168	3	15	58	5	66			119		25	62	84	1,669+
75	232	68	36	139	101	35	131	157	88	243	63	107	200	57	40	125	10	246	75	18	3,573
30	31	249	30	1,740	1,963	254	175	222	40	406	130	240	200	57	56	122	30	82	448	110	13,081
31		81	24	81	220	30	244	278	26	229	58	28	120	14		88	41		63	42	3,668
	103								5					2	94			156			419
44	78		17	38	53	2	127	105	18	69	21	7	110	13	74	69	1	68	9		1,423
19	12	38	13	33	103	17	64	86	3	67	28		18	3	31	20	4	17	56	22	1,053
		3	1	2	3	4		1		7	2	1					2		2		67
7	2	x	4	4	33	8	4	13	1	15	7	5	10	6	4	8	17	7	25	3	382
	1																				1
			1			3	1			5	2					6	2	4			39
1	21		6	1			22	19	6	x			30	5	13	20	2	26			278
																					2
1	36		11	2			1	6	27				18	27	29	8		199			409
										1	1					1					2
	88			1	4	x	5	5	11	11	15		26	4	331	5	1	43	1	6	676
		x						1			1				7						16
1	28			4			x		6			1	5	5	15	20		81			280
		1	4	4	x	18		3	x	2	5	4	7	2	20	4	6	53	2	1	302
		15	3	2			2						1			1					8
					2		3			7	4	3	1		12	12		4	25	2	441
												1					1				6
	2	x							4						5			21			37
17	264	961	1,010	760	1,157	1,170	8,447	2,261	349	5,696	890	834	850	500,000	583	442	455	1,131	6,595	825	584,981+
2							x						3	1	147			4		2	216
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37	727	2,020	690	2,478	2,044	721	3,047	3,204	596	4,329	1,496	1,772	960	730	367	141	868	292	1,439	505	126,053+
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	181		15			9		x	92	7	2	12	4	3	124	12	55	265			1,108
		15								2	1	2		4				3	4		33
06	4		4	3			108	1,226		2,446	222	256	102	500,000	60		30	29	35	3	509,001
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54	148	38	57	239	64	23	304	286	122	454	133	71	300	95	254	110	29	569	80	17	5,586
		x	8					15		29	8			10		2				1	142
11	4	35	3	4	39	2	8	7		24	1	1	8		4	19	1	14	37	15	680
		6			25			1		1	15								78		595
		2	1	13				32		43	60		61		3		15		2	125	1,271
14	52	271	4	83	326	48	282	600	12	213	170	11	120	1	38	154	13	94	25	30	4,151
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	15		2				x		x					2	11			36			74
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02	395	710	343	433	418	333	1,289	1,556	23	1,117	509	223	660	109	407	558	394	887	408	97	19,946+
					2	8		1	x	2							2				31
9	118	605	236	699	1,098	423	891	896	9	571	479	545	434	34	47	112	495	46	1,288	477	17,739+
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	41	70	1			1	3	1	5	3			3	13	22	5		111	1		326
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	102			33		3	3	1	19				4		44	6	15	79			362
	1		3	3		4	4	19		1	3		2	10	48	13		160		2	337
																					1
7				14	1		1			1			1	4	3	6		6			65
	6	5	6	22			12	87		3		1	4	3	53	3	1	83	1	1	501
15	128	4	26	127	18	75	149	113	15	66	29	22	90	7	60	53	49	199	14	3	1,999
				2	3														300		1,348
																					2
					2	20															884
02	52	40	47	68	44	41	62	67	47	75	62	54	71	53	72	49	67	83	55	62	140
5	3,383	6,109	3,363	14,935	8,199	3,371	18,678	18,011	2,811	21,401	5,184	4,589	6,997	2,001,656	69,982	2,775	4,045	82,910	11,897	4,479	2,573,123

600 by car). The **Black-crowned Night Heron**, **Blue-winged Teal** (male), **Wood Duck** (female) and **Goshawk** (male) were all verified by several observers. The **Phoebe** was seen at a bird feeder for half an hour.—**Jeff Sanders** (compiler), 3126 Jarlath, Chicago Ill. 60645.



**Lake County**, WAUKEGAN (no description of area given). **Jan. 1**; 8 observers. **Margaret Lehmann** (compiler), 7020 Jeffrey Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60649.—CHICAGO ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY members and friends.



**LaSalle County**, STARVED ROCK STATE PARK. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Wildcat Canyon in Starved Rock State Park, including Buffalo Rock State Park and Matthiessen State Park; LaSalle, Oglesby, Utica, parts of Peru, and Ottawa; deciduous woods 30%, pastures and fields 55%, rivers and streams 10%, towns 5%.) **Dec. 19**; 6:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; overcast; temp. 28 to 41 degrees; wind S-SW 5 to 20 m.p.h.; no snow cover, ponds frozen in a.m. but thawed in p.m. 14 observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours, 51 (15 on foot, 36 by car); total party-miles, 419 (25 on foot, 394 by car).—**Jim Hampson** (compiler), R.F.D. No. 3, Mendota, Ill. 61342.



**Marion County**, CENTRALIA. (Three quadrants of a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Raccoon School on Route 161, 6 miles east of Centralia; open farmland 80%, woods 15%, water 5%.) **Dec. 20**; 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; sky foggy and overcast, sunshine in p.m. for two hours; no rain, no snow. Temp. 39 to 53 degrees; wind 1 to 5 m.p.h.; water not frozen. 8 observers in 3 parties. Total party-miles, 86½ (71 by car, 15½ on foot); total party-hours, 27 (10 on foot, 17 by car). The **House Wren** was reported by several observers and later verified by Vernon Kleen.—**Winifred Jones**, compiler, 331 W. Boone, Salem, Illinois 62881.—KASKASKIA CHAPTER, IAS.



**McHenry County**, WOODSTOCK. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered ¼ mile west of junction of Bull Valley and Fleming Roads and 3 miles east of Woodstock; roadsides 40%, open country and farmlands 35%, woodlands 20%, water area 5%.) **Dec. 28**; 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; no snow cover, water 90% frozen; temp. 12 to 21 degrees wind SW 5 to 15 m.p.h.; sunny, wind chill factor 14 to -16 degrees. 33 observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours, 43 (7.5 on foot, 35.5 by car); total party-miles, 316.95 (8.75 on foot, 308.2 by car).—**Steve Peck** (compiler), 730 Broadway, Crystal Lake, Ill. 60014—McHENRY COUNTY AUDUBON SOCIETY.



**McLean County**, BLOOMINGTON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center around Mr. and Mrs. LaRue Fairchild's residence.—Lake Bloomington, Money Creek, Mackinaw River; 40% wooded area, 30% cultivated land, 20% pasture, 10% shoreline.) **Jan. 2**; 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; fair, partly cloudy; temp. 25 to 36 degrees; wind west, 8 m.p.h. 18 observers in 9 parties, plus 2 at feeders. Total party-hours, 8 (5 on foot, 3 by car); total party-miles, 70 (8 on foot, 62 by car).—**Richard F. Bosworth** (compiler), 605 E. Monroe, Bloomington, Ill. 61701—CARDINAL AUDUBON CLUB.



'CURLY TOP'/by Helen C. Parker, Yonkers, N.Y. (Courtesy, Field Museum)

**Peoria County, PEORIA.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Bradley Park on Main Street, including Illinois River, Kickapoo Creek, Worley Lake, Mud Lake, Detweiller Park, Bradley Park, Springdale Cemetery, Glen Oak Park, Grandview, Fondulac Area, and Forest Park Wildlife Refuge; woods 30%, fields and pastures 30%, streams and lakes 10%, towns 30%). **Dec. 18:** 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.; sunny; temp. 14 to 31 degrees; wind SW, 6 to 20 m.p.h.; ground bare, river and streams open, ponds mostly frozen. 32 observers in 10 parties, plus 1 at feeder. Total party-hours, 86 (33 on foot, 53 by car); total party-miles, 512 (57 on foot, 455 by car).—**Virginia Humphreys** (compiler), 1329 E. Hillcrest Pl., Peoria, Ill. 61603.



**Peoria and other counties, CHILLICOTHE.** All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at southern city limit on Route 29, including Spring Bay, Mossville, Woodford County and Marshall County Conservation Areas, Spring Branch Conservation Area, and Sante Fe Trail Hunting and Fishing Club; towns 5%, river and backwater 10%, river bottoms 15%, fields and pastures 30%, wooded hills 40%). **Jan. 2:** 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.; sunny to cloudy; temp. 28 to 40 degrees; wind South, 0-10 m.p.h.; river and streams open, backwaters and ponds partly frozen; no snow cover; 31 observers in 10 parties. Total party-hours, 86½ (43¼ on foot, 43¼ by car); total party-miles, 475½ (53½ on foot, 422 by car). Seen during count period but not on count day: **Franklin's Gull**. One **Krider's Red-tailed Hawk** was observed, but included with other Red-tails. **Richard Collins** (compiler), R.F.D., Lacon, Ill. 61540.



**Randolph County, SPARTA.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered one-half mile north of a spot two miles west of Schuline, including Baldwin Lake, Randolph County Conservation Area, Krotz Nature Preserve, Sparta and Baldwin; lake 33%, woods 25%, feeder 1%, urban 15%, roadsides 26%). **Dec. 29:** 7 a.m. to 3 p.m.; overcast, raining off and on in a.m.; raining all p.m.; temp. 40 to 30 degrees; wind SE, 12 m.p.h.; ground clear; 9 observers in 3 parties; 1 party after noon. Total party-hours, 13¼ (3¾ on foot, 9½ by car); total party-miles, 126 (5 on foot, 121 by car). The **Red-throated Loon** was verified by four observers. **Michael Morrison** (compiler), 601 East Main, Sparta, Illinois 62286.—Fort Chartres Chapter, IAS.



**Rock Island County, DAVENPORT, ROCK ISLAND, MOLINE.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at former toll house of Memorial Bridge, as in previous years). **Dec. 19:** 5:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Overcast; temp. 33 to 39 degrees; wind SW, 5-12 m.p.h.; ground bare, river open. 31 observers in 18 parties. Total party-hours, 111 (30 on foot, 57 by car, 24 misc.); total party-miles, 657 (32 on foot 625 by car). The **Osprey** and the **Glaucous Gulls** were seen for several minutes in good light through a 20X scope. The **Myrtle Warbler** was first located by its call and later verified through binoculars. All of these were also checked out by their field marks. **Peter C. Petersen, Jr.** (compiler), 235 McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa 52803. **Additional Report:** Karen McDonald called the compiler on Jan. 19th to add a **Yellow-breasted Chat** which she had picked up at her feeder in Davenport in sub-zero weather. I verified the species in my hands. This

bird had been at her feeder daily since November, and should be included. (Reported too late to be included in table—Editor.)



**Rock Island and Mercer Counties, ILLINOIS CITY AND MUSCATINE, IOWA.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Lock and Dam 15). **Dec. 18:** 5:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; clear; temp. 14 to 36 degrees; wind West, 5 to 20 m.p.h.; ground bare; river open. 9 observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours, 28 (7 on foot, 21 by car); total party-miles, 346 (10 on foot, 336 by car). The **Red-shafted Flicker, Hermit Thrush, and Northern Shrike** were all seen in good light at distances from 20 to 80 feet with binoculars, and all field marks were double-checked. **Peter C. Petersen, Jr.** (compiler), 235 McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa 52803.



**Rock Island and Whiteside Counties, PRINCETON—CAMANCHE, IOWA** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at Follets). **Dec. 23:** 5:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; overcast; temp. 35 to 45 degrees; wind SW, 10-20 m.p.h.; ground bare, river open. Seven observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours, 25 (5 on foot, 20 by car); total party-miles, 269 (6 on foot, 263 by car). **Peter C. Petersen, Jr.** (compiler), 235 McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa 52803.



**Sangamon County, SPRINGFIELD.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at city square, including Lake Springfield, Clear Lake, St. John's Sanitarium, and Camp Butler; Oak Ridge, Rose Lawn and Oak Hill Cemeteries; Washington and Carpenter's Parks; Winch's Lane, Chatham Flats, and Sangamon River; water 5%, river bottom 15%, river bluffs 5%, pasture 20%, cropland 40%, city parks 15%.) **Dec. 19:** 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; cloudy, with rain after 11 a.m.; temp. 20 to 39 degrees; wind NW, 5-10 m.p.h.; Sangamon River up to 18 feet at Riverton, with all major tributaries out of their banks. 18 observers in 8 parties. Total party-hours, 50 (30 on foot, 20 by car); total party-miles, 265 (31 on foot, 234 by car). **Robert C. Mulvey** (compiler), 56 West Hazel Dell, Springfield, Ill. 62707—SPRINGFIELD AUDUBON SOCIETY.



**St. Clair County, CASEYVILLE.** (No description of area). **Dec. 18:** weather clear, sunny; temp. 18 to 40 degrees; 10 observers. Total party-miles, 223 (11 on foot, 212 by car). **Lucas Wrischnik**, (compiler), 2 Briarcliff Dr., Collinsville, Illinois 62234.—Southwest Chapter, IAS.

**Special Report on Blackbirds:** We arrived at State Route 111 and I-55 at 4 p.m. By 4:10 the blackbirds were arriving in flocks, at 4:15 in streams, and finally in a continuous stream until 4:50. We estimated the flight as a band of birds about 2000 feet wide, about 1000 birds per foot in length, or 60,000 birds a minute, for 40 minutes, giving an approximate count of 2 million birds—about 1 million grackles, 500,000 starlings, and 500,000 redwings.—**Lucas Wrischnik.**



**Mercer County, WESTERN PORTION.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered four miles east of New Boston). **Dec. 26;** 6 a.m. to 5 p.m.; overcast, misty; temp. 32 to 36 degrees; wind NW, 0-15 m.p.h.; ground bare, river open. 10 observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 29 (6½ on foot, 22½ by car); total party-miles, 324 (9 on foot, 315 by car). **Peter C. Petersen, Jr.** (compiler), 235 McCellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa 52803.



**Ogle County, OREGON.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered one mile south of White Pines State Park, including The Park, Lowell Park, Lorado Taft Field Campus, Lowden State Park, Stronghold, Camp Ross, and the Rock River Valley between Oregon and Dixon; woods and bottomlands 60%, fields and roadsides 30%, farm yards and residential areas 10%). **Jan. 2;** 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; temp. 18 to 29 degrees; partly cloudy skies; wind 1 to 5 m.p.h.; one-half to one inch of new snow cover; most streams and Rock River still open; ponds and sloughs frozen. Total party-hours, 58 (25½ on foot, 32½ by car); total party-miles, 226 (27 on foot, 199 by car). 29 observers in 11 parties; 2 observers at feeders. **Mrs. Harry A. Shaw** (compiler), 1304 Fourth Avenue. Sterling, Ill. 61081.—THE WHITE PINES BIRD CLUB members and friends.

**Ogle and Lee Counties, ROCHELLE.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Flagg Center, at the juncture of Flagg, Pine Rock, and Lafayette townships; roadsides 20%, farm fields 25%, woodlands 25%, stream banks 25%, towns 5%.) **Dec. 26:** 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.; temp. 32 to 41 degrees; sky overcast, foggy with occasional drizzle; wind very light to calm; no snow cover, no ice on ponds or streams. 16 observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours,  $32\frac{1}{2}$  (17 on foot,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by car, 2 at feeders); total party-miles, 235 (24 on foot, 211 by car). **Norris Groves** (compiler), Biology Dept., Rochelle Township High School, Rochelle, Illinois 61068.—**KYTE CREEK CHAPTER, I.A.S.**



**Union County, WARE—LA RUE—PINE HILLS.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles NNW of Ware along Ill. State Route 3, including Union County State Wildlife Refuge, Union County State Forest, and the LaRue Ecological Area of Pine Hills). **Dec. 19:** 6:20 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; raining all day, with scattered snow flurries in the morning; temp. 30 to 41 degrees; wind S, 7-12 m.p.h. 13 observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 36 (16 on foot, 20 by car); total party-miles, 142 (25 on foot, 117 by car). Lakes and ponds about 5% frozen. **Vernon M. Kleen** (compiler), P. O. Box 1057, Carbondale, Ill. 62901—**SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CHAPTER, I.A.S.**



**Vermilion County, FOREST GLEN PRESERVE.** (No description of area). **Dec. 29:** rainy; 30 to 35 degrees; 20 observers in 6 parties (1 canoe party). **Marilyn F. Campbell** (compiler), Forest Glen Preserve, R.R. 1, Westville, Ill. 61883.—**VERMILION COUNTY AUDUBON SOCIETY.**



**Will and Grundy Counties, MORRIS—WILMINGTON.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Carbon Hill; SW along Illinois and Michigan Canal; Illinois River to Morris; then on NE side of Illinois River to Kankakee River; then to Wilmington, covering many back roads southwest of Wilmington. Farm woodlots 15%, river edge 60%, plowed fields 20%, cat-tail marsh 5%.) **Dec. 26:** 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; overcast; temp. 32 to 38 degrees; wind NW, 7-12 m.p.h.; ground bare; rivers open. Five observers in three parties; total party-hours, 24 (9 on foot, 15 by car); total party-miles, 170 (15 on foot, 155 by car). **Karl E. Bartel** (compiler), 2528 W. Collins St., Blue Island, Ill. 60406.



**Williamson County, CRAB ORCHARD WILDLIFE REFUGE.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Refuge Headquarters, including part of Devil's Kitchen Lake; fields 20%, lake shore 30%, swamp woodland 15%, upland 15%, lakes 15%, pine woods 5%.) **Dec. 18:** 5 a.m. to 5 p.m.; clear; temp. 12 to 40 degrees; wind SW, 0-5 m.p.h.; lake partially frozen. 20 observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours, 63 (41 on foot, 22 by car); total party-miles, 254 (42 on foot, 212 by car). **Lee Bush**, (compiler), Cambria, Ill. 62915—**SOUTHERN ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY.**

**Winnebago County, ROCKFORD.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Owen Center and Latham Roads; cropland and pastures 40%, creeks and river borders 20%, deciduous woods 20%, marshes and sloughs 15%, conifer plantations 5%). **Jan. 1;** 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., partly cloudy; temp. 33 to 42 degrees; wind W-SW, 10 m.p.h.; most standing water frozen; no snow cover. 17 observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours, 59 (31 on foot, 28 by car); total party-miles, 433 (40 on foot, 393 by car). **Lee Johnson** (co-compiler), 8016 S. Main St., Rockford, Ill. 61102; **William Shepherd** (co-compiler), 1832 Remington Road, Rockford, Ill. 61108.—NORTH CENTRAL ILLINOIS ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



**Wisconsin, LAKE GENEVA.** (No description of area.) **Jan. 2;** 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; clear; 3" of snow. 16 observers; **Clarence Palmquist** (compiler), 834 Windsor Road, Glenview, Ill. 60025.



## SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

**Richland County, BIRD HAVEN SANCTUARY, OLNEY.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 2 miles northeast of Olney; deciduous forest 10%, cropland 90%). Nearly all of the former Sanctuary has been inundated by the dam. **Dec. 27;** 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; no data on weather or ground conditions. 21 observers in 5 parties.—Canada Goose 42; Mallard 2; Ring-necked Duck 1; Red-tailed Hawk 35; Marsh Hawk 9; Sparrow Hawk 30; Bobwhite 51; Ring-necked Pheasant 5; Killdeer 5; Mourning Dove 441; Great Horned Owl 2; Barred Owl 1; Yellow-shafted Flicker 45; Pileated Woodpecker 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker 66; Red-headed Woodpecker 36; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 1; Hairy Woodpecker 15; Downy Woodpecker 85; Horned Lark 17; Blue Jay 262; Common Crow 159; Black-capped Chickadee 63; Tufted Titmouse 83; White-breasted Nuthatch 12; Brown Creeper 3; Winter Wren 1; Carolina Wren 28; Mockingbird 65; Robin 17; Eastern Bluebird 31; Golden-crowned Kinglet 1; Loggerhead Shrike 4; Starling 3,275; House Sparrow 1,903; Eastern Meadowlark 296; Red-winged Blackbird 85; Common Grackle 574; Brown-headed Cowbird 27; Cardinal 357; Purple Finch 4; American Goldfinch 46; Rufous-sided Towhee 14; Slate-colored Junco 404; Tree Sparrow 267; Field Sparrow 40; White-crowned Sparrow 70; White-throated Sparrow 17; Fox Sparrow 2; Swamp Sparrow 5; Song Sparrow 83. **TOTALS**—51 species; 9,088 individuals.—**Wayne M. Taylor** (compiler), R.R. 2, Olney, Ill. 62450. (**Editor's Note:** The above census report arrived too late to be included in the tabulation.)



According to foresters for the Illinois Department of Conservation, in primeval times the Illinois country was about one-half prairie and one-half forest. Close to 16 million acres of timber grew in southern Illinois and in the river bottoms of central and northern Illinois. Civilization felled most of the forest, but even today Illinois has about four million acres of woods, and there are two to three million acres of idle ground that should be in timber production.



TREE FARM/by Richard L. Ettlinger

## One Man's Viewpoint:

### 'HOW TO BE A CONSERVATION LOBBYIST'— TOP-RATED WORKSHOP OF 1971

by **RAYMOND MOSTEK**

Past President, Illinois Audubon Society

The Illinois Planning and Conservation League sponsored one of the more significant conservation sessions of 1971 in a late fall meeting in the House Inn, Springfield.

The Workshop was called "How To Be a Conservation Lobbyist."

As a new member of the board of IPCL, I was not only delighted to attend, but was greatly pleased at the turn-out of 125 registrants. Most of them were young in age and apparently new to the environmental movement. Some of the leaders and directors of the old-line conservation organizations would have profited to have been there.

State Rep. Robert Mann of Chicago's Hyde Park, and a sponsor of HB 2532, "The Lake Michigan Bill of Rights," led off the assembly of speakers. He described the need for political action by citizens and voter groups. Mann declared that though political activity may be rough—and calls for much sacrifice and effort by a citizen—"it is the only game in town."

What Mann was trying to tell us was that unless citizens and conservationists are well informed about legislation, unless we can move our legislators to vote for or against certain bills, and unless we can demonstrate political power in the precincts and the districts, all the pious letters and speeches at Tuesday night meetings are meaningless.

Mann offered these tips: Be polite to a legislator's secretary. Have a logical brief on legislation for your representative or senator. Since you need political power of large numbers, increase your club membership. Don't talk so much to yourselves—organize coalitions. Because public servants expect to get phone calls at home, they also expect visits from voter delegations, which is helpful if they are armed with the facts.

State Rep. Ted Meyer, the chief sponsor of the Scenic Rivers Bill (HB 2659), pointed out that in the absence of any solid opposition to a bill, a single letter can often be important in persuading him to vote "yes."

Speakers agreed that the delay on the passage of the Scenic Rivers Bill was tragic. Some opposition comes from the farm community which does not appear too well informed on the contents of the bills. Stronger opposition appears to emanate from the barge and gravel boys.

Mrs. Helen Forman of the League of Women Voters urged the IPCL audience to be polite, but firm, when speaking to legislators. Let them know that you consider the legislation important and urgent. Publish their voting records and addresses.

James Houlihan of the Committee on Illinois Government (127 N. Dearborn St., Chicago) gave several suggestions: Talk to the legislators

and see if their objections can be overcome. Develop editorial and media support for your bills. Learn if you can provide more information on bills to your legislators. Obtain support by letters and telegrams. Do not stop with environmental club—go outside this area if the issue warrants it by finding new friends and new organizations. Legislators can develop timing, strategy, and co-sponsors. Who the legislative sponsor is for your bill is often very important. "Some legislators do not have enough influence to pass the salt and pepper."

Some legislators have been in Springfield for over 25 years—and so have the professional lobbyists. They make promises, provide dinners, free trips, and donate campaign funds. Over 90 percent of the voters of this country do not contribute one dime to the political campaign expenses of a candidate, and yet they complain about graft and corruption. Most legislators appreciate some publicity in the press for sponsorship of bills; see to it that they get some. Houlihan also pointed out that your sources of information on bills must be sound, and a legislator must know that he can trust your facts.

The "Legislative Digest" (\$20.00 annually from the Legislative Reference Bureau at the State Capitol in Springfield) is often late, but the bills are also late and so is the "Legislative Journal." Not enough information gets out to the public on legislative hearings and bills. Do not be intimidated. Over 4,000 bills are introduced into the General Assembly, and you are probably better informed on those few you are interested in than the average legislator.

Ian MacGowan of "Common Cause" gave us some further advice: Be bigger than you really are by finding friendly groups to expand your power. It is urgent that conservation groups build an alliance for single bills and singles issues. In this way, you can create "credibility" in your vaunted power. One of the main issues which Common Cause champions is the reform of the legislative process. At present it is making a survey of various legislatures in the nation and of Congress. It seeks to reform the "committee system" to make it more responsive to present needs.

The Illinois Planning and Conservation League will print the voting record of legislators on key issues and mail them to co-operating groups. The IPCL hopes such votes will be printed in various newsletters. There are over 75,000 members of conservation clubs in this state. If there is greater co-operation on major issues in the future, progress can be achieved. If each goes separate ways, the exploiters and their servants will profit.

Tony Dean, the former editor of "Illinois Environmental News," and a member of the Illinois Audubon Society, said, "If your local legislator is killing your pet bill, like the Scenic Rivers Bill, make him a less attractive candidate than he is."

"Find out who worked for his election, who paid his campaign bills, and who raised campaign funds for him. Find uncommitted voters and new voters. Change their minds on the issues.

"Find good candidates. Push organizational politics. Make candidates know of your support. Do not be afraid to call your own conservation leaders at 6 a.m. or 11 p.m. to line up support on issues."

David Comey of the "Businessmen in the Public Interest," and who was a lobbyist in New York State, urged the audience to "become the Ralph

Nader of your block." We need to become Athenians—people who care more about our world, he said.

"A friend of mine from California sent a New Year's card which contained this message: 'Choose your division and enlist in the army that is fighting for human rights. Don't be a neutral or a camp-follower. Get in the fight and stand back to the wall. Be one of a glorious minority. Be a Greek, and never let yourself be swallowed up by a Persian mob. Dare to stand alone, to fight alone, to live alone, and to die alone! Otherwise, you will not live at all—you will merely exist.'"

Representative Mann, one of the widely respected men in the General Assembly who has served five terms, remarked that the office belongs to the people—it does not belong to the temporary occupant of that office, although we sometimes look upon it as such. Mann summed it all up when he said, "The decision-making is in Springfield; the Scenic Rivers Bill goes up or down in Springfield; the Lake Michigan Bill of Rights bill goes up or down in Springfield, and I keep having to remind my holier than thou friends, my self-righteous friends who don't want to get involved in political action, that this is where the ball-game is, and if you want to leave it to the wolves—if you want to suffer the consequences—at least know that you are doing it."

The Illinois Planning and Conservation League is not a tax-exempt organization and thus can speak more forcefully on all legislative matters than either groups who have that preferred status, but is thus somewhat limited in its actions. Some groups hide behind that status and do nothing. Some citizens hide behind all kinds of excuses, though they have no tax-exempt status.

By the time this article is printed, the Illinois Primary election of March will be over. Federal, state and local elections will be held in November. Political action by organized conservationists who care about their country could have a salutary effect upon the outcome. Will they accept the challenge and the opportunity?

### **Another Example of the Successful One-Person Crusade:**

Thanks in great part to the efforts of Mrs. Myra B. McCormick, President of the Southwestern New Mexico Audubon chapter, the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture has set aside approximately 1,000 acres of land in the Gila National Forest as the Lower Gila River Bird Habitat Unit. The area provides a habitat for some 265 species of birds with at least five "rare" species, including the zone-tailed hawk, the gray hawk and the Mexican black hawk, and is a breeding place for some of these species as well. National Audubon has commended Clifford M. Hardin, then Secretary of Agriculture, noting that this "precedent-setting action on the Gila might well serve as an example for other public land-holding agencies." (Let us hope that President Nixon's replacement choice for Sec. Hardin, Mr. Earl C. Butz, will continue and expand upon his predecessor's leadership in future decisions of this kind.)



by ELTON FAWKS

#### SEPTEMBER 1971

**Peregrine Falcon** — Sept. 27 in Calhoun County. Reported by Webster Grove Nature Study Society.

**Golden Plover** — 69 at Lake Calumet, Sept. 29. Larry Balch and J. Rosenband.

**Ruddy Turnstone** — Several at Creve Coeur Lake, Sept. 6. W.G.N.S.S.

**Wilson's Phalarope** — Sept. 16, St. Louis area. W.G.N.S.S.

**Northern Phalarope** — Sept. 2, St. Louis area. W.G.N.S.S.

**LeConte's Sparrow** — Sept. 24, Chicago. Balch and Rosenband.

**Sharp-tailed Sparrow** — 4 on Sept. 22, Chicago; Balch. Also on same day at Evanston by Rosenband.

#### OCTOBER 1971

**Common Loon** — Oct. 23, Calhoun County. Sarah Vasse.

**White Pelican** — Oct. 9, Calhoun County. Vasse.

**Yellow-crowned Night Heron** — Chicago; 4 in sightings Aug. 11 to Oct. 22. Balch.

**Common Scoter** — Oct. 12, Palos (watched for 20 minutes in good light). Mr. and Mrs. Ed Taylor. Also, Oct. 26, four at Wilmette; Jeff Sanders.

**Surf Scoter** — Four, Oct. 17, Wilmette. J. Sanders, Balch, Rosenband, Tweit.

**Cooper's Hawk** — One, Oct. 22, Palos. (Now rarer than Red-shouldered Hawk). Balch.

**Swainson's Hawk** — One adult (light phase), Oct. 10 near Barrington. Charles Clark.

**Peregrine Falcon** — One adult, Sept. 25-Oct. 3, Montrose Harbor and Lake Calumet; Many observers; Balch. Oct. 10 near Barrington; Clark. Oct. 22, Palos; Balch and Rosenband. Oct. 30, Palos; Clark and J. Sanders. (Four sightings and at least two immatures — an unprecedented number of Peregrines; all seen quite close; Balch.)

**Pigeon Hawk** — One male, Oct. 3 (also Sept. 26) at Palos. Balch, Rosenband, Clark.

**Sandhill Crane** — Oct. 5, Illinois Beach State Park. Ralph M. Eiseman.

**Whimbrel** — Two at Waukegan, Oct. 20. J. Sanders.

**Greater Yellowlegs** — Oct. 23 at Evanston. J. Sanders, Clark, Balch and Rosenband.

**Dunlin** — An unparalleled migration of these birds in heavy fog along shore of Lake Michigan Oct. 23; seen all day long — at least 17,000 by my estimate. **Balch**. Also Oct. 16, Jersey County, 7 found; **Vasse and Pat Ward**.

**Long-billed Dowitcher** — Oct. 4 at Spring Lake. **Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw**.

**Stilt Sandpiper** — 11 dates from July 24 to Oct. 27. Maximum of 7. **Balch et al.**

**Avocet** — Oct. 22, Calhoun County. **Vasse**.

**Franklin's Gull** — Oct. 16, Calhoun County; about 100. **Kathryn Arhor and others**.

**Bonaparte's Gull** — Oct. 28 at Spring Lake. **Shaws**.

**Pileated Woodpecker** — Oct. 28, Danville. **Wilmer Zehr, Charles M. Nixon and Robert Greenberg**.

**Winter Wren** — Oct. 16 at various locations in Lake County; 13 a high one-day total. **Balch**.

**LeConte's Sparrow** — Oct. 9, Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge. **Balch, Rosenband, Vasse, Jerry and Nancy Striekling**.

**Sharp-tailed Sparrow** — Two, Oct. 2, Evanston. **Balch and Rosenband**.

**Clay-colored Sparrow** — One at Evanston Oct. 2. **Balch, Rosenband and Joel Greenberg**.

#### NOVEMBER 1971

**Common Loon** — Nov. 5 and 9, Lock 13, Fulton, Ill. **Dr. Greaves and Shaws**.  
**Red-throated Loon** — Nov. 13 at Highwood. **J. Sanders, Pat Ward and Barbara Brown**.

**Horned Grebe** — Two at Lock 13 on Nov. 22. **Shaw**.

**Western Grebe** — Nov. 10 at Wilmette; **Wm. Tweit**. Also Nov. 11 and 12, Wilmette; **Balch, Sanders and Rosenband**.

**Scaup** — Nov. 2, 60,000-plus flying at Wilmette. **J. Sanders, Balch and Rosenband**.

**Harlequin Duck** — Chicago on Nov. 28. **J. Sanders and J. Greenberg** (no comment submitted).

**White-winged Scoter** — Nov. 5 and 22 at Lock 13. **Greaves and Shaws**.

**Harlan's Hawk** — Nov. 14 in Jersey County. **Vasse and Dick Anderson**.

**Golden Eagle** — Nov. 6, immature, Calhoun County. **Vasse**.

**Bald Eagle** — First sighting, 2 immatures, Calhoun County. **Vasse**.

**Pigeon Hawk** — Nov. 2, Lake Calumet. **J. Sanders, Balch, and Rosenband**.

**Sandhill Crane** — 380 at Chicago, Nov. 6. **J. Sanders, Clark Rosenband, Balch, Greenberg, Krawie**.

**Greater Yellowlegs** — Nov. 6 at Evanston. **J. Sanders et al.**

**Lesser Yellowlegs** — late, Nov. 14, Savanna. **Shaw**.

**Western Sandpiper** — late at Savanna on Nov. 14. **Shaws**.

**Dunlin** — 16 at Waukegan on Nov. 7. **J. Sanders, Rosenband, Clark and Balch**.

**Northern Phalarope** — Nov. 9 and 14 at Lock 13. **Shaws and Greaves**.

**Glaucous Gull** — Nov. 25, Lock 14. **Pete Petersen**.

**Bonaparte's Gull** — Two on Nov. 5 and 19 at Lock 13. **Shaws.**

**Black-legged Kittiwake** — immature, Nov. 13, Evanston. **J. Sanders, Balch and Tweit.**

**Barn Swallow** — late Nov. 6 at Chicago. **J. Sanders et al.**

**Long-billed Marsh Wren** — Two at Lake Calumet, Nov. 11. **J. Sanders.**

**Evening Grosbeak** — Three on Nov. 30 at Sterling; **Shaw.** Also at several Moline and Rock Island areas mid-Nov.; **Elton Fawks.**

**Lapland Longspur** — 300 at Palos, Nov. 7. **Shaws.**

**Snow Bunting** — 10 at Lock 13, Nov. 11. **Shaws.**

#### DECEMBER 1971

**Great Blue Heron** — Dec. 26, Glencoe. **J. Sanders, Tweit, Ira Sanders.**

**Goshawk** — Adult male, Dec. 18, St. Charles. **J. and I. Sanders, Fred Yablon.**

**Peregrine Falcon** — Dec. 11 at Morton; **Frinks.** Same day, Illinois City. **Wickstrom.**

**Glaucous Gull** — Dec. 11, two at Lock 14; **Fawks.** Seen by others during December.

**Whistling Swan** — Dec. 25 at LeRoy; **A. O. Backlund, Frinks.** Also Dec. 5 at Elgin; **J. Sanders.**

**Carolina Wren** — Dec. 28. Mississippi Park, Sterling. First for several years. **Shaws.**

**Redpoll** — 13 on Dec. 11, Evanston. **Elaine Burstatte.**

#### 'BIRDS OF ILLINOIS'

The second of a series of papers on the birds of Illinois now is available (free) from the Illinois State Natural History Survey, Natural Resources Building, Champaign, Ill. The work of Dr. Richard Graber, Dr. Jean Graber, his wife, and the late Ethelyn Kirk, this paper covers the thrush family (Turdidae) including the robin, varied thrush, wood thrush, hermit thrush, Swainson's thrush, gray-cheeked thrush, veery, and eastern bluebird. Ask for "Biological Notes No. 75."

#### MISCELLANEOUS SIGHTINGS

On July 18 at Powderhorn Marsh, Chicago, a **Ruff** was carefully observed at 40 yards or so through a telescope in good light for three or four minutes. It was in breeding plumage, practically all black and white, but with a little brown on the face and on the back. Legs, yellowish-pink, bill finish with end black. Feathers that would form the birds "cape" were standing out a bit. When bird flew, two white rump patches seen, as well as large whitish, translucent-appearing (from below) areas in middle of wings.

—Larry Balch and Charles Clark

**Jaegers** — On October 17 at Gillson Park in Wilmette, eight of us were standing on the pier on a dull day bird-wise. When I turned my 30 power scope toward a sudden upflight of about 100 Bonaparte's Gulls a **Jaeger** flew into the field of view and began chasing a Ring-billed Gull. The size

comparison that was made possible showed it was a **Parasitic Jaeger** (adult light-phase). Bird was also seen through binoculars by **Bill Tweit and Betty Shaw**. On October 31 at the same place, a **Jaeger** flew by, suddenly accelerated, and headed for a large flock of gulls, mostly Ring-billed. It picked one out and chased it for some time, again giving an excellent size comparison. However nobody noticed whether the gull was a Herring or Ring-billed, so the slightly smaller Jaeger could not be identified specifically for sure, although it was probably another Parasitic. It was a light-phase bird, however. Viewed for one minute at 30 to 50 power. **Also seen by Joel Greenberg, Jeff Sanders, Jerry Rosenband, Vernon Kleen and Bill Shepherd.**

—Larry Balch

**Little Gull** — Observed on 15 dates, August 21 to October 24 by many observers, Waukegan to Miller, Ind. Best estimate of individuals is 4 adults and 3 immatures.

—Larry Balch

### BOREAL OWL

After much consideration, several years of study, and an observation in Canada. I would like to withdraw the observation of a Boreal Owl reported for Dec. 24, 1967, by Scott Alberts, Ira Sanders and myself. This was reported in No. 146, June 1968, page 27 of AUDUBON BULLETIN. Alberts and Ira Sanders are in agreement with me.

—Jeffrey Sanders

### RED-SHOULDERED HAWKS AND OSPREY REPORTS

No **Red-shouldered Hawks** at Calhoun County for almost a year. **Vasse**. **Ospreys** seen: Two, Sept. 11. One, Sept. 15. One, Oct. 8. **Vasse**.

### EAGLES AND HAWKS

On Sunday, January 9, a mostly sunny, windy day, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frink and I checked eagles from Lock and Dam 14 near Hampton, Ill., to New Boston, Ill. We started at 8 A.M. and finished at 5. At every spot where we could scope the river we found eagles. We were able to check about 65% of the river which was 90% free from ice. At all times of day we saw some eagles feeding on fish. The thought occurs that with the open water, fishing was harder than if the river had only a few open spots. With only open water below dams, etc., fishing is quite easy. This might account for the large number of eagles found. We had a total of 241 Bald Eagles and one adult Golden. Of these, 173 were adults and 59 immatures, with 9 not aged.

Terry Ingram reports that he had 55 adults and 5 immatures at Cassville, Wisconsin, the same day. He also had 2 Golden Eagles.

A highlight of the day was the sighting and excellent study of two Harlan's Hawks. One was my first sighting of one in light phase. These hawks were seen in excellent light, both at rest and in flight.

—Elton Fawks

## BOOK REVIEWS

**BEASTLY INVENTIONS**

by Jean Craighead George  
David McKay Co., 1970  
208 pp., \$6.95

The intriguing title of this little book comes clear when one reads the sub-title, "A Surprising Investigation Into How Smart Animals Really Are." It is a compendium of more than a hundred instances of unusual, bizarre, almost-incredible actions of birds, mammals, reptiles and insects that make the reader wonder "Can animals really think?"

The author carefully skirts the issue, long debated by scientists, whether or not lower animals have intelligence or power to reason. However I am strongly tempted to think that she believes they have both.

Mrs. George maintains that she is not a naturalist but a nature writer. One may ask, "What then is a naturalist if anyone with the immense knowledge of natural history that the author demonstrates is hers does not qualify as one?" Her wealth of natural history lore is astonishing, whether obtained in college courses, through

extensive reading, by observation in field and laboratory, or by "osmosis" from members of an outstanding family of naturalists. (Jean is the daughter of Dr. F. C. Craighead, Sr., a distinguished former naturalist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the sister of the well-known twins, Frank, Jr. and John Craighead.)

Her "inventors of beastly inventions" include the Pacific sea otter who picks up stones from the bottom of the sea and places them on its chest, making a hard table on which to crack open shellfish.

Readers of the National Geographic Magazine are familiar with two other animal inventions that Mrs. George describes, both of them first reported by the brilliant naturalist-photographer team, Baroness Jane van Ladwick-Goodall and her husband, Baron Hugo van Lawick. These are the shaping and use as tools by wild chimpanzees of sharp twigs with which to "fish" for termites in their burrows, and the throwing of rocks as missiles by Egyptian vultures to break shells of ostrich eggs too hard to be pierced by their beaks.

We are introduced to a myriad more instances of "smart" animal improvisations for these purposes, among others:

1. Obtaining food — by trickery, ruse or plain deceit.
2. Escaping predators — by camouflage, mimicry and the use of odors.
3. Home building in many outlandish but ingenious ways.
4. Enticing prospective mates — notably bower birds of many species creating "interior decorations" and others using displays of colored feather manipulation, singing, dancing, even comic antics of flight and posture, as well as presenting extraordinary gifts to a member of the other sex.

5. Traveling incredible distances to predetermined locations without others of their species as guides or any previous experience to direct them.

6. Inventive ways of survival in the world of men.

Although undoubtedly scientific, "Beastly Inventions" contains some humorous ploys. Consider just one precious bit, the story of enterprising blue tits, one of twelve European tits (birds related to chickadees) that made nuisances of themselves and provided entertainment to the entire country in numerous English towns by learning to remove tops of milk bottles and helping themselves to the cream. Hundreds of frustrated housewives, in connection with several milk companies, tried varied measures to thwart the smart tits. None were successful until there were provided boxes that could be locked to contain the bottles. Mrs. George relates that, cut off from their cream supply by use of the boxes on porches, "some tits flew to the wagons and sipped cream while the milkmen were delivering."

—Ray M. Barron

## EXOTIC PLANTS

by Julia Morton

Illustrated by Richard Younger

Golden Press, 1971

160 pp, \$1.25 paperback

More than 380 species of exotic plants are mentioned in this new book. They are members of 83 families, delightfully illustrated in full color. With so many travelers visiting areas such as Florida, Mexico, the West Indies, the Hawaiian Islands and the Bermudas, this pocket guide to the showy plants found in gardens in tropical or subtropical areas of the world

will prove highly useful. The book is done in the usually fine style of the Golden Press — Introduction, Botanical Gardens, Glossary, Information sources and an Index. We delighted to again see the picture of a favorite flower, the fragrant white frangipani.

—Mrs. I. L. Mostek

## MAN'S IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT

by Thomas R. Detwyler

McGraw-Hill, 1971, 731 pp, \$5.95

Too often ardent environmentalists have been at a loss to respond to verbal or written attacks leveled by anti-environmentalists. Some excellent answers including the subtle and insidious ways by which man has destroyed a balanced ecosystem are contained in this recent book by Thomas Detwyler.

The author has selected 50 published articles, each of which covers in detail a certain aspect of man's alteration of the environment; thirty-six of the articles were published within the last five years and thus describe present conditions in the ecosystem.

The wide spectrum of subjects makes this paperback a big book in terms of current information as well as in physical size. For the price, it's a real bargain. Length is probably its greatest liability, but organization of material is simply superb and compensates.

The book is broken into ten sections each covering a different aspect of man's impact, with each section consisting of two to nine articles. Each section or selection may be read independently so that readers may choose according to their interests.

Section I reviews man's historical use of the earth and how his

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actions have led to current problems. Section II suggests additional basic causes, e.g., world population growth and the errors of technology. Section III concentrates on the atmosphere and climate ranging from types of pollutants, sources of air pollution and world climate to city weather and noise.

Sections VI and V consider the effects on water and on land soil respectively. Topics on water include types of contamination, eutrophication, oil pollution, and Soviet plans to reverse river flow. Surface mining, land subsidence, and effects of highways among others are discussed in Section V.

Sections VI and IX emphasize the spread of organisms by man and man as maker of new plants and animals, and should be considered in view of Sections VII and VIII which discuss destruction of vegetation and animals by man. With the reading of these sections, there is a full and startling realization that man, for all his intelligence and knowledge, is destroying the earth's lifeblood, and, since the beginning of civilization, has tended to destroy desirable plants and animals while unconsciously promoting less desirable ones.

In the last section, Detwyler summarizes the major trends and common characteristics of environmental alteration and offers some

solutions. A glossary of environmental terms is appended. The author has put it all together in an excellent volume that will give the reader ammunition for use against the anti-environmentalists.

—James S. Fralish

**DESIGN WITH NATURE**

by Ian McHarg

**Natural History Press (Doubleday)  
1971, 198 pp. \$5.95 (paper)**

Until recent years, most conservation organizations were primarily concerned with greater land acquisitions for park and forest preserve purposes, via the problems caused by pesticides, the slaughter of wildlife by careless gunners, the litter problem along our highways, and the pollution of our rivers.

Only in the last few years, have some environmental groups become aware of the great issue of urban planning and land zoning. Some haven't reached that plateau yet. For those who have matured in the conservation field, Ian McHarg has written a classic in the area of urban planning and its impact upon the natural landscape. Originally published at \$19.95, and written under a grant from the Conservation Foundation, it should now reach a wider audience at a much lower price. It provides much

information to use at zoning hearings.

McHarg takes us from his native Glasgow ("a memorial to an inordinate capacity to create ugliness, a sandstone excretion cemented with smoke and grime") to Philadelphia and Baltimore, where he has confronted urban development problems. In between, he examines the failure of the Judeo-Christian ethic to equip mankind with the values and attitudes needed to protect rather than to exploit nature.

McHarg says that, "But for all of modern science, it is still

pre-Copernican man whom we confront. He retains the same implicit view of exclusive divinity, man apart from nature, dominant, exhorted to subdue the earth—he be Jew, Christian or agnostic."

Ian McHarg does more than comment upon the Junkyard of Our Existence. As a teacher, writer, landscape architect, and planner, he offers alternatives to mediocrity in zoning and building. Case studies of Staten Island and Washington, D.C., and the Potomac Basin have been provided with the aid of professionals and graduate students.

—Raymond Mostek

## A STATEMENT OF AUDUBON PHILOSOPHY 1897 through 1972

We believe in the wisdom of nature's design.

We know that soil, water, plants, and wild creatures depend upon each other and are vital to human life.

We recognize that each living thing links to many others in the chain of nature.

We believe that persistent research into the intricate patterns of outdoor life will help to assure wise use of earth's abundance.

We condemn no wild creature and work to assure that no living species shall be lost.

We believe that every generation should be able to experience spiritual and physical refreshment in places where primitive nature is undisturbed.

So we will be vigilant to protect wilderness areas, refuges, and parks, and to encourage good use of nature's storehouse of resources.

We dedicate ourselves to the pleasant task of opening the eyes of young and old that all may come to enjoy the beauty of the outdoor world, and to share in conserving its wonders forever.

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The Society was organized seventy-five years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, IAS has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents are invited to join the Society in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation, as well as in cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

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# the audubon bulletin



**1972**  
**summer**

# THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

*Organized in 1897 For the Protection of Wild Birds  
And the Preservation of the Natural Environment*

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# THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

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**ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY**

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## THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Our seventy-fifth anniversary meeting is history, and we move into the future having reached some of the goals we'd set for ourselves.

We have an Executive Director now: Warren Dewalt, who begins initially on a part-time basis. Judging by the response other state Audubon societies have had after establishing this post, I believe we are on the threshold of doing more effective jobs for conservation and ornithology in Illinois.

We all realize the importance of broad conservation activities, but must not lose sight of the fact that we are the only state-wide ornithological society in Illinois.

We also are well on our way to having a sanctuary home. A splendid piece of property in northeast Illinois is coming into possession of the Society. It provides enough land for a nature sanctuary and a home ideal for our permanent headquarters. You will be hearing more of this sanctuary in coming months. It will be an area with which we will all be proud to be associated.

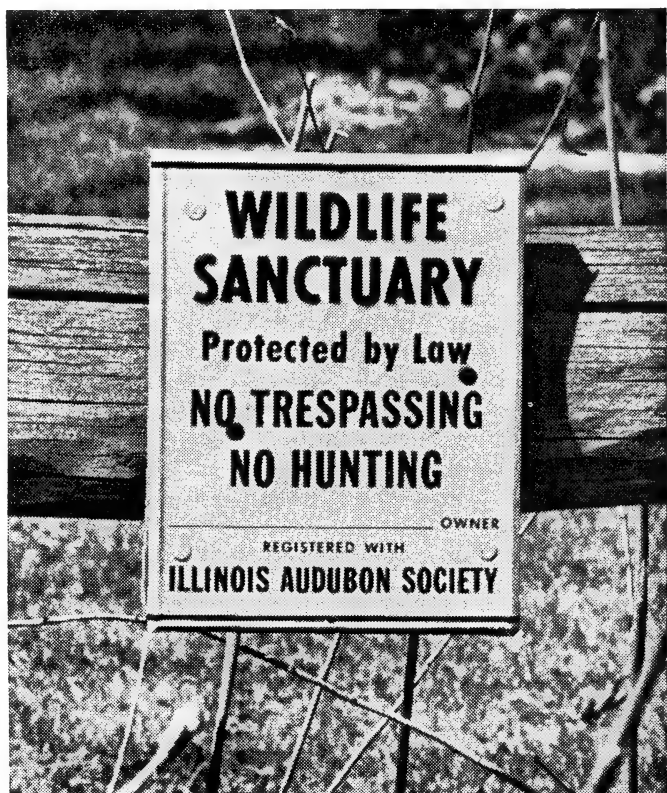
The sanctuary property is being made possible through the kindness of the family of a former Illinois Audubon Society member. How many others in Illinois might have the desire to aid the Society's program by providing a gift?

To offer some background on the many ways in which this can be done, we have prepared a descriptive folder entitled "A Legacy for Everyone's Future." Because of the specialized nature of this folder it is not being sent to every member, but being circulated by Chapters, board members and affiliates to the members of the Illinois Bar Association and by a direct mailing to the trust departments of Illinois banks. However, we would be happy to send you a quantity if you can make use of them. One person, through a gift, can change the whole scope of IAS.

Several projects are being worked on by the board of directors, and could mean much to the Society in the future. One is an environmental education project spearheaded by Dr. John McCall, S.I.U., Edwardsville Campus. Basically this project seeks outside funding to provide local chapters with educational materials for their communities. Any member especially interested in such a program should contact Dr. McCall.

In the future, I will mention other specific projects of the board which are in a fledgling stage. I invite all members to contact me on any item of concern for the society. Your ideas are always welcomed.

—PETER C. PETERSEN



Here's a good illustration of the Society's Wildlife Sanctuary sign. It is metal and it measures  $7\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10". The background is bold yellow; the letters are black.

IAS believes posting of properties will cause the public to become more aware of the value of such natural areas, and will, in effect, serve as a form of conservation education. Every time a bulldozer moves, another "eviction notice" for wildlife is written ... accordingly, the importance of every existing sanctuary is increased.

Prices: Each, \$1.05 including state sales tax & postage. Or, you can order five for \$4.73, or ten for \$8.40, including shipping. Make checks payable to Illinois Audubon Society, and mail to IAS, 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.

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## A Saga of Fifteen Years of Bird-Listing in 100 x 142 Feet of Suburbia.

### Proving That Anybody Can Reach a Hundred Simply by Trying Hard.

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by BOB VANDERPOEL

Years ago I noticed that 100 is one of the magic numbers for us bird-list addicts. So one of my aims on every vacation was to record at least 100 species, and one day each May I'd patrol the Chicago area by car and on foot to crack the hundred barrier.

But this proved too easy. Then I read of a family which had attracted 100 species of birds to their yard.

Now here was a challenge. For at the time, my wife and I were just building a home in suburban Des Plaines. So by clever planting, winter feeding, and plain old eye power I'd rack up 100 species.

The prospects didn't seem good. Not a tree or shrub stood on our 100 by 142 foot lot. The nearest Forest Preserve was two miles away. There was no nearby water area.

But in June of 1956 we moved and the first entry was made on the list—that spectacular fellow, the English Sparrow, alas.

Yet in the '50s several birds we would never see or hear again were common. Just west of us stretched a large prairie that later would succumb to ranch homes and bi-levels, and it held thick populations of pheasants, Prairie Horned Larks and both Eastern and Western Meadowlarks.

So by the end of the '50s I was more than half way to the hundred mark and full of high hopes, buoyed as our plantings—several spruce and pines, four Pin Oaks, three hawthorns, a dozen crab apples, two shadblows, a Mountain Ash and hosts of elderberry, buckthorn, viburnum, cotoneaster, honeysuckle, dogwood and barberry—grew sturdier and began to attract birds.

Seven new species in 1960 and 12 more in '61 brought the list to 71. And 1962 began spectacularly. On March 29 a flock of about 100 Bohemian Waxings invaded the neighborhood and stayed until April 7. At one time perhaps 40 feasted on the red berries of our two Washington Hawthorns. As 1962 ended, the list stood at 82 and the magic 100 seemed near indeed.

Then—disaster. All through winter, spring and summer of '63 not a single new species appeared. I had just about written the year off when, on Sept. 11, a huge bird soared in wide circles high above the house. After a dash for the binoculars I confirmed that it was a variety which simply couldn't be where it was. It was an osprey, the only entry on the '63 list, and the first of several sightings which have convinced me that with patience and luck, almost any species found in our area could be spotted in almost any well-planted yard.

Of course my ultra-liberal ground rules have nudged along my list a bit. I count any bird in or above the yard—no matter how high up—or any bird seen or heard while I'm standing in the yard.

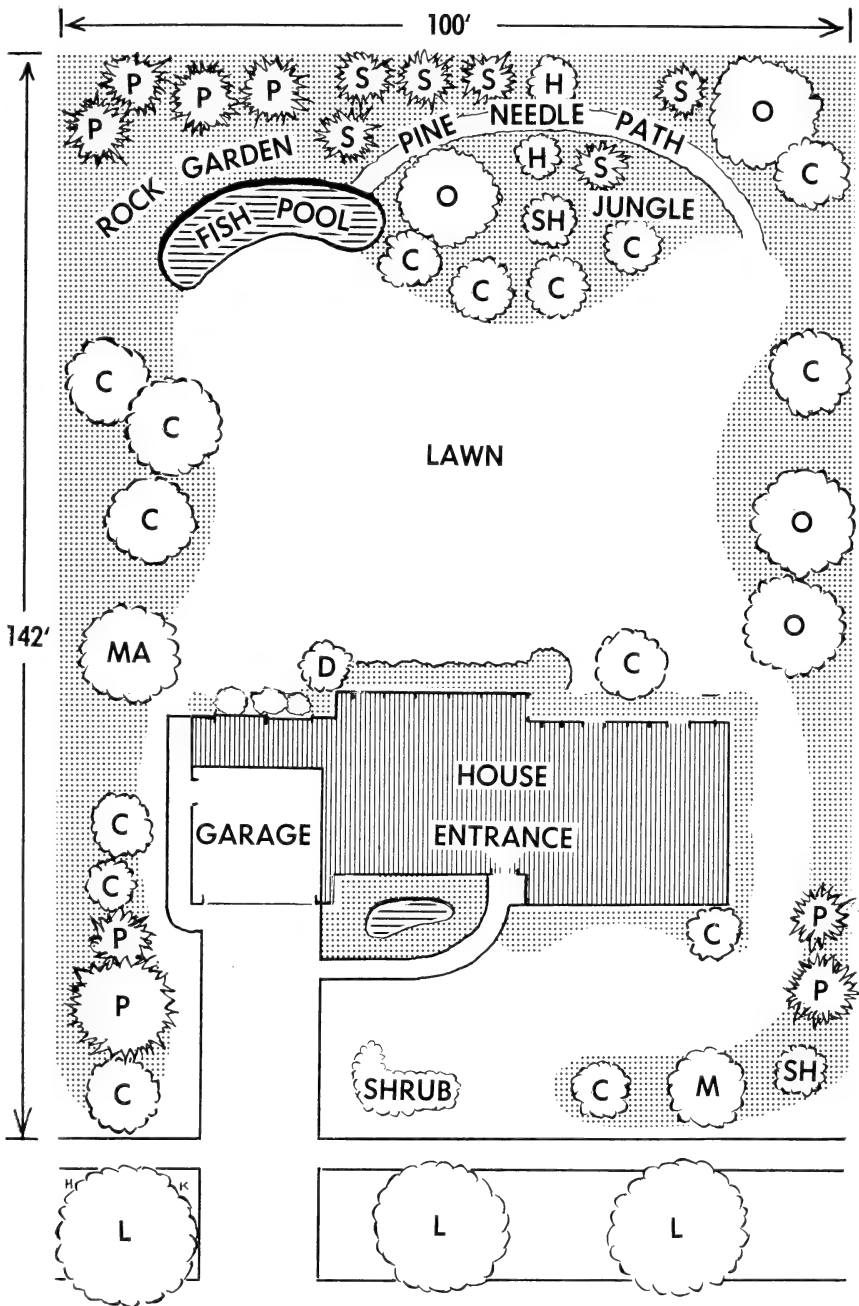
Despite such permissiveness, the going continued rough in the mid-'60s—just four new kinds for '64, again only one in '65, then three in '66 and only one in '67. The most exciting new variety in these years was a Great-Horned Owl which bullied by a flock of crows, landed to rest in a tree across the street. The crows marshaled their forces in the next tree and then, in pairs, divebombed the owl, digging their claws into its back.

As 1968 began, the list stood at 92 and the magic number seemed a long way off. But things began to happen—fast. In May, I spotted my first Yellow-throated Vireo and Kingbird, then in October the first Red-headed Woodpecker and Red-tailed Hawk. Finally, in late October the first winter finches I'd ever seen—a small flock of Pine Siskins—brought the list to 97. A few days later a flock of Redpolls joined the siskins and on Nov. 5 an Oregon Junco brought the list to 99.

Finally, the day before Christmas, after 12½ years and despite three wild-Indian sons who with their playmates had long whooped it up in the yard, I cracked the hundred barrier: A Purple Finch placidly munched seeds in one of our feeders.

I'd expected a letdown after hitting 100, a where-do-we-go-from-here feeling, but this wasn't to be. For No. 101 made its appearance sensationally three weeks later in the form of a Marsh Hawk that swept low over our house one cold, snowy day.

Diagrammed opposite is the bird-fetching layout of the Vanderpoel's suburban acreage in Des Plaines. Shaded areas are made up of barberry, buckthorn, coto-neaster, gray dogwood, elderberry, honeysuckle, and viburnum. Drawing is by Hugh Knight and reprinted from The Chicago Sun-Times.



H-WASHINGTON HAWTHORN  
D-FLOWERING DOGWOOD  
MA-MOUNTAIN ASH  
M-AMUR MAPLE  
SH-SHADBLOW

P-PINE  
S-SPRUCE  
L-LOCUST  
O-PIN OAK  
C-CRAB APPLE

And No. 102 was a flock of seven Whistling Swans that raced westward in a wedge one windy day in late March of '69. And No. 106 was a Short-eared Owl that burst out of our Austrian Pine one January day of 1970. And No. 110 was a flock of perhaps 60 Sandhill Cranes migrating high overhead the last day of March, 1971.

The list stands at 114 now. That doesn't include the Double-crested Cormorant I THINK flew over the house in March of '69, or the two Bobolinks that probably, but not certainly, flew overhead on two different spring days. But, with a bit of cheating perhaps, it does include all the pesky empidonax flycatchers.

Where from here? Not 200, certainly, nor even 150. But some day, by heck, one Hairy Woodpecker or Brown Creeper or White-breasted Nuthatch ought to stumble into the yard. And mixed in all those migrant warblers some May or September should be one Parula or Blue-winged or Black-throated Blue.

One-hundred twenty-five, maybe?



(Editor's Note: Since mailing us this article in February, Bob Vanderpoel, a news editor at the Chicago Sun-Times, claims he's spotted five new ones--Swamp Sparrow (2 flying overhead), Bonaparte's Gull (flock of 6-8), Bobolink (1 overhead), Green Heron (1 overhead), and Indigo Bunting (1 in yard). So, he's up to 119 at least.)



#### BIRDS SEEN AT 323 CAMBRIDGE RD., DES PLAINES, ILLINOIS

1. **Great Blue Heron.** Two summer sightings, early years.
2. **Black-crowned Night Heron.** 7-1-58.
3. **Whistling Swan.** 3-24-69. Flock of about seven.
4. **Canada Goose.** FC migrant. Observed in all seasons.
5. **Mallard.** FC in summer.
6. **Red-tailed Hawk.** Several sightings, all seasons.
7. **Red-shouldered Hawk.** 9-25-57; 10-13-70.
8. **Broad-winged Hawk.** Several records during migration.
9. **Marsh Hawk.** 1-13-69.
10. **Osprey.** 9-11-63.
11. **Pigeon Hawk.** Seen twice during migration.
12. **Sparrow Hawk.** Common summer resident early years; uncommon in winter during early years and at any time in late years.
13. **Pheasant.** Often heard early years; rare since.
14. **Sandhill Crane.** 3-31-71. Flock of about 60.
15. **Killdeer.** Common spring and fall; uncommon in summer.
17. **Pigeon.** Common resident.
18. **Mourning Dove.** Common in summer. Uncommon in winter early years, very common in winter since winter of '69-'70.
19. **Yellow-billed Cuckoo.** Uncommon in summer.

20. **Black-billed Cuckoo.** 6-24-61; 9-22-70.
21. **Great-horned Owl.** 10-23-66; 9-30-68.
22. **Short-eared Owl.** 1-29-70.
23. **Nighthawk.** Common in spring, uncommon in summer, very common in late summer.
24. **Chimney Swift.** Fairly common to common summer resident.
25. **Ruby-throated Hummingbird.** Uncommon summer, fairly common fall.
26. **Flicker.** Common in summer, uncommon in winter.
27. **Red-headed Woodpecker.** 10-1-68; 10-6-69; 10-12-70.
28. **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.** Fairly common migrant.
29. **Downy Woodpecker.** Fairly common resident.
30. **Kingbird.** 5-31-68.
31. **Crested Flycatcher.** 9-8-69.
32. **Phoebe.** 4-11-57.
33. **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.** Uncommon migrant.
34. **Acadian Flycatcher.** Probably a fairly common migrant.
35. **Trail's Flycatcher.** Probably a common migrant.
36. **Least Flycatcher.** 5-11-66 the only fairly certain record.
37. **Wood Pewee.** Uncommon summer resident.
38. **Olive-sided Flycatcher.** 8-29-60.
39. **Prairie-horned Lark.** Common resident early years, none since.
40. **Tree Swallow.** Uncommon migrant, rare in summer.
41. **Barn Swallow.** Fairly common to common in summer.
42. **Purple Martin.** Very common in summer in early years; fairly common to common since.
43. **Bluejay.** Common except in winter; fairly common in winter.
44. **Crow.** Common resident.
45. **Black-capped Chickadee.** 7-23-60. Three records, October, 1971.
46. **Red-breasted Nuthatch.** Uncommon migrant.
47. **House Wren.** Common summer resident.
48. **Winter Wren.** Uncommon migrant.
49. **Catbird.** Common summer resident early years; uncommon until late summer during last several years.
50. **Brown Thrasher.** Fairly common in summer. All winter '68-'69.
51. **Robin.** Very common summer resident; rare in winter.
52. **Wood Thrush.** 9-30-67; 6-22-70.
53. **Hermit Thrush.** Fairly common migrant; common some falls.
54. **Swainson's Thrush.** Common migrant.
55. **Gray-cheeked Thrush.** Common migrant, but less so than Swainson's.
56. **Veery.** Uncommon migrant.
57. **Golden-crowned Kinglet.** Fairly common migrant, but rare in spring.
58. **Ruby-crowned Kinglet.** Common migrant.
59. **Bohemian Waxing.** Flock of about 100, late March, early April of 1962.
60. **Cedar Waxing.** Very common migrant. Fairly common summer and some winters.
61. **Starling.** Very common resident.
62. **Yellow-throated Vireo.** 5-31-68.
63. **Solitary Vireo.** 10-6-71.
64. **Red-eyed Vireo.** Fairly common fall migrant; uncommon in spring.
65. **Philadelphia Vireo.** 5-18-70; 5-30-71.
66. **Warbling Vireo.** Uncommon migrant.
67. **Black and White Warbler.** 9-22-70.

68. **Golden-winged Warbler.** 5-18-70; 8-31-70.
  69. **Tennessee Warbler.** Common migrant.
  70. **Orange-crowned Warbler.** Fairly common migrant.
  71. **Nashville Warbler.** Common migrant.
  72. **Yellow Warbler.** Uncommon migrant.
  73. **Magnolia Warbler.** Common migrant.
  74. **Cape May Warbler.** Fairly common migrant.
  75. **Myrtle Warbler.** Common migrant.
  76. **Black-throated Green Warbler.** Uncommon migrant.
  77. **Blackburnian Warbler.** Uncommon migrant.
  78. **Chestnut-sided Warbler.** Fairly common migrant.
  79. **Bay-breasted Warbler.** Uncommon migrant.
  80. **Blackpoll Warbler.** Uncommon migrant.
  81. **Palm Warbler.** Common migrant.
  82. **Ovenbird.** Fairly common migrant.
  83. **Northern Waterthrush.** Fairly common migrant.
  84. **Mourning Warbler.** 5-22-71; 6-1-71.
  85. **Yellowthroat.** Fairly common migrant.
  86. **Yellow-breasted Chat.** Several sightings, late May, 1971.
  87. **Wilson's Warbler.** Uncommon migrant.
  88. **Canada Warbler.** Uncommon migrant.
  89. **Redstart.** Common migrant.
  90. **English Sparrow.** Abundant resident.
  91. **Eastern Meadowlark.** Common summer resident early years; none since.
  92. **Western Meadowlark.** Fairly common summer resident in early years; none since.
  93. **Redwing.** Common in spring and fall. Uncommon in summer during early years; common in recent years.
  94. **Baltimore Oriole.** Fairly common migrant.
  95. **Grackle.** Very common in summer; fairly common some winters.
  96. **Cowbird.** Common spring and fall. Common some winters; uncommon most summers.
  97. **Scarlet Tanager.** Uncommon fall migrant.
  98. **Cardinal.** Common resident; most common in winter.
  99. **Rose-breasted Grosbeak.** Uncommon spring migrant; fairly common in fall.
  100. **Purple Finch.** Fairly common, winters of '68-'69 and '69-'70. Common winter of '72. One fall record.
  101. **Redpoll.** Common, winters of '68-'69, '69-'70 and '72. No other records.
  102. **Pine Siskin.** Fairly common, winters of '68-'69 and '69-'70. No other records.
  103. **Goldfinch.** Common resident.
  104. **Towhee.** Uncommon spring migrant.
  105. **Slate-colored Junco.** Common, spring, fall and winter.
  106. **Oregon Junco.** 11-5-68.
  107. **Tree Sparrow.** Common winter resident.
  108. **Chipping Sparrow.** Common in spring; fairly common to common in summer.
  109. **Field Sparrow.** Rare migrant.
  110. **White-colored Sparrow.** Fairly common migrant.
  111. **White-throated Sparrow.** Common migrant.
  112. **Fox Sparrow.** Fairly common migrant.
  113. **Lincoln's Sparrow.** 9-19-69.
  114. **Song Sparrow.** Common early years, fairly common in spring since.
- When dates are shown, these constitute the only sightings.

## FIRST I.A.S. AWARD TO THE PRESS GOES TO ALTON TELEGRAPH



Mrs. Shirley Greer tends the display of Alton Evening Telegraph stories which won the Society's first annual award to the press. (Story on the following page.)

Illinois Audubon Society has presented its first award for newspaper achievement to the ALTON EVENING TELEGRAPH, Alton, Ill., for its in-depth coverage of issues vital to environmental quality.

In the citation—made public during the IAS annual meeting in Springfield in May—Betty Groth, v-p for conservation, noted: "This year, instead of attacking forces which are destroying the environment, IAS salutes the power of the press as a force which can help preserve environmental quality."

Mrs. Shirley Greer, Society member and an employee of the newspaper, accepted the award, which also said:

"The ALTON EVENING TELEGRAPH has consistently given environmental issues full coverage. The L-15 Levee story alone has been effective in alerting interested citizens and groups to action in the hope of halting construction of L-15 by the Corps of Engineers." Another campaign by the paper was in behalf of preservation of eagle roosts at Marquette State Park.

#### **'AUDUBON CITATION GRATIFYING,' EDITORS WRITE**

"We weren't intentionally competing for any prizes when we became absorbed in the ecology improvement efforts of the area.

"But we are grateful to the Illinois Audubon Society for its top award to the Telegraph for our work over the past toward fighting off efforts at erosion of our surroundings.

"As we see it, a newspaper's responsibility is to do its utmost toward keeping its community informed of significant developments affecting its environs.

"In the view of what we were hearing about ecology concern across the country, and potential threats we recognized as interpreted in these terms, it was difficult to accept any alternative but to inform our readers of Levee L-15's threat.

"We should point out, too, that if we'd been as self-centered as some of our critics like to charge us with being, we might have hoped the L-15 Levee would be constructed as promptly as possible

on the chance that speedy developing of housing and industry on Missouri Point would redistribute millions of dollars in the area.

"We felt, of course, that this would have been only a long-shot gamble, anyway. Preserving our ecology was even far more important."

—Paul S. and Stephen A. Cousley  
Editors

Alton Evening Telegraph



## 'The Age of the Environment Is Only Now Beginning'

It is with joy that I join the Illinois Audubon Society as its first Executive Director.

A few words on my purposes are in order.

First, I am hopelessly addicted to nature. My desire to experience and learn about the natural world is insatiable. I appreciate and seek the beauty of wild birds and hope to contribute to their preservation in Illinois.

Secondly, I want to deepen my personal involvement in conservation. If environmental awareness is a fad, all I can say is "some fad." I believe that the age of the environment is only now beginning, and that we have a terribly long way to travel in Illinois before we can say that we are living in harmony with our land.

Finally, I am convinced that the Illinois Audubon Society has a unique opportunity to become our state's leading conservation organization: We have the necessary resources, the solid state-wide membership, and the integrity that comes with seventy-five years of work in this area.

What we must do now is to freshen our programs and substantially increase membership. We especially need to reach young people in our programs.

As a birder, I see our problem as one of preserving habitat—but this means saving not only bird preserves and wildlife sanctuaries, but also open-space everywhere in our state. I look upon the disappearance of natural land as our primary conservation problem.

I worry and fume about pollution, but I believe that as dangerous as it is, we eventually can lick it through science and technology.

The elimination of open land is another matter. Once gone, it will be almost impossible to recreate. We can construct many wonderful things in our laboratories and factories—but not life and the delicate ecosystems that life has developed on our land. Our task will largely be accomplished through education, outdoor activities, public participation, and, to steal a phrase from theology, "witness." By this I mean "witness" to the doctrine that our land is holy but fragile, and that we must become its steward, so that future Illinoisians have something left of the natural world to love and enjoy in their time.

—WARREN R. DEWALT  
624 Wellner Rd.  
Naperville 60540

## One Man's Viewpoint:

### THE BATTLE FOR BELLEAU WOODS— A BIG LESSON IN THE 'LOCAL ISSUE'

By **RAYMOND MOSTEK**

ONCE A PART of the Cantigny estate of the late Col. Robert R. McCormick, Belleau Woods is a 71-acre tract of land which lies along Roosevelt Road in Wheaton in DuPage County. For more than a year now, it has been the battleground between conservation forces, seeking to save not only this forest, but the integrity of the DuPage forest preserve system and the DuPage Board of Supervisors, led by Chairman Robert Raymond of the roads committee.

THE BOARD sought to push an extension of County Farm Road southwards through the woods. Conservationists urged that the road go around the forest. Among some of the trees found in the large tract are Black Cherry, Hawthorn, and Ash, with some Hickory and Oak. The largest tree measured was a Burr Oak 41.2" in diameter.

SINCE FOREST PRESERVE district law and the terms of the gift of the land to the people gave seemingly strong protection to the area, it was necessary to persuade the state legislature to pass special legislation "to amend a 1965 act conveying land to DuPage County Forest Preserve District to permit the board to convey road rights-of-way if it deems such roads to be necessary for the public welfare." HB 1390 was introduced March 30, 1971, by State Representatives Philip Dyer, G. L. Hoffman, and A. Schoeberlein.



THE ROADSIDE COMMITTEE of Illinois Audubon Society had protested this move as early as Feb. 23, 1971, but the matter was not substantially pursued until the DuPage Audubon Society carried a long article in "The Honker", its monthly newsletter, detailing the serious damage to the forest if the road were constructed.

Several delegates from local conservation clubs later met with Mr. Raymond but no agreement was reached to save the woods. HB 1390 was subsequently passed by both houses of the legislature and signed into law by Gov. Richard Ogilvie. All seemed lost when a number of the Milton Township administration called several conservationists and indicated there

remained some hope for defeating the road intrusion.

WHEREAS the conservationist opposition up to that point had been meek and timid, new and dynamic techniques aimed at the general public and the board were developed. Before that, the conservation groups had grumbled only among themselves.

THE RE-ACTIVATED Roadside Committee of Illinois Audubon Society issued a county-wide press release indicating that it would help co-sponsor a walk thru the woods on Saturday, Sept. 11, 1971. Other groups which joined in sponsorship were the Sierra Club, the Izaak Walton League, the Wheaton Environmental Council, the DuPage Audubon Society and the DuPage Chapter of the Independent Voters of Illinois, along with several smaller clubs. The walk received wide press coverage in addition to TV and radio.

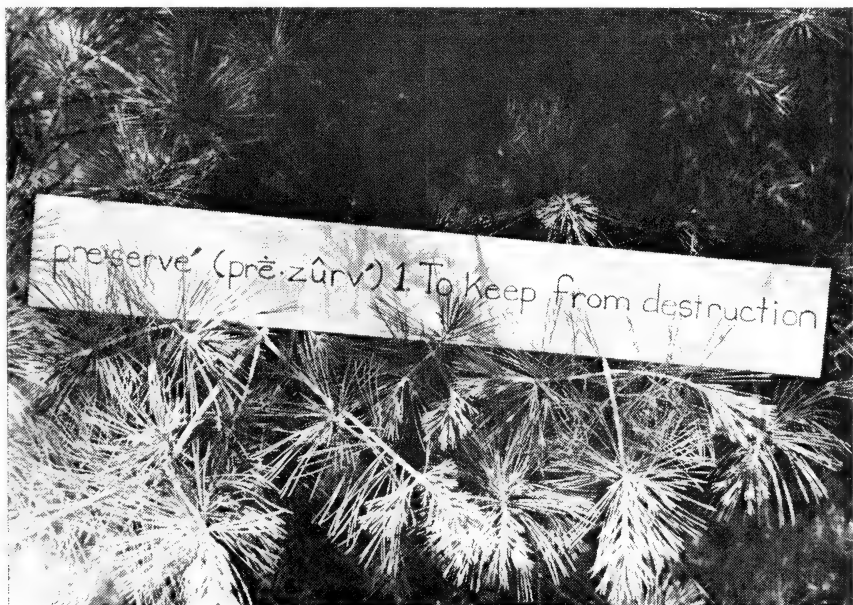
VIGOROUS LEADERSHIP developed in the person of Mrs. Nan

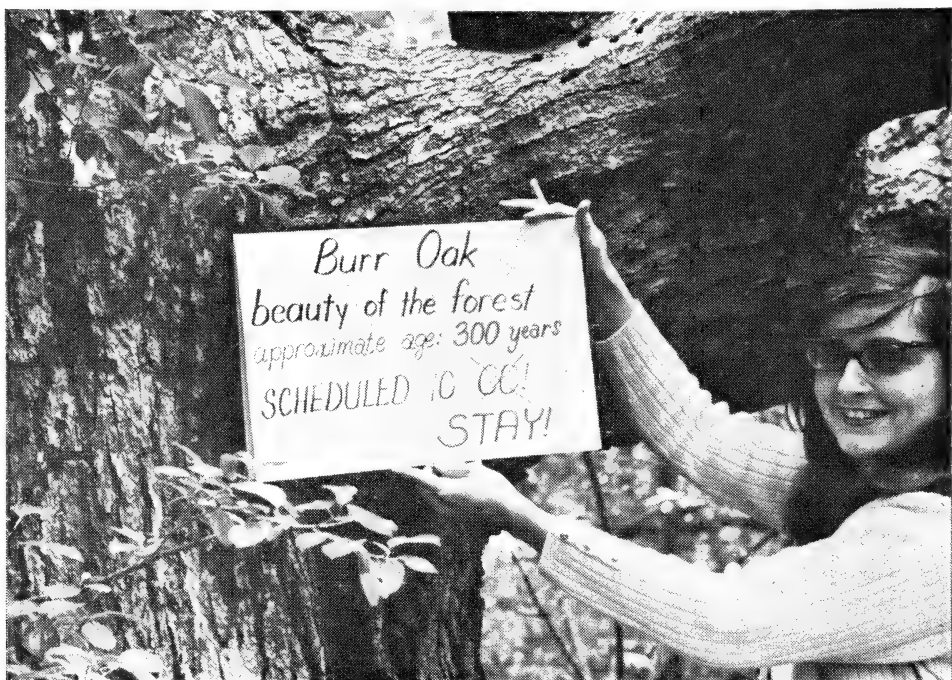
Storke of Wheaton. A former school teacher, young and attractive, tenacious and knowledgeable, with a strong belief in democracy, she called a meeting of 28 persons at her home to discuss the problem.

PETITIONS later were circulated by this group, and were signed by over 3,500 persons. DuPage county newspapers, which ran editorials against the proposed road, included the Wheaton Daily Journal, the Addison Herald Register, and the Press Publications.

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY over the name of the v-p for conservation, called for open decisions by the county board:

"For much too long, the concerned citizen who desires a clean and healthy environment as his inherent right has been challenged by a legislative and administrative blockade. The citizen must arouse his fellow men and women by petitions, public meetings, and letters





Nan Storke happily revises a sign  
in Belleau Woods.

of protest. But the developer and the administrative official and the legislator marshal their power behind the scenes. Thus the struggle to preserve the environment often becomes unequal."

MEMBER GROUPS of the "Conservation Coalition for Belleau Woods" began to issue press statements. As chairman of the DuPage Chapter of the Independent Voters of Illinois, I wrote a letter to the editor of one of the county papers, saying, among other things, "America has become disenchanted with the automobile. We have seen the tangible results of air pollution, and what it can do to the human health. We have seen what bull-dozers can do to forests, swamps and parks. We can see what highway engineers and politicians have done to ruin so much

of America that once made us proud."

MRS. STORKE and several of her friends constantly monitored the proceedings of the DuPage Board of Supervisors. The press was kept informed. One week before the local February election, the board voted to oppose any road through the woods, but later, upon election, they flip-flopped and okayed the highway extension.

STATE REP. Glenn Schneider, a freshman legislator from Naperville (who also is a high school teacher) was urged to sponsor legislation to repeal HB 1390. This he did through a new bill HB 3741: it sailed through the Illinois House. State Senator Harris Fawell, a Republican from the same district, and considered one of the best legislators in the state, sponsored the same bill in the Senate. It passed

in record time — 44 to 0. Gov. Ogilvie is expected to sign the bill, much to the chagrin of the DuPage County Board.

THE LESSON which conservationists can learn from this story is that it is important that some local issues be made a "cause-celebre." Legislative and environmental victories cannot be won by simply and meekly urging your fellow club members to "write your legislator." Mrs. Storke and members of the coalition had gathered at a neighbor's home a few days before the vote was taken on HB 3741. Each person was asked to call five to ten names taken from the earlier petitions. Postcards with a pre-printed message, directed to legislators were made available. Though not recommended in all cases, it worked in this instance, and doubtful legislators were convinced to vote for the bill.

ONCE IN A WHILE, an issue must be joined and fought with all the power and strength a group or coalition can muster. Public officials must be taught that a concerned segment of society is willing to put up a spirited battle to save its environment and its neighborhood. Conservation groups must learn to mobilize not only their own forces, but to join similar local civic groups in a temporary coalition to become victorious. To win a major triumph sometimes means that other minor issues can be won with less effort.

FINALLY, a campaign of this nature needs a dedicated leader. Every community can use a Nan Storke. Without personal leadership, without some person assuming the co-ordination and command, a great conservation victory can seldom be attained.

### AUDUBON BULLETIN WILL ACCEPT ADVERTISING

Effective immediately, THE AUDUBON BULLETIN invites and will accept advertising of products, publications or services that are compatible with the objectives and policies of the Illinois Audubon Society. Conditions of advertising are: **Readership:** About 2,500. **Publication:** Quarterly. **Deadlines:** Feb. 15; May 15; Aug. 15; Nov. 15. Copy should be submitted to the address below. We will set type on request, or can use electros or zincs of ad plates that fit within the size limitations specified below. Advertising rates for a single insertion are:

Unit	Width	Depth	Cost
Full Page	4½"	7½"	\$75.00
Half Page	4½"	3¾"	\$42.00
¼ Page	4½"	1⅞"	\$24.00
⅛ Page	4½"	1"	\$15.00

DISCOUNT FOR REPEAT ADS) Two consecutive issues ..... 5%  
Three consecutive issues ..... 10%

Advertising orders and requests for information should be sent to the Advertising Manager, **Paul H. Lobik**, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137.



# FIELD NOTES

by ELTON FAWKS

Your field notes should reach me by the following dates: Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, and Oct. 1.

At present, only rare or unusual birds, as well as unusual dates or numbers, are listed.

For reference I use the following:

BIRDS OF THE CHICAGO REGION (Ford).

A DISTRIBUTION CHECK LIST OF THE BIRDS OF ILLINOIS (Smith and Parmalee).

A FIELD LIST OF BIRDS OF THE TRI-CITY REGION (Fawks and Petersen).

CHICAGOLAND BIRDS (Smith).

BIRDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AREA (Anderson).

Also, there are several regional check lists. If you have a local one, please see that I get a copy.

My correct mailing address now is 510 Island Ave., East Moline, Ill. 61244. This replaces the old address, though my house remains in the same place.

—E. F.

## DECEMBER 1971

**Black-legged Kittiwake** — Dec. 4 at St. Charles County on Mississippi River. **Jim Ruschild.**

**Bonaparte Gull** — 12 on Dec. 19 at Decatur. **Frank Irwin.**

**Carolina Wren** — Nov. 21 to Jan. 3 at Barrington. **Alice Perkins.** (Ed: these seem to be making a good comeback after an absence after several bitter winters.)

## JANUARY 1972

**Mute Swans** — Group at Peoria Lake Jan. 26, perhaps from 51 released near Canton on the Wier Farm by the Conservation Department. Also reported into February. **Reported by Virginia Humpheys. Seen by many.**

**Glaucous Gull** — St. Louis area, first 12 days of January. **Reported by J. Earl Comfort.**

**Iceland Gull** — St. Louis area, first 12 days of January; found January 8 also by **Dick Anderson and Paul Bauer**.

**Black-legged Kittiwake** — One immature at Chicago. **Ralph M. Eiseman**.

**Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** — Jan. 2 to 27 at Barrington. On January 13th drilled three rolls of holes and kept returning to same Norway Maple on subsequent dates; **Alice Perkins**. Also in Rock Island, a sapsucker did the same thing in January; **Marcella Campbell**.

**Bohemian Waxwing** — One with Cedar Waxwings at Skokie on Jan. 15. **Eiseman**.

## FEBRUARY 1972

**Goshawk** — Adult Feb. 8 and 12 near Thomson. **Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw**.

**Red-shouldered Hawk** — Feb. 13, Milledgville. **Shaws**.

## MARCH 1972

**Common Loon** — Credit Island, Davenport, Iowa (on Mississippi), March 31. **Mr. and Mrs. Warren Wickstrom**.

**Old Squaw** — March 11 near Port Byron. **Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frink**.

**Pigeon Hawk** — March 24, Sterling. **Shaws**.

**Hoary Redpoll** — March 9 at Rockford, and March 15 at Sterling. **Shaws and Dr. Edward Geaves**.

(For other winter records study the Christmas Counts carefully.)

## WINTERING BIRDS

Perhaps more **Pine Grosbeaks** and **Redpolls** have wintered in our state than in any recorded history. (See also Winter Season by H. David Bohlen.)

**Evening Grosbeaks** were also found in many locations as well as many **Pine Siskins**. Both **White-winged** and **Red Crossbills** were found everywhere. **Red Crossbills** are now seen most winters but **White-wings** are not.

Rather than list the many places and people who found these winter birds I will list names of those who sent in reports. In my own area of the Tri Cities, too many people reported to even be listed. Others follow: **L. Balch, Brune Dudonis, Eva E. Ophein, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw, Edwin Warnack, Vinnie Dyke**, and others.

Other people sending in records on various birds are: **Mrs. Paul G. Vetter, Jean B. Paulsen, Grace Fairchild, Arnie Bock, Edwin Franks, and Mrs. Thomas Otis**.

## WINTER SEASON NOTES / by H. DAVID BOHLEN

**Common Loon** — Last observed Dec. 8 with two at Springfield. First spring arrival was at Alton on March 26.

**Horned Grebe** — Last observed Jan. 1, Shelbyville Res. Not seen again until March 10 when two were at Lake Kincaid.

**Pied-billed Grebe** — Wintered in small numbers at Springfield; spring migrants arrived March 10 at Lake Kincaid and Springfield.

**White-fronted Goose** — Pat Ward and I found flock of 10 at Stump Lake, Jersey Co., Feb. 26. Unusually large number in one flock for Illinois.

- Greater Scaup** — Ten at Chautauqua Dec. 11, and 1 at Crane Lake Dec. 18.
- White-winged Scoter** — A male was on Mississippi River near Clifton Terrace Feb. 13 — first time I have observed this species downstate.
- Harlan's Hawk** — One dark phase seen Jan. 8, Chautauqua Lake area.
- Ferruginous Hawk** — One light phase (immature) west of Lima, Adams Co., Jan. 8.
- Red-shouldered Hawk** — Two sightings in Central Illinois — one adult Jan. 1 at Shelbyville Res., and an adult at Springfield March 12.
- Coot** — Wintered where open water was present.
- Sandhill Crane** — An individual spent the winter four miles north of Jacksonville; observed by me Dec. 8 and Jan 8; still present at end of period.
- Common Snipe** — Present in small numbers all winter at springs and warm water areas.
- Glaucous Gull** — Three sightings: First year at Decatur on Dec. 26; and second year at Alton Dam Jan. 11; and a first year at Chautauqua Lake Feb. 21. Size, bill color, and wing length noted on all observations.
- Iceland Gull** — Two sightings: At Lake Calumet on Feb. 12; and first year and two second years were present. On Feb. 21 a second year was at Quiver Lake.
- Black-legged Kittiwake** — An immature at Alton Dam March 28. Pat Ward and Joe Walsh also saw this bird.
- Bonaparte's Gull** — Stayed until Jan. 3, 12 at Springfield. Not found again until March 27 when 6 were at Springfield.
- Saw Whet Owl** — Observed at Sand Ridge Nature Center on Dec. 28 and Feb. 12.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** — More common this winter than ever before. Observed 22 days during the period.
- Long-billed Marsh Wren** — One found in Pike County on Dec. 23 in cat-tails of a small pond.
- Hermit Thrush** — Found four individuals at Mark Twain Refuge on Jan. 15.
- Eastern Bluebird** — Few present sporadically all winter.
- Golden-crowned Kinglet** — Very uncommon this winter. Only 5 individuals found between Jan. 15 and March 19. Spring migrants arrived March 23 at Springfield.
- Cedar Waxwing** — Sporadic all winter; big influx in Mason Co. Forest between Jan. 22 and Feb. 5, mostly feeding on junipers.
- Orange-crowned Warbler** — One in sheltered area at Springfield on Jan. 9. This bird endured several extremely cold days; went back on the 10th but could not find it.
- White-winged Crossbill** — A late invasion of this species as far south as Springfield. Observations are the following (seems to prefer Douglas Fir and Hemlock): (25) Rockford, Jan. 23; (5) Springfield, Feb. 11; (75) Rockford, Feb. 12; (3) Morton Arboretum, Feb. 12; (20) Mason Co. Forest, Feb. 21; (4) Springfield, Feb. 24; (40) Rockford, March 16.
- Red Crossbill** — Appeared even later than White-wings; but not in as big numbers: (20) Rockford, Feb. 12; (20) Mason Co. Forest, March 4; (2) Rockford, March 18.

**LeConte's Sparrow** — This species is a rare winter resident. I have the following records: (1) Lake Kincaid, Dec. 5; (2) Adams Co., Dec. 23 (also Jim Funk and Pat Ward); (1) Lake Kincaid, Jan. 2; (1) Lake Kincaid, March 10 (spring migrant?); (1) Jacksonville, March 25; (2) Calhoun Co., March 28 (also Pat Ward and Joe Walsh); (2) Lake Kincaid, March 31.

**Oregon Junco** — Four records for central Illinois on the following dates: Dec. 4, Jan. 9, Feb. 11, and Feb. 28.

**European Tree Sparrow** — On March 4 I found 200 in the vicinity of Meredosia Lake, 150 of which were in one bush.

**Brewer's Blackbird** — 20 were present on Dec. 4 near Chandlerville.

**Pine Grosbeak** — On Jan. 23, Bill Shepherd and I found 3 birds of this species at 4 Lakes Forest Preserve NW of Rockford. This was the start of an invasion of this species — probably the greatest ever recorded in Illinois. Other observations: (12) Rockford on Feb. 12; (26) at Morton Arboretum on Feb. 12; and (4) at Rockford on March 18.

**Evening Grosbeak** — Found only at Dixon (12) on March 18 at a feeder; many others saw these birds.

**Black-headed Grosbeak** — Observed on March 11 at Carbondale, where it had been seen for a couple of weeks. Observed by many other people. This is the second valid record for the state. Photographed by Vernon Kleen.

**Common Redpoll** — Found the following times: (25) Chicago, Dec. 28; (12) Springfield, Jan. 16; (4) Lake Kincaid, Jan. 21; (29) Chautauqua Lake, Jan. 22; (56) Rockford, Jan. 23; (1) Springfield, Jan. 30; (14) Springfield, Jan. 31; (22) Chautauqua Lake, Feb. 5; (1) Shelbyville, Feb. 6; (12) Springfield, Feb. 9; (4) Springfield, Feb. 10; (2) Springfield, Feb. 11; (310) Rockford and Chicago, Feb. 12; (4) Springfield, Feb. 16; (25) West Morgan Co., Feb. 19; (1) Springfield, Feb. 20; (20) Chautauqua Lake, Feb. 21; (40) Jersey Co., Feb. 26 (2 killed by car, one skin in collection at Ill. State Museum); (20) Springfield, Feb. 28; (83) Springfield, March 3; (62) Rockford, March 18. This is one of the biggest invasions of this finch.

**Fox Sparrow** — Few wintered. First migrant arrived March 7 at Springfield.

**Snow Bunting** — Only one central Illinois record: One bird on the dike at Chautauqua Lake on Dec. 11 (also observed by Jim Funk and Tom Crabtree).

### LAKE MICHIGAN SUMMARY / FALL OF '71

Following is a summary of species seen flying down Lake Michigan in the general period of Oct. 16-Nov. 27 . . . all between the Illinois Dunes State Park and the Illinois-Indiana state line. During this time, I birded the lake on 30 different days and with a total of perhaps 135 hours.

—Larry Balch

**Common Loon:** Seen 20 days; peak of 21 on 11/2; total, 198.

**Red-throated Loon:** Total of 2 seen on one day.

**Red-necked Grebe:** Seen 3 days; total 6.

**Horned Grebe:** Seen 23 days; peak of 27 on 11/11; total, 149.

**Western Grebe:** One only at Wilmette.

**D-cr Cormorant:** Seen 4 days; total, 6.

**Great Blue Heron:** Seen 5 days; 2 on 11/6; total, 6.  
**Canada Goose:** Seen 4 days; peak of 38 on 10/31; total, 104.  
**Blue, Snow Goose:** Seen 2 days; peak of 175 on 11/4; total, 205.  
**Mallard:** Seen 28 days; peak of 200 on 10/31.  
**Black Duck:** Nine days; peak of 20 on 11/1; total, 85.  
**Scaup (both):** More than 100,000 in 28-day period.  
**Common Goldeneye:** Some 5,000 counted on 19 days.  
**Bufflehead:** Seen 20 days; peak of 40 on 11/11; total, 243.  
**Oldsquaw:** Peak of 900; total of some 4,000 in 21 days.  
**Harlequin Duck:** One seen on 11/27 (male) in Chicago.  
**White-winged Scoter:** Total count of 59 in 8 days.  
**Surf Scoter:** Seen 7 days; peak of 7 on 10/17; total, 13.  
**Common Scoter:** Total of 5 seen in 3 days.  
**Dark-winged Scoter:** Seen 8 days; peak of 10 on 11/11; total, 31.  
**Marsh Hawk:** Total of 25 seen in 8 days.  
**Jaeger:** Two seen on 2 days, Oct. 6 and 31.  
**Herring Gull:** Seen daily; peak of 2,300 on 11/21.  
**Ring-billed Gull:** Seen daily; peak of 250 on 10/31.  
**Franklin's Gull:** Total of 21 in 10 days.  
**Bonaparte's Gull:** More than 5,000 in 28 days.  
**Little Gull:** Total of 10 in 8 days.  
**Black-legged Kittiwake:** One immature seen in Evanston 11/13.  
**Sabine's Gull:** One immature at Wilmette 10/19.  
**Common Tern:** Three seen on three different days.  
**Caspian Tern:** One on 10/17.  
**Short-eared Owl:** Total of 8 on 6 different days.  
**Sandhill Crane:** About 450 on one day, 11/6.  
**Also seen:** Gadwall, Pintail, Blue-winged Teal, American Widgeon, Shoveler, Wood Duck, Redhead, Ruddy Duck, Hooded Merganser, Sanderling, Dunlin, Golden Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Killdeer, various passerines—all in small numbers.

#### OTHER LATE FALL SIGHTINGS

**Eared Grebe:** 11/27, Wolf Lake, Chicago. Very rare, late. **LB, CC, JR, BT.**  
**Great Blue Heron:** 12/26, Skokie Lagoons. **LB, LCB, CC.**  
**Black-crowned Night Heron:** 12/26, Skokie Lagoons. **LCB, LB, CC.**  
**Pigeon Hawk:** 11/2, Wilmette. **LB, JR.**  
**Ferruginous Hawk:** 12/24, west of Joliet. **LCB, LB, CC, BT.** (An adult light phase bird seen soaring low over-head. Very exciting!)  
**Dunlin:** 12/18, Chicago. **HB.** (Very late.)  
**Little Gull:** Many sightings through 12/4, representing 10 different individuals.  
**Glaucous Gull:** 12/24, Channahon. **LB, LCB, CC, BT.**  
**Mockingbird:** 12/9-12/24, Plainfield. **LB, JR, LCB, CC, BT.**  
**Pine Warbler:** 12/19, 24, York Park. **LCB, LB, CC, BT.** With 2 Myrtles.  
**Oregon Juncos:** 1 on each of 10/11 (Fulton Co.), 12/6 (Lisle), and 12/19 1 *montanus*, 2 *mearnsi* types.

—Larry Balch  
 Laurie Binford  
 Charles Clark  
 Howard Blume  
 Jerry Rosenband  
 Bill Tweit

## ONE DAY EAGLE COUNT

February 19 or 20, 1972

Most of the Mississippi River from its source to below St. Louis, as well as most of the Illinois River, was covered. Kentucky again was covered by the Kentucky Ornithological Society. A few additional areas came in. St. Louis led again in the number of people taking part with about 200. A total slightly under 500 people were involved. The area from Lock and Dam 12 at Bellevue, Iowa, to Warsaw was covered by both plane and cars. A careful comparison was made. Dr. De Decker flew the plane with Pete Petersen doing the counting. Dr. L. H. Princen handled the data for the Illinois River. Many groups of people participated — Fish and Wildlife people, game management, lockmasters, and bird watchers all took part.

Location	Adults	Immatures	Not Aged	Total
Lock and Dam 3 thru Lock and Dam 11	237	47	2	286
Lock and Dam 12 to Lock and Dam 18	242	89	0	331
Lock and Dam 20 to Pool 22	107	18	0	125
Pool 22 to below St. Louis	87	48	16	151
Illinois River	113	126	15	254
<b>RIVER TOTALS</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1147</b>
	<b>70.5%</b>	<b>29.5%</b>		
Illinois Wildlife Refuges	13	21	0	34
Kentucky	18	28	13	59
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1240</b>
	<b>69%</b>	<b>31%</b>		
<b>Other Reports:</b>				
Missouri	33	26	1	60
Nebraska	64	17	14	95
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>155</b>
	<b>70%</b>	<b>30%</b>		

## Comments:

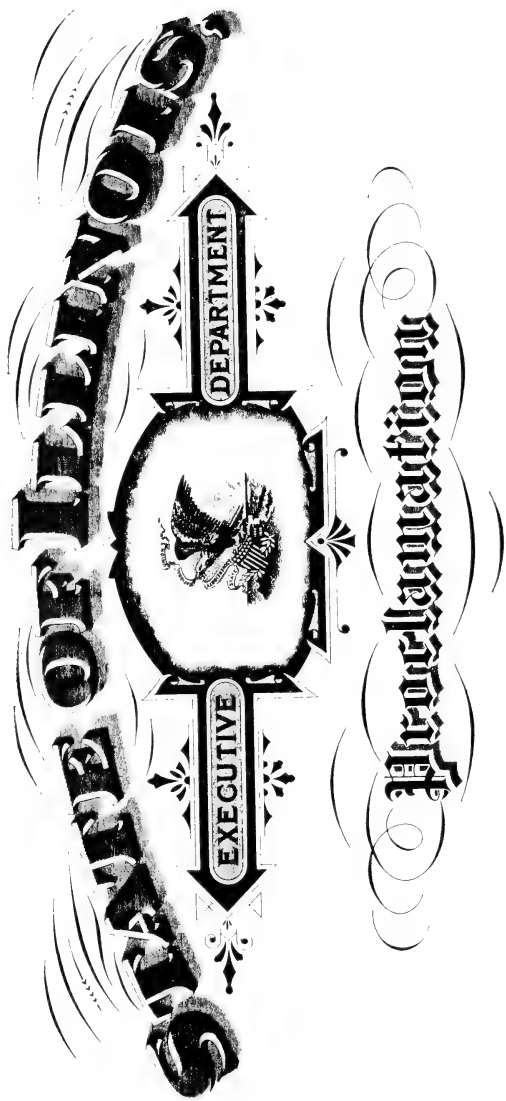
A total of 12 Golden Eagles were found.

This 50% increase in total numbers must indicate that Bald Eagles coming to the rivers must be from other directions rather than from the north only. The Mississippi River south to at least Lock and Dam 20 had less open water than in the past twelve years counts. River was mostly open southward.

The 12 Golden Eagles are more than we have ever found. Daily reports that are coming in to me from the all-winter study shows additional Golden Eagles. These must come from the west.

The possibility that eagles come from Fish and Wildlife Refuges is great. This could also account for the increase in immatures, as more immatures are normal in duck and geese refuges.

(continued on page 38)



*The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Illinois Audubon Society will be celebrated at the Society's spring meeting the second week of May in Springfield.*

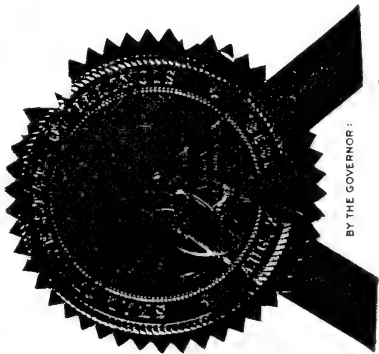
*Established in 1897 "for the protection of wild birds and the preservation of our natural environment," the Illinois organization is older than the National Audubon Society and one of the oldest state groups.*

*Throughout the years the state association has been concerned with the entire environment as well as with the protection of birds, and members will rededicate*

THEREFORE I, Richard B. Ogilvie, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim May 7 through 14, 1972, AUDUBON WEEK in Illinois. I congratulate the Illinois Audubon Society on its Diamond Jubilee and commend its members for their worthy goals and their efforts to achieve them.

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Illinois to be affixed.*

*I one at the Capitol, in the City of Springfield, this TWENTY-EIGHTH day of APRIL, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and SEVENTY-SECOND, and of the State of Illinois the one hundred and FIFTY-FOURTH*



BY THE GOVERNOR :

*Richard B. Ogilvie*

GOVERNOR

*John W. Lewis*

SECRETARY OF STATE

## DIAMOND AFFAIR:

### A Brief Photographic Record of the Society's 75th Anniversary Meeting



(Above) A portion of the opening assembly of members in Springfield's Holiday Inn.



(Left) Mary Glen Kirkland, long-time director from Oak Park, chats at Diamond Jubilee banquet with Cleve Grant whose "Charm of Birds" and "West Africa" films were the main event.

(Right) Retiring president Charles Lappen of Highland Park poses with newly-appointed IAS executive director, Warren Dewalt (left) of Naperville.





(Above) There were two weekend morning surveys by members of the terrain and birdlife of famous Lincoln Memorial Gardens.

(Below) The IAS board of directors luncheon drew (left to right) Vernon M. Kleen, Carbondale; Henry Hartshorn, Centralia; Thomas May, Lenzburg; Richard Rodrian, Caseyville; Joseph Galbreath, Centralia, and John McCall, Edwardsville. Messrs. Kleen, May, Rodrian, and McCall are newly elected for '72.





(Above) Past President Paul Downing and his wife (center-left near camera) were on hand for his formal presentation of reflections on 75 years of Society activities.

(Below) At the rostrum—Peter Petersen, the 1972-73 president of Illinois Audubon Society. He takes office at the diamond anniversary year.





(Above) IAS corresponding secretary Orvetta Robinson earns a private audience with Gov. Richard Ogilvie for his signing of the proclamation of May 7-14 as Audubon Week in Illinois. (Reproduced in our centerfold.)

(Below) Society officers Paul Mooring of Glen Ellyn, Betty Groth of Lisle, and Orvetta Robinson of Springfield hear some of President Lappen's final official words.



'What is so rare as a day in June?'

## EARLY SUMMER DAYS IN THE INDIANA DUNES

by Emma B. Pitcher

This birder's early June day starts while it's still dark with the hooting of the Barred Owl. There seems to be two of them—one calls in a much higher register, but his cadence is still that of a Barred Owl. The Whippoorwill's compulsive chant launches the full dawn chorus. How I love to lie in bed and listen to ten or fifteen of my friends check in one by one. *Birding at its best!* The Whippoorwill is really taunting me I think. Last evening he was calling when it was barely light enough to tell bush from air. I tracked him until I was very, very close, but he slipped away through the thicket without my either seeing or hearing him move—then called again from 20 yards away!

As the dawn chorus dies down, the Cardinal comes in for sunflower seeds—always our first and our last visitor. By 5:30 I'm ready to go. With my arm stretched out in front of me to gather the night's new cobwebs, I check the old field next to us to see if the Bob-white I hear is visible. No, not today. The Field Sparrow trills from bare sumac twigs among the fading lupines and the budded Ox-eye Daisies. The dew-bespangled Golden Gromwell makes lovely splashes of color here and there and a few tiny Evening Primroses turn their golden cups to the morning light. These dwarf primroses seem far removed from their eight-foot-tall cousins who will grace the swamp edges in late summer.

Last year's beautifully symmetrical seed stalks still stand there. In shady places the Lupines are still in flower—a stunning contrast to Puccoon and bracken. Lavender and yellow are a familiar Dunes combination. Later on, it will be Wild Bergamot and St. John's-wort, Blazing Star (*Liatris*) and the Goldenrods, Lobelia and Calliopsis, Ironweed and Hawkweed, and Vervain and Sneezeweed.

weed in wet places. The Queen Anne's Lace clusters make a dainty backdrop everywhere all summer long.

My favorite bird patrol, in the Indiana Dunes, runs downhill through Veden Road's dry woods where the Ovenbird calls and then along Furnessville Road's large swampy area. I'm more apt to see the Ovenbird in May walking in my yard in Chicago, but I *hear* him in these Dune woods until mid-August. Although he and I have roamed through here for years I've never found his dome-shaped nest.

A stunning male Yellow Warbler sings from a willow top. I think he's nesting in the big Norway Maple. The nervous Redwings scold me endlessly. What busybodies they are. I remember when our ornithology professor at MSU, Dr. Burt Munroe, made his squeaking noise at the edge of a big cattail bed and we immediately had about 25 alarmed Redwings diving and expostulating angrily right around our heads. *Tempest in a teapot!*

The bullfrog clunks and somebody else grunts. A pair of Mallards take wing. Could one of them have grunted? Walking along the edge of the very wet woods I watch while a beautiful late Black-throated Green Warbler bathes in a depression about the size of a mixing bowl. His boudoir is decorated with Marsh Marigolds, Sweet White Violets and the fiddlehead buds of Cinnamon Ferns. A Great Blue Heron deliberately beats his way overhead, probably returning from his morning fishing expedition on the shore of Lake Michigan. I've seen two feeding there at water's edge for thirty minutes at a time.

An American Bittern klunks his pump back in the swamp near where the Woodcock was peening last week, but like the Ovenbird, I hear both of these birds twenty times to once that I see them. I've always thought there should be rails here, but I've never seen or heard one. A late White-throated Sparrow whistles his unmistakable "Poor Sam Peabody, Peabody, Peabody." To me he's more the voice of spring than even a Robin or a Bluebird.

A female Cardinal flies up from a dense brushy tangle about 18" above the swamp water. It's the third weekend in a row she's flown from that spot, but no nest is visible. A male Cardinal whistles and whistles high in the tallest Cottonwood.

The American Redstarts are calling emphatically and dashing hither and yon. One male's coloring is strange—

not just a small well-defined scarlet shoulder patch, but a large diffused orange area running almost up to his cheek. For a minute, I think I have some great rarity (*I hope, I hope*) but the call and the orange tail patches give him away.

The Red-eyed Vireo chants in the background. No mood musician he—endlessly and always the same. Before I started birding 14 summers ago, a visiting friend commented on hearing a Red-eyed Vireo calling far away. To me, then, that was necromancy. *Now I understand!* The Vireo is one of those I often see victimized by the Brown-headed Cowbird's parasitic habits. The poor harried Mother Vireo tries to feed a "baby" twice her size who is trembling and making an incessant rasping rattle, very unlike the normal gentle Cowbird ripple. The Vireo shrinks back as she pokes something in that gaping mouth. I've also seen Yellow-throated Vireo, Towhee, Cardinal, and Blue-winged Warbler terrorized by baby Cowbirds.

A Crested Flycatcher whoops enthusiastically, then, to my surprise, comes down right in the tar and gravel road and feeds actively for several minutes. Later, I saw a young Cowbird eating busily in the same spot. To my eye there was no strawberry shortcake there, not even any ants. A gull (*Ring-billed?*) flies up from an acre patch of Trembling Aspen. What's he doing here a mile and a half from the Lake?

The *equisetum's* green plumes are all unfolded now. A little iridescent blue and black moth flits from one blackberry blossom to another. The Pasture Rose buds are formed, but not showing scarlet tips yet. Fewer things in nature are more evocative of a dune swamp in June than a partially unfurled bud of *Rosa virginiana*. The Sassafras, Pin Cherry and Shadbush flowers have faded and the ground under the Flowering Dogwoods is white with fallen petals. The Swamp Maple leaves have lost their early red and turned a sedate pale green.

Far away thunder growls and grumbles and all the birds sing out as if to reassure themselves. A hidden Veery and a distant Yellow-billed Cuckoo join the chorus. The sky is lightly overcast and the sun is a big fat lemon pasted on the white fluff. A light breeze keeps the foliage in motion. A hawk squeals—or is it the Blue Jay call that sounds like a hawk? It's early in the day for hawks to be up. Noticeable only for their absence are the Golden-winged Warbler and the Yellowthroat whose calls were so

obvious on May weekends. I like the warblers with easily indentifiable calls! Gone too is the Northern Waterthrush from the tiny fern dell he's been resting in. One is always so bereft when the migration flood has passed on north.

The Wood Pewee wails plaintively and often, but emerges only momentarily. Last weekend I had the Olive-sided Flycatcher and a little Traill's calling "fitz-bew" at this spot, but they too have flown on. An American Goldfinch roller coasters along and calls me to watch him dance over the swamp. A far-off Baltimore Oriole pipes his rich notes. For several years an Indigo Bunting nested at this Teale Road corner, but today there's only a Song Sparrow perched in a Buttonbush and a Brown Trasher industriously bathing in a pothole in the road. His mate "chacks" back in the woods. A Green Heron utters his hoarse "ske-ow" as he slowly wings overhead. A friendly Chickadee drops into a Red Osier Dogwood an arm's length from me, finds a tasty morsel, all green and wiggly, and carries it off. *Is he feeding frau or kinder?*

Well out in the deeper water a dead tree stub rises. All the branches are broken off, but in the main trunk two squarish holes about 18" apart have been carved out by industrious chisel beaks. A Flicker flies into the lower hole and I settle down hoping for a glimpse of Flicker domesticity. A head appears at the hole and I can just make out a male whisker mark. He takes the air for ten more minutes, there is no further activity. During that time one huge bumble bee moves slowly and methodically over each of the full-blown Pussy Willow catkins on a large bush. *Such persistence!*

A Downy Woodpecker slowly hitches his way up an old Mullein stalk, pausing only momentarily to eat. In Europe they call Mullein, "King's Candle", a much more poetic name for this regal weed. Two Flickers race by and a Red-headed Woodpecker drums on a dead trunk. There are three holes right below him. I watch expectantly, but he flies off too. In Heinz Seemann's amazing book on German woodpeckers (*Window in the Woods*), he writes that woodpeckers hit the wood 20 times a second when drumming and that they will drum 500-600 times a day.

Two male Red-bellied Woodpeckers scuffle vigorously on a dead stub. They seem small—are young of the year in such good plumage already? One jabs viciously under

his wing and the other makes a soft purring noise. The Hairy Woodpecker hasn't been visible for several weeks—*does he go farther north to nest?* They're usually around all summer.

In the way back up the hill a Rose-breasted Grosbeak sings his tree-top carol, but emerges only briefly flashing his dazzling color combination. The Grosbeak is one of the birds whose lovely song makes it hard for me to accept the concept of birdsong not expressing emotion, only staking out territory. A Brown Thrasher sledgehammers an anthill in the roadside sand. I have often seen him dust bathing (or anting?) in this same spot in high summer.

From a huge oak above me comes "chip burr, chip burr, chip burr" but no sign of the Scarlet Tanager. *Is the foliage too thick for the male to be visible or does the female call like that too?* Later at the cottage the male sings his sore-throated robin song, in plain sight for all to see. When the Red Mulberries and Pin Cherries are ripe, we will see them frequently. Cottonwood fluff fills the air with gossamer bits. Only a few mosquitoes this morning. Thank goodness! Sometimes they're plentiful enough along here to band together and carry you away. Good insects make good birding though.

The House Sparrows are so clean and trim they look like Harris Sparrows for a minute. The House Wren explodes with his ebullient song. He doesn't usually nest here in the wet woods, but this year I've heard him on this little knoll by the swamp every weekend. The Catbird miaows constantly. I'd like to tune him out so I could enjoy the Wood Thrush. A Crow comes down in the road, perhaps to feed on the remains of the dead puff adder I noticed there last night. Very few snakes are visible around the Dunes these days. Sometimes I'll go several years without seeing one, dead or alive. Little red squirrels and ground squirrels are fairly common as are cotton-tail rabbits. No deer since the big mills came in, but I did see a muskrat in the drainage ditch along Route 20 this spring. One June day in 1958 we saw 23 Turkey Vultures wheeling overhead at once. But now the large wooded areas are too built up or broken up by roads and we rarely see one.

In sunny spots along the road's edge the big Red Clover and White Sweet Clover are blooming. The Yellow Melilot is yet to come. Rabbit-foot Clover is just sending up its downy leaves.

By eleven I'm back at the cottage. The woods are silent except for occasional call notes. A young Blue Jay whose breast is still all downy but whose wing and tail feathers are well developed, comes in for a drink. He dips his beak in, then puts his head way back and seems to let the water trickle slowly down his throat, repeating the action six or seven times. *I wonder how much he really gets.* Finally, he takes a bath, seeming quite tentative about the whole thing. His first bath? He barely makes it to the jackpine with his extra load of water.

When I go out to replenish the birdbath a Mourning Dove flies suddenly from a low branch of the pine by the cottage door, then does a broken wing act, just like a Killdeer, all the way down the driveway. Sure enough there is a nest (if you can call such a poor collection of twigs a nest) with two eggs in it. I've seen nothing in the literature about this broken wing act of a Mourning Dove, but I know an observer who saw it in Kansas too.

A Bond-Street-tailored male Towhee eats a few seeds on one of the low stumps, then vanishes in the privet and calls with a particularly strident off-pitch voice. Sounds like a piano tuner testing. He calls 8 or 10 times and then changes key and we're all happier. I love to watch Towhees feed. They don't walk or flutter from place to place but jump as if they had coiled springs in their knees. Can man jump as high proportionally as a Towhee can? He makes no running start, just springs into the air.

If I had gone the other way, out of the sand and dune swales, I would have headed south toward a big orchard, old meadows, and some soy bean and grain fields. I would have seen or heard the Song Sparrow, Chipping Sparrow, Eastern Meadowlark, Eastern Bluebird (nesting in a neighbor's R.F.D. mail box) and occasionally a Killdeer, Cedar Waxing or Kingbird as well as all the "Black Trivia" as we have dubbed the Starling, Cowbird, Grackle, Blackbird, Redwing and Crow.

Toward nightfall I hear the Field Sparrow, Bobwhite and the ever-circling Purple Martins out in the meadow again. The Titmouse, Chickadee and Nuthatch who comprise "our family" hurry in for a few last seeds, as do Mrs. Grosbeak and a pair of Grackles. The Blue Jays are greediest of all—swallowing 15 or 16 whole seeds, one right after the other as fast as they can pick them up. *What's their digestive system like, or do they regurgitate them and crack them elsewhere?*

By the time the Cardinal comes in to close shop, the Wood Thrush has ceased his benison, sunset glow is fading and the Nighthawk is sounding. A little bat sails by and the Whippoorwill chants under the huge pinoak on knoll. Before morning the Barred Owl will call to say that all's well in the deep woods. Will this be the year I find his nest?

By the middle of June the lush green forest ceiling is complete and the forest floor retires into obscurity after the burst of spring bloom. Some of the Jack in the Pulpits are thirty inches tall, but the only colored flowers left in the woods are the Wild Geraniums. May Apples are setting and adventuresome wild grapes are taking off to cover the earth as usual. Behind the cottage the sea of golden Coreopsis will soon have Goldfinches riding the slender stems as they sink to the ground, inching down them in a deft sidestep, and then pecking out the thin seeds one by one. Where the sun isn't quite so bright the Ox-eye Daisies bloom luxuriantly. Over the years these daisies have become more and more a favorite, the quintessence of simple rhythmic beauty.

Sad to say, the dawn chorus has tapered down to almost nothing: the Wood Thrush carols his haunting *Ee-oh-lay* less frequently and for shorter periods. The Ovenbird's call is a mere echo of the earlier strident pronouncement. The Field Sparrows sound rundown. But the Yellowthroat missing earlier calls with great urgency when I walk by the swamp. *What is he telling me?* No Whippoorwill at all and the Wood Pewee stops in the middle of his wail. The Wren continues a burst of sound sporadically. In the 95 degree heat the robins lie spread-eagled and panting on a branch in a sunny spot. *Seems a funny way to cool off.* . . . Why not do it in the shade? Such heat should bring forth the six-lined skink we see on very hot days. The Veery is still practicing his baroque organ, playing descending scales in the swamp woods at eventide. One evening there seemed to be two Veeries in an antiphonal arrangement worthy of Bach himself. A Towhee calling has a strange double-noted "Chewink". He often stops in the middle of his call saying only "Drink your".

The South Shore Railroad right-of-way is gay with Black Eyed Susans. They'll be cheery for four or five weeks. The Common Milkweed blossoms are literally

sheeted with honeybees. At the Dune Acres stop blooms the strange Viper's Bugloss which I don't see anywhere else. Under the high tension wires where it's mostly grasses now, sprinkled here and there with spikes of False Indigo, the Fringed Gentian will raise its lovely head in September and October. A few Bouncing Bets are opening where later there will be acres of them for the Hummingbirds' delectation. The Spiderwort everywhere is bright in the morning. A Phoebe darts in under the busy, busy highway bridge on Route 12. What a strange ecological niche a Phoebe occupies. *What is his cutoff point—what would be too much traffic for him to nest? And where does he go when the young are fledged?* I never see him after that.

The young Tulip tree we planted has grown shoulder high at last. So few of these magnificent straight trunks are left in the Dunes. Have you ever studied a Tulip tree leaf bud? Its folds are as intricate as an origami fan could design. Its perfection is humbling—like the arrangement of seeds in a Common Milkweed pod or the infinite variation and exquisite delicacy of even the simplest meadow flower when viewed under a microscope lens. The Lupines have developed fat green pods. Later these will turn black, split wide open and curl up from their own magic torque.

Two dead baby red squirrels lie in the road fifty feet apart. Farther down is a dead Red-headed Woodpecker—a sad reminder of the never-ending tragedy of roadkills. Whom we don't kill by pollution and destruction of habitat, we will kill with cars. The Chimney Swifts chitter high over the marsh. A wandering Indigo Bunting looks black in the high noon sun. Time was when he nested on Veden Road and fed his young on our feeders. He ate and ate and ate, longer than anyone except the Grosbeak, often right beside a Cardinal or half a dozen Purple Finches.

By the end of June, most young are visible—to ear at least. For sheer volume of noise, the Blue Jays win. Six or seven stunning blues will come in together and the begging din is unbelievable. Only young terns are worse. The young Wrens scold and so do the adults, but at least they have intervals of joyous song. For "worryworthness" and sheer devotion, the Cardinal parents win first place. The baby, already adult size, cheeps and bleats constantly, even while chewing the shelled sunflower seed Mother has just put in his beak. The Towhees are faithful parents, feeding their young with great dexterity.

The Nuthatch family take first prize for funny antics. They'd make a fine movie comedy, dashing back and forth, creeping down and around and all the while uttering the most beseeching "Ma-ma, ma-ma, ma-ma". The Hairy and Red-Headed Woodpeckers are bringing their young to the suet now, often feeding them very large chunks. One morning I saw two female Downies, an adult and a juvenile, going after each other on our oak trunk—not much noise, but the pantomime of head bobbing, feinting, and beak jabbing was terribly funny. The juvenile finally hitched down to the ground and flew away. The Redwings in the swamp are still nervous, but the speckly young are on the wing.

Where acres and acres of our neighbors' woods burned over in early April and all has been ugly black, the luxuriant new greenery is waist high at last. A single dead sassafras sapling is now surrounded by five or six leafy shoots. The oaks, hawthorns and aspens still appear dead, and I'm afraid the old peat bed where the Trailing Arbutus grows is permanently damaged. Grackles fly up from the ground in large numbers when I walk through the woods. *Flocked already?*

On the last day of June in 1959, a warm and partly cloudy day, we kept a census of birds visiting the suet, chicken scratch and sunflower seeds on our feeders. We watched from 5:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. and logged in the following guests:

*House Sparrow*, 463; *White-breasted Nuthatch*, 302; *Titmouse*, 190; *Blue Jay*, 88; *Cardinal*, 55; *Chickadee*, 32; *Towhee*, 25; *Downy Woodpecker*, 14; *Hairy Woodpecker*, 8; *Catbird*, 7; *Red-bellied Woodpecker*, 7; *Brown Thrasher*, 4; *Cowbird*, 3; *House Wren*, 2; *Mourning Dove*, 2.

If we were to have the patience to make such a count of Dunes birds who will come to feeders again, thirteen years later, results would be much the same. In addition, Goldfinch, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Red-headed Woodpecker, Grackle and Redwing are now familiar guests. We've cut down on the chicken scratch which reduces sparrow visits, but eliminates the Brown Thrasher family and the Mourning Doves as well as the rabbits. Because we now keep fresh suet up all year, our Woodpecker population has increased considerably and is a constant joy.

One June morning that same 1959 summer a Blue Jay was having a violent aerial battle with our nesting Wood Pewee and House Wren. There was much diving, pecking and indignant screeching by the little birds. Suddenly Father Cardinal came down from his nonchalant whistling high on the power line and turned policeman. He boxed the Blue Jay in the bottom of a huge lilac bush for five minutes, darting at him fiercely whenever he tried to fly up. Finally, the Jay flew meekly away in the opposite direction from the nest area followed sedately by the scarlet clad policeman.

The Ruby-throated Hummingbirds feed on our Wild Columbine, Wood Lily, and Bouncing Bet as well as on our man-made sugar water feeder. One June Mrs. Hummy and her young seemingly staked out our feeder and wouldn't allow Father in to feed at all. The liveliest aerial battles ensued, moving almost too fast for human eye to follow. The mother sat in the branch just above the feeder, poised for attack, and he never did get in to it, despite numerous attempts. Once we had 23 female or young hummy visits in an hour, but it was impossible to tell how many different birds were involved. In her Song Sparrow studies Margaret Nice could tell individual birds apart, but I am not so gifted especially with Hummingbirds. In the early morning when the sun is still low, the rays seem to shine through hummingbird wings, making them visible. Ordinarily you can't see the wing at all, just a blur.

The Wood Betony is covered with its rows of tiny spoonlike seeds. A clump of Ping Vetch has flowers of lovely soft rose and pale yellow shadings. In one area of open sand, the only active dune near us, there are about fifteen ant lion funnels in about two square yards. I wonder what determines choice of this place instead of another. This is also a particularly good place to find earth stars, one of my favorite mushrooms.

Tomorrow is July 1. Another spring is gone from these lovely woods. So often I wonder what will be here for our grandchildren and great grandchildren when they come wandering down these sandy lanes. Will they find the refreshment for their souls that is here today? Years ago Thoreau wrote, "In wildness is the preservation of the world." The Sierra Club has used this prophecy widely. Let it be our watchword, too.

## February Eagle Count:

(continued from page 21)

Illinois River had more complete coverage this year. However most of the increase on the Illinois was from Grafton to Hardin. This area is close to the Mississippi: 99 immatures were found here. They were feeding on ducks and geese that were dead or dying from lead poisoning.

The Squaw Creek Refuge had 98 adults and 110 immatures on Dec. 19 and were down to 21 of each age group by count dates.

The Missouri River was covered by two planes. One flew from Kansas City down river to Lexington. The other flew from Kansas City to Laurence on the Kansas River and to St. Joseph on the Missouri. Only two Bald Eagles were found (Richard G. Dawson). On the Missouri from Glasgow to Herman, Mo., a total of 4 eagles were found (Jim Rathut).

It seems reasonable to guess the Mississippi eagles came from these or other areas. It would be impossible for this kind of increase from population growth or from the close-by regions of Canada. The closeness of the immature ratio in the different areas reported is of extreme interest.

Nebraska had better coverage. The author saw an adult Bald Eagle with a dark brown or reddish marking on tail terminal. This was seen near Kearney, Neb., March 19.

—Elton Fawks

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has banded and color-marked some 200 sandhill cranes at the birds' wintering grounds in the north central part of the state.

The large, gray-brown cranes, with conspicuous red crowns, may be wearing red or green plastic wing tags (measuring 3x1 inches) or colored plastic leg bands.

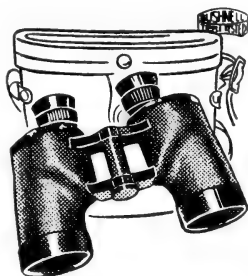
Readers in any state or Canadian province are asked to report sightings of marked sandhill cranes to:

Wildlife Research Projects Office  
Fla. Game and Fish Commission  
2606 N. E. 17th Terrace  
Gainesville, Florida 32601

The researchers particularly need to know the **date** and **exact location** of each bird observed, and tag colors, of course. In the past, marked cranes have been seen in Georgia, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and in Manitoba, Canada.

Cooperators will be supplied with a report of research findings, when compiled, listing all sightings of the migratory sandhills, which feed in broad fields and marshlands. The first departures of marked birds northward from Florida occurred in late February.

## BOOK REVIEWS

**KILLER SMOG**

by William Wise

Rand McNally, 1968

Audubon/Ballantine, 1970

180 pp., \$1.25 (paper)

If I were a World dictator — of course a benevolent one — I would require that this book be read by every student from junior high age up and by every literate adult in developed countries. For the benefit of every illiterate in both primitive and advanced countries, I would have it adapted for compulsory viewing in motion pictures and on television. It would not, however, be recommended that it be perused by any squeamish city dweller during periods of air pollution such as existed in Chicago in several days last winter.

"Killer Smog" has the subtitle "The World's Worst Air Pollution Disaster." It describes the catastrophe suffered by London and its environs in December, 1952. The first third of the book is history, recounting many fatal smogs in England, the much publicized death-dealing air pollution disaster in the Meuse Valley in 1930, and a few of ours, notably in Donora, Pennsylvania, October 1948, where

17 persons died and 4,000 became ill in this rather small coal mining city.

The most serious killer smogs in the U.S.A., have been in New York City where there have been at least three, each of which has caused hundreds of deaths, culminating in probably the worst of all, Thanksgiving week-end, 1966.

In England, where soft coal historically has been the main fuel for home heating, smoke was recognized as a nuisance as early as the 13th century. More than three hundred years ago one John Evelyn authored a book, "Fumifugium", usually referred to by part of its thirty-word subtitle "Smoke of London."

From that time on there were passed a succession of ineffective laws to control pollution, some laxly written and none properly enforced. For example, a late 19th century measure specifically exempted "mining and smelting" industries. Another set as maximum fines the equivalent of twenty-five dollars, with the possibility of an additional two dollars and fifty cents a day for non-compliance. No wonder a contemporary publicist coined the phrase, "Muck Is Money," which became a popular slogan.

The term "smog" appears to have been coined by a London physician in 1905, but it did not come into common use by Britishers until nearly fifty years later when it returned oddly enough, "by way of Los Angeles freeways." Meanwhile, suffering Londoners called their pollution nuisances "pea soupers" or the more polite name, "London particulars."

By any name all such disasters and near disasters, whatever the specific cause of the pollution, are atmospheric phenomena known to meteorologists as "temperature inversions", which have occurred in

New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis and some sixty other United States cities. All include among other kinds of filth, sulphur oxides, grits, fly ash, and soots, collectively known as particulate matter.

In spite of seemingly every conceivable kind of warning, highlighted by many smogs throughout the century preceding 1952, in all claiming thousands of lives, London was utterly unprepared for the disaster. Amazing apathy of local and national governments, the press and radio, the medical profession and the general public — seen in its aftermath as sheer stupidity — was incredible. (But how much better prepared are United States' vulnerable cities?)

More incredible was the lack of information in London while the disaster continued. At that time a livestock exhibition was going on, and while more than 4,000 persons were dying or would die from the effects of the smog within two weeks, and while from 50,000 to 100,000 others were ill, more space was given in newspapers and more time on broadcasting media to the deaths of some prize animals at the stock show than to human fatalities.

More than half of "Killer Smog", under the heading "Anatomy of a Disaster", relates in vivid dramatic detail the inconveniences, the frustration of getting about in the darkness and often getting lost, the desperation, the sickness, the suffering, the stark struggles for life, and in many cases the deaths, of a dozen or more stricken individuals. Although names of persons are fictitious and place names have been altered, the life (and death) histories are actual, says the author.

With admirable skill he makes these sketches more effective by introducing each of these persons to us, and obtaining the reader's sym-

pathy for them, days before the onset of the plague. This is the part of the work where persons with queasy constitutions are advised to proceed with discretion. Contrary to the common belief that the only persons who succumb in smog disasters are the very young, the very old, the sickly and those vulnerable to lung and heart failures, detailed are instances of men, young and middle aged, with no knowledge of any previous condition of precarious health who, after several hours of exertion in the smog, fell dead.

Although to anyone who has read that far it would not seem to be needed, Mr. Wise closes "Killer Smog" with this warning: "In America the situation may be even more critical. The atmosphere over much of the eastern half of the country is chronically polluted. Every large American city suffers from dirty air. . . The citizens of London did not believe themselves to be in danger on the fifth of December, 1952. In a hundred calamity hours the great killer smog proved that they were wrong. From every appearance, a similar tragedy is now being prepared for America — and there is very little time to prevent it."

—R. M. Barron

## SONGS OF THE HUMPBACK WHALE

LP Record

Produced by Roger S. Payne

CRM Records, \$9.95

with 38-page booklet

The card in the leaflet of the record album states, "All that is needed for whales to lose their place in the world is for enough good people to do nothing." The Whale Fund of the New York Zoological Society exists to insure

that something is done. The card seeks a \$10 pledge. The Fund is selling buttons, bumper stickers, and posters to aid the whale campaign.

Many people may not know it, but whales are being threatened with extinction. They are being destroyed for soap, hand cream, suntan oil, lipstick, dog food and cat food. Japan is one of the great offenders. Dr. Payne of Rockefeller University has done acoustical research on bats and whales and some of the work recorded here was done by him off the Bermuda Islands. On our recent trip to Alaska, we had the great pleasure of seeing a group of whales, thus making this record more meaningful and the cruel fate of the whales by thoughtless mankind even more senseless. The record can be obtained from WHALES, Box 1313, Del Mar, Calif. 92014.

—Mrs. I. L. Mostek

## DIET FOR A SMALL PLANET

by Frances Moore Lappe

Friends of Earth/Ballantine, 1971

301 pp, \$1.25 paperback

This fascinating book presents a new approach to eating a balanced diet, rich in protein, without using animal sources. If this idea catches hold — and I am certain that many young people will embrace this approach to eating — cattle ranching could be greatly reduced. This would allow our western lands to become available once more for the prairie dog, the

coyote, the wolf, the bear, the eagles and the hawks, who have suffered untold hardships, so that Americans could enjoy their steaks and hamburgers.

"Diet for a Small Planet" is divided into four parts. In part one, Mrs. Lappe explains how our heavily meat-centered culture wastes the earth's productivity, since meat is at the top of the food-chain. Part two relates the recent discoveries concerning plant proteins. The proteins our bodies use are made up of amino acids, eight of which must be obtained from the food we eat. Our bodies can synthesize the others. These eight essential amino acids must all be present simultaneously and in the right proportions. Information is provided about the wide variety of nutritious food sources to "replace the culturally fixed idea of the absolute supremacy of meat."

In Part Three, Mrs. Lappe presents tables showing the amount of usable proteins in foods and proposes using plant sources which are at the bottom of the food chain, for obtaining quality proteins. Part four will appeal to all creative cooks for the intriguing recipes which combine various plant proteins, and free you forever from your dependence upon meat. They will also save you money.

Many pleasing illustrations help introduce you to nature's meat substitutes. This book takes a giant step toward saving our environment from the press of 20th century meat-centered western civilization.

—Mrs. I. L. Mostek

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Wildlife biologists in Illinois have found that more available game can be supported on 40 acres of crop ground surrounded by an eight-foot-wide brushy fence row than on 40 acres of solid brush. A little cover goes a long way if it is in the right place.



STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 RICHARD B. OGILVIE, GOVERNOR  
**DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION**  
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 400 SOUTH SPRING ST.  
 SPRINGFIELD 62706

CHICAGO OFFICE — 160 N. LASALLE ST.

February 16, 1972

Mr. D. William Bennett, Editor  
 The Audubon Bulletin  
 49 Valley Road  
 Highland Park, Illinois 60035

Dear Mr. Bennett:

This letter is a belated attempt to set the record straight for the benefit of your Audubon Bulletin readers, concerning the article, "Environmental Education In Illinois: Deficiencies And Partial Solutions" by Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, which appeared in the September, 1971, issue.

Mrs. Kelly was evidently rather poorly informed, as the article contains a number of mis-statements and half-truths. The fact that, as the Editor's Note points out, her article was prepared for Lt. Gov. Paul Simon's Environmental Task Force makes it imperative that I reply to it, even at this late date.

I will take it up, paragraph by paragraph. In Paragraph 1, the "Conservation Education Association or Council" described therein is, evidently, the "Conservation Education Advisory Board," which is set up by Statute and consists by Statute of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Directors of the Departments of Agriculture and Conservation, and two appointed members, and not, I submit, "a group of educators and subject specialists," as Mrs. Kelly describes.

In Paragraph 2, the Department of Conservation has no section called the "Conservation Education Section of the Parks and Memorials Division," and has never had such a Section. The Division in the Department of Conservation that I head is the Division of Education, and it services the Division of Parks and Memorials with brochures, news releases, etc., as well as each other Division in the Department. It is actively engaged in the exploration of methods, procedures, criteria and guidelines by which to instill both within the schools systems, and without, the comparatively new subject of "environmental education," and it is actively cooperating with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in the current thrust toward this important subject. The Division of Parks and Memorials has a Section called the Interpretive-Recreation Section, which confines itself to interpretation and explanation of the resources--natural, historical, cultural and archaeological--in the parks, promoting and encouraging outdoor recreation, and the staging of special historical events in the parks. This Section has little or nothing to do with "environmental education" in the broad context of the article.

Page 2

The Division of Education, Department of Conservation, has been actively engaged for more than a year, now, in the "environmental education" field--- and this fact is entirely overlooked by this article when it makes the flat statement contained in the third Paragraph on Page 8.

I agree with Paragraph 4.

Statements in the bottom paragraph on Page 8 are, for the most part, untrue. The Film Library in the Department of Conservation, Division of Education, has a total of about 160 film titles, nearly 600 prints, and services more than 1,000 requests a month with films that are viewed by as many as 50,000 persons per month. In addition, there are four branch film libraries in southern Illinois operated by the Division of Forestry, Department of Conservation. Film library services, while kept very busy fulfilling requests, are adequate to take care of demand.

The Department of Conservation, Division of Education, has served, I believe, admirably as a resource and backup agency for the Superintendent of Public Instruction during the past year. The main difficulty we have observed has been that the latter agency has been in the throes of reorganization following the changeover from Superintendent Page to Superintendent Bakalis. Nevertheless, our "Resource Series" of texts on fish, forestry, game and soils management, authored within the Department of Conservation, has been widely and extensively utilized by OSPI through the school systems of the state, and the Division of Education has produced the materials on selection of the State Tree for dissemination to the school systems in compliance with SR38 of the 77th General Assembly. So the sweeping, flat statements at the top of Page 9 are without foundation.

I disagree with the "second proposal" as outlined at top of Page 9. With no more systems research, or programming than Mrs. Kelly describes, I can't understand her diagnosis of "needs" for the conservation education effort in OSPI. Indeed, OSPI is certainly not in agreement that this is the need. That is the reason that a State Task Force is now underway---to determine what Illinois needs in the categories of criteria, guidelines, personnel, etc. for conservation, or environmental education.

We need to know not only what to teach, but how to teach it, who to teach it to, etc.---and how much staff will be necessary not only in OSPI and the Department of Conservation, but also within the school systems. These are problems that Mrs. Kelly does not consider in her second proposal.

The paragraph in middle of Page 9 illustrates the superficiality of Mrs. Kelly's thesis. She does not mention the Division of Education, and its work of the past year with OSPI, nor does she write here that in the Division of Education there are four photographers, one of whom is a cinematographer, and that our negotiations with OSPI include talks and proposals for mutual television programming with their Office of Media Programming.

I will agree with her that much remains to be done here, to actively effect operative programs that will have meaningful results statewide. Two factors are

Page 3

necessary here: (1) Legislation with teeth, as Mrs. Kelly states, and (2) Adequate funding, as she also advocates.

However, the structure for cooperation between the two state agencies does exist and has been actively working during the past year.

I agree with her Proposal 4, that the Conservation Education Advisory Board should be strengthened by statute, and should have its duties and powers strictly outlined statutorily---and that is the thrust of amendments to the State Education Act which are now being proposed by Dr. David Yaseen, the present head of the Department of Conservation and Environmental Education, OSPI.

I also have some differences with Mrs. Kelly in her Proposal 5, which are on the philosophical side of "what constitutes environmental education?" and hence are too lengthy to be included herein. But this also is the subject for the State Task Force which I mentioned before. Input into this Task Force's deliberations is necessary for all agencies, organizations and groups vitally interested in environmental education, and this includes Mrs. Kelly.

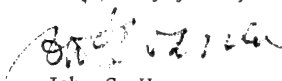
In regards Mrs. Kelly's Proposals 6, 7, 8 and 9, I have little comment except to note that nowhere does she mention possible funding under the Environmental Education Act, and that she does not tie in the use of the Conservation Department's broad and expanding state park system and land facilities with environmental education movement. The Department is considering these items, and is working with OSPI on them.

The great melding pot of Illinois' resources, physically, educationally and curriculum-wise is, I hold, the State Task Force which is being organized under the conditions and terms of the Environmental Education Act. When the state is fully oriented towards the goals of environmental education, it must have exacting, fundamental and consistent criteria and guidelines for use throughout all school systems and also in adult education. This must be done through coordination and cooperation at the highest level.

To do so, all resources must be considered and molded into portions of one overall program. Mrs. Kelly's article fails to consider some of the more potent and most important facets of the Conservation Department's efforts to date, hence she is overlooking some resources that are already being employed and have further chance of greater implementation if given funding and personnel.

My purpose in writing to you was to explain these obvious flaws in her article. I have only your address (am not certain even that is correct), and I have no idea how to reach Mrs. Kelly. If you could oblige by forwarding to her a copy of this letter, or reply to me with her address, I will be very appreciative.

Very truly yours,

  
John G. Warren  
Supervisor  
Division of Education

## **Chapters of the Illinois Audubon Society**

**LAKE-COOK CHAPTER:** Mrs. Judith Steinberg  
417 Jackson, Glencoe 60022  
**McHENRY COUNTY CHAPTER:** David Frey  
656 Margaret Dr., Woodstock 60098  
**KANE COUNTY CHAPTER:** Mrs. James Cole  
R 1 28 Frontenac, Dundee 60118  
**SOUTHWEST CHAPTER:** John McCall  
639 Notre Dame Ave., Edwardsville 62025  
**LINCOLN TRAIL CHAPTER:** Mrs. Garver Frazier  
402 N. 6th, Marshall 62441  
**RIDGWAY CHAPTER:** Mrs. Howard Shaw  
Route 2, Olney 62450  
**FOX VALLEY CHAPTER:** Frank Jorgensen  
157 S. Rosedale, Aurora 60506  
**KYTE CREEK CHAPTER:** Ed Taylor  
513 N. Franklin Ave., Polo 61064  
**KASKASKIA CHAPTER:** Henry Hartshorn  
Route 1, Box 296, Sandoval 62882  
**SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CHAPTER:** Paul Biggers  
P.O. Box 1267, Carbondale 62901  
**FORT CHARTRES CHAPTER:** Thomas May  
R.R. 1, Lenzburg 62255  
**WILL COUNTY CHAPTER:** Fred Henize  
P.O. Box 623, Joliet 60434  
**GREAT RIVERS CHAPTER:** Mrs. H. E. Wuestenfeld  
Box 236, Jerseyville 62052  
**MORGAN COUNTY CHAPTER:** Robert Randall  
1503 Mound Ave., Jacksonville 62650

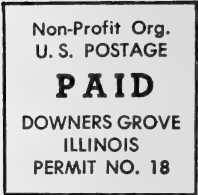
## **Illinois Clubs Affiliated with the Illinois Audubon Society**

**AUDUBON SOCIETY of PARK RIDGE**  
**AUX PLAINES BIRD CLUB**  
**BARRINGTON WOMEN'S CLUB**  
**BULL VALLEY GARDEN CLUB (Woodstock)**  
**BUREAU VALLEY AUDUBON CLUB (Bloomington)**  
**CHAMPAIGN COUNTY AUDUBON CLUB**  
**CHICAGO ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY**  
**CRYSTAL LAKE GARDEN CLUB**  
**DECATUR AUDUBON SOCIETY**  
**EVANSTON BIRD CLUB**  
**FOREST TRAILS HIKING CLUB (Chicago)**  
**KANKAKEE VALLEY AUDUBON SOCIETY**  
**KISHWAUKEE AUDUBON SOCIETY**  
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**LINCOLNWOOD GARDEN CLUB OF EVANSTON**  
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The Society was organized seventy-five years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, IAS has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents are invited to join the Society in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation, as well as in cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

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# the audubon bulletin

OCT 31 1972



E.G.W.



**1972**  
**fall**

# THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

*Organized in 1897 For the Protection of Wild Birds  
And the Preservation of the Natural Environment*

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# THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

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## *Critic-At-Large*

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**'There Are Many Conservation Organizations,  
But None Has the Unique Audubon Perspective' . . .**

---

Our guest critic, Irston R. Barnes, a former chairman of the Audubon Society, is nature columnist of the Washington Post, where this appropriate 75th anniversary essay first appeared.

by IRSTON R. BARNES

**WASHINGTON** — As the Audubon Naturalist Society reaches the 75th anniversary of its founding, all of the Audubon societies are faced with a unique and important opportunity.

The extremely vulnerable birds which Audubon societies were founded to save have, indeed, been rescued from commercial exploitation. But today, as never before, all wildlife is under destructive pressures from burgeoning human populations, from development and industrialization, from worldwide contamination of the environment.

Unlike 1897, however, many other conservation organizations have become actively concerned with all three of the major threats to the quality of life — for wildlife and for man. Some are larger in membership than the Audubon societies. Others are politically more active and more effective with the use of grass-roots membership to reach into both federal

and state governments. But none has the Audubon perspective, which is uniquely important in determining the quality of the conservation effort.

How are the positive aims of conservation to be promoted? It is here that the Audubon societies have the best, the most meaningful, answer. If we are ever to have a genuine commitment to the restoration and preservation of natural values, we must have an emotional appreciation of the positive values of nature.

**WE MUST PERSONALLY** experience something of nature's beauties and mysteries. We must understand how nature creates and sustains life, including human life. We must sense the rich diversity of life, and we must be able to appreciate something of the ultimate rightness, the ethical quality, of natural processes.

We must learn that to live in harmony with nature is to share in the beneficence of nature and that to abuse nature is to invite disaster. Studies of evolution have

shown the infinite possibilities of nature in transforming a hostile environment into one favorable to new and more complex forms of life, and absent man's present destructive tendencies, the evolutionary process should not stop with our age.

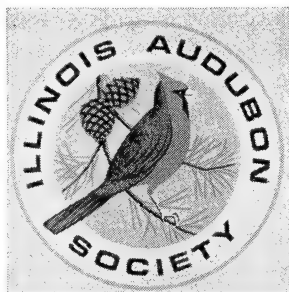
For the past 20 years, the more progressive Audubon societies have built on the spontaneous delight which most people have in the beauty and variety of bird life. Birds have been the means of introducing thousands to the intricacies of wildlife communities, to the contrasts between impoverished and richly diversified communities with changes in climatic and other physical conditions.

**LONG BEFORE ECOLOGY** found its way into the newspapers, the Audubon societies were demonstrating in their field trips the relations between wildlife and the environment and interdependence of all forms of life in natural com-

munities. In their studies of population dynamics among wild creatures, the necessity of bringing all forms of life into balance with their renewable resources was illustrated.

In studies of bird and animal behavior, one of the most fascinating subjects to which Audubon societies have introduced their members, the lives of wild creatures have been made more vivid and the kinship between man and all creatures has been made real.

The Audubon societies have had, and continue to have, the best opportunity to provide the intellectual and emotional incentives needed to sustain and direct our effort to protect the environment and to restore quality to daily living. In their emphasis on reconciling man with nature lies the best hope of persuading people that they must cherish quality of life embodied in natural values above the machines and things that have been mistaken for a higher standard of living.



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## Increasing & Spreading Our Knowledge

### THE BIRD BANDERS IN ILLINOIS: THEIR 1971 REPORT

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by **VERNON M. KLEEN**

Have you ever asked anyone:

•How long do birds live? •How far do they fly? •How much area does each pair need to raise a family? •Do they have the same mate each year?

In order to answer these questions, researchers must study birds that can be individually recognized in their natural environments, but without disturbing their normal life functions.

Bird bands make this possible.

Bird bands are serially numbered aluminum "bracelets" which can be placed on a bird's leg; no two bands have identical numbers. Only licensed cooperators of the Federal and State governments are authorized to band birds.

Permits are usually issued only to qualified people (or institutions)

who have met rigid requirements. At present, there are approximately 2,000 bird banding permits in North America; in 1971, there were 67 in Illinois.

Basically, there are three distinct groups of banders. One consists of professional men who conduct research on gamebirds, especially waterfowl (6 Illinois permits); another consists of professional men who do special research on the rare and/or endangered species (no Illinois permits); the third group consists entirely of volunteers whose research can be on any species other than waterfowl species or those which are rare and/or endangered (61 Illinois permits).

In order to keep a banding permit, the bander must be doing some type of research. Then he's

expected to publish his results. Unfortunately, several banders neglect one or both of these prerequisites but are still allowed to continue banding. (As a matter of fact, out of the 67 Illinois banding permits, only 50 responded to my request for information [even after a second letter]; all 17 banders who failed to report were non-professionals.)

In the past, a few people have been upset about bird banding because they thought it was harming the birds. Under normal circumstances, this is far from true, although there are some banders who are suspect — which is unfortunate for the majority of banders.

Occasionally, every bander will lose a bird, but compared to other destructive losses, this is minimal. The total number of casualties as a result of banding in all of North America is less than 10 percent of the total birds collected annually

by museum scientists; it is less than 1/40 of 1 per cent of all birds hunted each year, and it is only a very small fraction of all those birds killed annually by automobiles, TV towers and other man-made structures, or from lead poisoning. Banders are expected to handle all birds carefully — an absolute necessity if the same birds are supposed to yield data for several years.

In 1971, nearly 34,000 birds of 164 species were banded in Illinois. The Illinois Department of Conservation, the Illinois Natural History Survey, the Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation, and the three National Wildlife Refuges (Crab Orchard, Chautauqua and Mark Twain) were responsible for banding all waterfowl (except one Wood Duck) and most of the Mourning Doves.

The remaining species were banded by the 30 volunteers (and

TABLE 1

ILLINOIS BANDERS -- 1971

	Total Species	Total Birds		Total Species	Total Birds
Augustine, Louise	53	550	Merriman, Tim	92	1454
Bartel, Karl E.	34	1284	Miller, Ward, Jr.	2	12
Bird, Thelma	52	841	Montgomery, Robert	36	461
Bohlen, H. David	22	50	Oar, Jack	31	142
Bush, Lee	7	11	Petersen, Peter C.	2	77
Downing, Paul	14	338	Raim, Arlo	2	69
Dring, Peter	66	508	Reed, Maurice L.	87	1704
Flentge, Mr. L. G.	9	37	Reuss, A. H.	38	784
Franks, Edwin	10	69	Smalley, James B.	13	47
Funk, Jim	37	233	Wirkus, August F.	17	48
Hampton, Jim	1	16	Woodward, Paul	18	49
Hinkle, Robert L.	21	149	LORADO TAFT FIELD C.	16	162
Hunt, Dr. L. Barrie	59	673	CHAUTAUQUA N.W.REF.	1	17
Johnson, E. D.	30	187	CRAB ORCHARD N.W.R.	3	1860
Johnson, Lee G.	102	6738	ILL.DEPT.of CONSERV	7	10342
Kendeigh, DR. S. C.	1	90	ILL. NAT. HIST. SUR.	2	784
Kleen, Vernon M.	104	1495	MARK TWAIN N.W.REF.	2	213
Landes, Bert A.	5	10	MAX MCGRAW WLDL FND	3	1281
Mabus, Mrs. M.	7	35		164	33,820

TABLE 2

No				No					
Species	Total	Bndrs	Highest Ind.	Total	Species	Total	Bndrs	Highest Ind.	Total
Green Heron	4	4	Four Banders	1	Yellow-sh Flicker	37	11	L. Johnson	13
Yel-cr Night Heron	1	1	Dring	1	Pileated Woodpeckr	1	1	Kleen	1
Least Bittern	1	1	Dring	1	Red-bellied Woodpk	37	9	Two Banders	10
Canada Goose	5307	2	Ill. Dpt.Cns.3807		Red-headed Woodpk	18	7	Reed	12
Mallard	5092	3	Ill. Dpt.Cns.3071		Yellow-b Sapsucker	28	7	L. Johnson	20
Black Duck	629	1	Ill. Dpt.Cns. 629		Hairy Woodpecker	35	8	Reuss	11
Pintail	60	1	Crab Orch.Ref	60	Downy Woodpecker	236	15	Bartel	53
Amer. Widgeon	600	1	Ill.Nat.Hist	600	Eastern Kingbird	5	5	Five Banders	1
Wood Duck	2567	6	Ill. Dpt.Cns.2115		Grt.Crested Flycr	33	6	L. Johnson	22
Redhead	110	1	Ill. Dpt.Cns. 110		Eastern Phoebe	51	6	L. Johnson	28
Canvasback	10	1	Ill. Dpt.Cns	10	Yellow-b Flycatchr	79	8	L. Johnson	50
Lesser Scaup	600	1	Ill. Dpt.Cns	600	Acadian Flycatcher	21	4	Merriman	12
Turkey Vulture	2	1	Funk	2	Traill's Flycatchr	30	5	L. Johnson	18
Black Vulture	1	1	Kleen	1	Least Flycatcher	61	8	L. Johnson	27
Sharp-shinned Hwk	20	3	L. Johnson	18	Eastern Wood Pewee	58	7	Merriman	23
Cooper's Hawk	1	1	L. Johnson	1	Olive-sided Flychr	4	1	L. Johnson	4
Red-tailed Hawk	79	3	Oar	46	Horned Lark	1	1	Funk	1
Broad-winged Hawk	1	1	Dring	1	Tree Swallow	135	1	Dring	135
Marsh Hawk	4	2	Dring	3	Bank Swallow	70	2	Reed	49
Sparrow Hawk	13	6	Kleen	6	Barn Swallow	107	7	Funk	50
Bobwhite	5	3	Reed	3	Purple Martin	6	2	Bird	5
King Rail	1	1	Kleen	1	Blue Jay	298	22	Merriman	45
Virginia Rail	2	2	Dring	Montgom.	Common Crow	19	1	Oar	19
Common Gallinule	1	1	Dring	1	Black-cap Chick.	280	16	Bartel	91
Killdeer	7	1	Kleen	7	Carolina Chick.	85	5	Merriman	38
Amer. Woodcock	9	2	Kleen	5	Tufted Titmouse	197	14	Merriman	45
Common Snipe	1	1	Kleen	1	White-br Nuthatch	57	10	Bartel	17
Solitary Sandpiper	1	1	Kleen	1	Red-br Nuthatch	2	1	Reed	2
Pectoral Sandpiper	4	1	Kleen	4	Brown Creeper	94	7	L. Johnson	67
Least Sandpiper	8	2	Reed	5	House Wren	403	17	Reed	142
Semipalm. Sandppr	1	1	Kleen	1	Winter Wren	63	3	L. Johnson	60
Mourning Dove	578	11	Max McGraw	Fd.500	Carolina Wren	28	9	Kleen	11
Yellow-b Cuckoo	25	3	L. Johnson	13	Long-b Marsh Wren	1	1	L. Johnson	1
Black-b Cuckoo	10	3	L. Johnson	7	Mockingbird	11	4	Merriman	4
Screech Owl	12	5	Oar	8	Catbird	496	18	L. Johnson	257
Great Horned Owl	13	2	Oar	12	Brown Thrasher	127	17	Two Banders	18
Saw-whet Owl	6	1	L. Johnson	6	Robin	537	22	Montgomery	104
Whip-poor-will	7	3	Two banders	3	Wood Thrush	72	7	L. Johnson	34
Chimney Swift	279	3	Downing	222	Hermit Thrush	250	12	L. Johnson	197
Belted Kingfisher	16	4	Dring	9	Swainson's Thrush	459	14	L. Johnson	290

TABLE 2 (cont.)

No.				No.			
Species	Total Bndrs	Highest Ind. Total	Species	Total Bndrs	Highest Ind. Total		
Gray-ch Thrush	170	13	L. Johnson	80	Mourning Warbler	57	6
Veery	83	8	L. Johnson	52	Yellowthroat	153	12
Eastern Bluebird	447	8	Reed	502	Yellow-br Chat	16	4
Blue-gray Gnatchr	1	1	Merriman	1	Wilson's Warbler	49	9
Golden-cr Kinglet	349	7	L. Johnson	280	Canada Warbler	78	8
Ruby-cr Kinglet	405	11	L. Johnson	302	Amer. Redstart	111	10
Cedar Waxwing	27	3	L. Johnson	14	House Sparrow	246	4
Starling	179	13	Reuss	92	Euro. Tree Sparrow	3	1
White-eyed Vireo	58	5	Merriman	31	Bobolink	3	1
Bell's Vireo	1	1	Kleen	1	East. Meadowlark	4	4
Yellow-thr Vireo	13	2	L. Johnson	11	Redwinged Blackbrd	152	13
Solitary Vireo	12	5	Two Banders	4	Orchard Oriole	18	3
Red-eyed Vireo	161	8	L. Johnson	103	Baltimore Oriole	26	8
Philadelphia Vireo	28	4	L. Johnson	22	Rusty Blackbird	3	2
Warbling Vireo	4	3	L. Johnson	2	Common Grackle	1060	20
Black-&-white Warb	74	11	L. Johnson	34	Brown-hd Cowbird	246	13
Blue-winged Warblr	9	2	Merriman	5	Blue Grosbeak	2	2
Prothonotary Warbl	29	2	L. Johnson	180	Indigo Bunting	232	10
Worm-eating Warblr	4	1	Merriman	22	Dickcissel	2	1
Worm-eating Warblr	4	2	Kleen	4	Purple Finch	227	7
Swainson's Warbler	1	1	Kleen	1	Amer. Goldfinch	494	18
Golden-wing Warblr	23	6	L. Johnson	15	Rufous-s Towhee	57	10
Blue-winged Warblr	9	2	Merriman	5	Grasshopper Sparrw	2	2
Tennessee Warbler	316	10	L. Johnson	31	Henslow's Sparrow	5	2
Orange-cr Warbler	38	5	L. Johnson	86	Vesper Sparrow	8	4
Nashville Warbler	193	14	L. Johnson	5	Slate-colored Jun.	1967	20
Parula Warbler	9	4	Kleen	5	Oregon Junco	16	4
Yellow Warbler	27	7	L. Johnson	19	Tree Sparrow	325	10
Magnolia Warbler	229	12	L. Johnson	134	Chipping Sparrow	12	3
Black-thr Bl Warb	9	3	L. Johnson	5	Field Sparrow	328	11
Myrtle Warbler	628	12	L. Johnson	256	Harris' Sparrow	5	1
Black-thr Gr Warb	45	6	L. Johnson	19	White-crwn Sparrow	226	10
Cerulean Warbler	1	1	L. Johnson	1	White-thr Sparrow	1033	18
Blackburnian Warb	11	2	L. Johnson	10	Fox Sparrow	232	14
Yellow-thr Warbler	1	1	Hinkle	1	Lincoln's Sparrow	85	11
Chestnut-s Warbler	99	8	L. Johnson	65	Swamp Sparrow	442	12
Bay-breasted Warbl	41	7	L. Johnson	21	Song Sparrow	310	17
Blackpoll Warbler	53	5	Dring	23		33,820	37
Prairie Warbler	15	1	Merriman	15			
Palm Warbler	33	6	Smalley	16			
Ovenbird	216	15	L. Johnson	101			
Northern Waterthr.	158	9	L. Johnson	112			
Louisiana Waterth	5	1	Merriman	5			
Kentucky Warbler	20	4	Merriman	13			
Connecticut Warbler	5	2	L. Johnson	4			

their assistants) and the one institution (Lorado Taft Field Campus) with Illinois permits. Thirteen other Illinois banders did not band any birds in Illinois in 1971, and, as previously mentioned, 17 banders failed to report.

The volunteers banded more Slate-colored Juncos (1,967) in 1971 than any other species. However, there were more than 400 individuals banded of each of the following species: Common Grackle, 1060; White - throated Sparrow, 1033; Myrtle Warbler, 625; Cardinal, 587; Mourning Dove, 578; Robin, 537; Catbird, 496; American Goldfinch, 494; Swainson's Thrush, 459; Eastern Bluebird, 447 — most from Bluebird trails; Swamp Sparrow, 442; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 405; and House Wren, 403.

For 17 species, only one individual was banded.

The Blue Jay and Robin were caught by the most banders: 22. Other species caught by 15 or more banders were: Cardinal, 21; Slate-colored Junco, 20; Common Grackle, 20; American Goldfinch, 18; White-throated Sparrow, 18; Catbird, 18; House Wren, 17; Song Sparrow, 17; Brown Thrasher, 17; Black - capped Chickadee, 16; Downy Woodpecker, 15; and Ovenbird, 15.

The purpose of compiling this information is to increase and spread knowledge of birds in Illinois. Each bander was requested to submit his 1971 banding totals and to prepare an autobiography concerning his banding history. All of this information will be tabulated into a booklet and made available to all banders and other researchers at a small cost to cover printing and postage. From this information it will be possible to learn what

research is being conducted and how banders or other people can help each other. (We hope this can be an annual report.)

Lee Johnson of Rockford, Ill. must be applauded for his great 1971 banding campaign. As a volunteer, he banded 6,738 birds of 102 species. All other Illinois banders (volunteers) banded less than 2,000 birds during the year, and only one other bander surpassed the 100 species mark.

Table 1 gives the names of the 1971 Illinois banders and the number of birds they banded. The following individuals indicated no banding in Illinois in 1971: Dr. P. L. Ames; Dr. Richard J. Bjorklund; Victor Blazevic; Edward Bosak; Mrs. L. A. Doane; Dr. Harvey Fisher; Conrad Foley, Gerrit Kloek; John Skach; Dr. William Southern; Dean Trsch; Don Varner; Dr. Albert Wolfson.

Table 2 lists the species banded in Illinois in 1971 and the total number of each species banded. It also indicates the number of banders that banded each species and the name of the bander who had the highest individual total for each species.

Most Illinois banders belong to one or more of the Bird Banding Associations in North America. Illinois itself falls within the area of the Inland Bird Banding Association. People do not have to be bird banders to be a member of the Inland organization or to receive its quarterly journal.

Those interested in receiving information concerning the Inland Bird Banding Association should contact Mrs. John Lueshen, Wisner, Nebraska 68791.

—P.O. Box 1057, Carbondale 62901

## 'CONFESSIONS' OF 39 YEARS OF BANDING THE BIRDS . . . 50,000 OF THEM

by KARL E. BARTEL

It all started when I used to feed birds in a wooded section of Oak Hill Cemetery, where I worked, near the city of Blue Island, Ill., from 1930 to 1933.

I used to read the nature articles that Bob Becker wrote in the Chicago Tribune, and one time he mentioned his pamphlet, "Birds and Bird Houses," which I acquired. In it were pictures and a story by the late William I. Lyon, Waukegan's famed bird-bander. This interested me so much, that I went to Waukegan to visit Mr. Lyon, and he very cordially showed me his trapping site and how he banded.

Mr. Lyon quickly noticed how interested I was in birds, and so he persuaded me to join the Chicago Ornithological Society.

Up to this time the C.O.S. never had had 18-year-old youngsters among the membership, but since Mr. Lyon was then president, he thought teaching youth about birds had its advantages. Thus, Alfred Reuss and I became members in April of 1932. Later William Lyon paved the way for me to get a federal bird-banding permit.

The permit and some bands arrived on February 1, 1933. I hastily made a trap, (pull-string type) and on February 11, 1933, at my feeding station in the cemetery, I gingerly trapped my first bird—in fact two. They were Slate-colored Juncos which I banded with numbers H-79601 and H-79602.

My father belonged to a duck hunting club at Depue, Ill., where Great Blue Herons nested. I often admired these birds and thought I might try and band some. I ordered some size-7 bands which came on July 1, 1933. Mr. Reuss, Fred Labahn, also a bander, and I arrived at the nesting site on July 3, 1933. The two of us banded herons from July 3rd to the 7th. I banded 23 young herons and Labahn banded 27.

I was absolutely thrilled when I got my first recovery for a bird I'd tagged. The recovery was from a Cowbird banded April 23, 1933, and found dead on June 13 one mile northeast of where I banded it. (Not much, but nevertheless it meant a lot.)

My second recovery was from the heron bandings. One was banded July 5 and found alive, exhausted and released July 13 at Highland Park, Ill., 150 miles north.

Out of the 23 Great Blue Herons I banded in '33, I got only three recoveries: the above-mentioned bird, and one banded July 6 which was shot stealing goldfish at Lake Forest on August 25. The other, banded July 6, was killed 22 months later near Denmark, Tenn.

By the end of my initial year in this fascinating work, I had tagged 511 birds of 43 species. From that point on, my annual totals more or less kept growing. Here are my banding statistics for 39 years:

Year of 1933	511	Year of 1953	851
1934	2,019	1954	947
1935	1,555	1955	1,408
1936	1,804	1956	1,071
1937	1,516	1957	978
1938	2,494	1958	1,171
1939	2,297	1959	979
1940	2,148	1960	955
1941	1,417	1961	1,425
1942	601	1962	812
1943	1,801	1963	1,719
1944	1,770	1964	1,757
1945	1,477	1965	1,340
1946	514	1966	624
1947	914	1967	882
1948	1,216	1968	943
1949	1,843	1969	1,114
1950	1,275	1970	1,809
1951	828	1971	1,289
1952	970	TOTAL	50,898

I have station returns for 33 species, as follows:

434 Black-capped Chickadee	6 Red-bellied Woodpecker
174 Slate-colored Junco	5 Starling
157 Downy Woodpecker	5 Rufus-sided Towhee
96 Common Grackle	4 House Wren
74 White-breasted Nuthatch	4 Mourning Dove
48 Robin	3 Screech Owl
43 Blue Jay	2 Oregon Junco
42 Cardinal	2 Field Sparrow
37 Brown Thrasher	2 Flicker
27 Tufted Titmice	1 Magnolia Warbler
20 Tree Sparrow	1 Myrtle Warbler
19 Catbird	1 Black-crowned Night Heron
19 Hairy Woodpecker	1 Red-breasted Nuthatch
17 Song Sparrow	1 Barn Owl
15 Blue bird	1 Semi-palmated Sandpiper
7 Bobwhite	1 Swamp Sparrow
6 Cowbird	

I have "foreign" recoveries for 46 species, all of which are listed below. But first, here are four of the oldest:

**Black-crowned Night Heron**, banded June 2, 1940, Winnebago, Ill.; found dead Randall Lake, Wis., Feb. 11, 1955—14 years, 8 months later.

**Great Blue Heron**, banded July 3, 1937, Depue, Ill.; shot Rock Island, Ill., Oct. 26, 1951—14 years 3 months later.

**Black-crowned Night Heron**, banded June 6, 1947, Plainfield, Ill.; found dead Monee, Ill., Sept. 3, 1959—12 years, 3 months later.

**Wilson Snipe**, banded August 31, 1948, Calumet Lake, Ill.; shot October 16, 1953, at George Lake, Whiting, Ind.—5 years, 2 months later.

251 Common Grackle	2 Am. Goldfinch
86 Robin	2 Sparrow Hawk
29 Blue Jay	2 White-breasted Nuthatch
28 Great Blue Heron	2 Barn Owl
24 Black-crowned Night Heron	2 Screech Owl
24 Starling	2 Hermit Thrush
19 Slate-colored Junco	1 Brewer's Blackbird
16 Cardinal	1 Black-capped Chickadee
16 Mourning Dove	1 Double-crested Cormorant
15 Crow	1 Mallard
13 White-throated Sparrow	1 Killdeer
12 Brown Thrasher	1 Kingbird
4 Bluebird	1 Ruby-crowned Kinglet
3 Cowbird	1 Purple Finch
3 Flicker	1 Pectoral Sandpiper
3 Cooper's Hawk	1 Wilson Snipe
3 Marsh Hawk	1 Bank Swallow
3 Red-shouldered Hawk	1 Olive-backed Thrush
3 Song Sparrow	1 Veery
2 Red-wing Blackbird	1 Bay-breasted Warbler
2 Catbird	1 Black-throated Green Warbler
2 Black Duck	1 Hairy Woodpecker
2 Blue-wing Teal	1 Red-bellied Woodpecker

My birds captured by another local bird bander and released:

49 Common Grackle	2 Robin
5 Cardinal	2 Slate-colored Junco
5 Black-capped Chickadee	1 Starling
2 Downy Woodpecker	

Local bird-banders' birds trapped and released by me:

62 Common Grackle	2 Starling
9 Downy Woodpecker	2 Tufted Titmice
6 Blue Jay	1 Brown Thrasher
4 Robin	1 Red-bellied Woodpecker
2 Black-capped Chickadee	1 Slate-colored Junco

I have memberships in Bird Banding, Inland Bird Banding Association, Eastern Bird Banding Association, and the William I. Lyon Bird Banding Council.

I have been president, vice president and treasurer of Inland Bird Banding and have held the office of president, vice president, and am at present secretary-treasurer of the Lyon Bird-Banding Council.

My main project at present is with Chickadees. I need help to try to solve the mystery of why so many chickadees of mine are not trapped in consecutive winters. Many are banded one year and are not retrapped until four, five, or even six years later. These chickadees should be captured every winter but aren't.

They have November through March of every winter—and 200 trap hours—to be captured. If they do move about the two square miles where my stations are located I should at least catch them—but don't. So where are they? I assume they are birds that have no home base, just wander about aimlessly, and happen to drop back after a number of years.

I have published about fifty articles on bird-banding in the Inland News over the past 35 years. I also have published some 25 articles in the Illinois Audubon Society magazine.

All in all, bird banding is a satisfying science to me.

—2508 W. Collins, Blue Island 60406



## Illinois Writers Sweep Awards For State Conservation Stories

Writings of four Illinois authors, all on environmental concerns or conservation issues, were recognized recently during annual meeting of the Outdoor Writers Association of America at Mazatlan, Mexico.

It was the first time in the seven-year history of the Thermos Award, an annual recognition for outdoor writing excellence sponsored by the Thermos Division of King-Seeley Thermos Co., that honors were swept by Illinois writers.

The awards went to: first, John W. Malo, free-lance writer of Glenview; second, Harvey A. Duck, outdoor writer for the Chicago Daily News; third, Jack Ehresman, outdoor writer for the Peoria Journal-Star; and honorable mention, Ace Extrom, Blue Island, editor of Illinois Wildlife, publication of the Illinois Wildlife Federation.

All four were honored for work done concerning Illinois natural resources and environment. Malo's works dealt with outdoor recreation and environmental education; Duck's award was for his series in the Daily News on the pollution problem in the Chain O'Lakes area; Ehresman's was for a series of features in the Journal-Star on the Scenic Rivers Bill, which he called "the most important conservation legislation ever introduced in Illinois"; Extrom was honored for not only writing about, but personal involvement in, the scenic rivers campaign.

### CANOE FOR SALE

Expand your birding into the inland waterways with a quiet, lightweight, fiberglass canoe. For free literature, write to: **CANOE CORNER, 6813 Valley View Drive, Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.**

# *Suburbia— And Again for the Birds*

Two feeders in front and one in back of the house proved too much for our clean-up detail. Besides, sweeping up or raking up hulls on uneven ground or grass was a real chore.

Solution: feed the birds on the driveway apron.

Cleaning up is simple, neat, and gives little chance for rats or mice to become a problem.

The birds like the new idea. No crowding. Everybody gets a chance at the victuals.

—Martine and Bill Sproat, Highland Park

Folger's coffee  
out of the  
mailbox? No!  
Birdseed.



Cast your  
bread for the  
early bird and  
early squirrel.





And then . . .  
everybody  
arrives



Clean sweep-  
down, fore  
and aft.



Nothing left  
but hulls.

## **Senate Interior Committee Reports Its National Land Use Policy Proposal, and Issues 'Background Papers On National Land Use Policy'**

Senator Henry M. Jackson, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, announced in June issuance of a Committee publication entitled, "Background Papers on National Land Use Policy," a compilation of studies relating to his Land Use Policy and Planning Assistance Act (S632), ordered reported to the Senate on June 5 by the Committee.

In remarks made in connection with the publication's release, Jackson stated that America is faced with a "national land use crisis which will require a major planning and management effort by individual States and the Federal government if needless waste and conflicts are to be resolved and the needs of the American people are to be met.

"The States must exercise 'States rights' and assume responsibility for the development of State land use programs, and the Federal government must provide the necessary financial assistance. The Land Use Policy and Planning Assistance Act, which I proposed and the Committee reported, provides the authorization to meet both of these important national needs."

The Background Papers publication includes summaries and an analysis of the Jackson Land Use Policy and Planning Assistance Act and of other land use policy bills pending before Congress, a chronology and discussion of significant State and Federal land use legislation, and a summary of the land use jurisdiction of Congressional Committees. Federal programs which significantly affect land use policy and the increasingly active and innovative role of States in the formulation of land use policy are also discussed.

Upon releasing the publication, Senator Jackson urged enactment this year of S. 632, the Land Use Policy and Planning Assistance Act.

"Most environmental problems can be traced to past decisions as to how our land is used," Jackson stated. "No longer can this nation afford to have land use decisions, which are of wide public interest, made on the basis of expediency, short-term economic considerations, and other factors unrelated to what should be the real concerns of sound land use policy.

"The potential dimensions of the national land use crisis are immense," Jackson stated. "Urban sprawl consumes an area of land the size of New Jersey every decade. We must build the equivalent of 2½ times the Oakland-San Francisco metropolitan region each year to meet the nation's housing goals. In the next two decades, one industry alone — the energy industry — will require vast areas of land: new high-voltage transmission lines will consume three million acres of new rights-of-way, while 225 new

major generating stations will require some 140,000 acres of prime industrial sites.

"In short," Jackson said, "between now and the year 2000, we must build again all that we have built before. We must duplicate in three decades what has taken us three centuries to construct—a new home, school, hospital, office building for every one now in existence. This cannot be done in an orderly and rational manner unless a national land use policy is developed to provide guidance with respect to what is to be saved and lost in the major transformation which lies ahead."

Jackson said that there have been two major innovative periods in the nation's development of land use policies. The focus of the first was the public lands and the enactment of laws which were largely designed to facilitate the opening of the West and to give economic impetus to the development of resources, agriculture and the family farm.

The second emerged at the end of the first quarter of this century when many states adopted the Standard City Planning Enabling Act and the Standard State Zoning Enabling Act prepared by the Department of Commerce. These statutes enabled local governments to develop institutions and procedures for regulating private land use in the larger interests of public health, welfare and safety.

"Today, however, the 'land ethic', the goals, the institutions, and the legal mechanisms which generated these two major sets of policy for land use management and planning are no longer responsive to the growing requirements and changing values of modern technological society.

"Land can no longer be treated as an unlimited resource," Jackson said. "Today land is one of our most finite resources. How the land use conflicts of today are resolved will shape our national destiny for decades to come. If we are to truly weigh and balance competing economic, social and environmental goals in the years ahead, land must be viewed not as a commodity to be bought, sold, and consumed, but as a finite resource which must be managed in the interests of future generations."

This new view of national requirements and changing values is reflected in the innovative legislation of recent years being adopted or considered by a number of States and in the numerous land use proposals before Congress. According to Senator Jackson, the Land Use Policy and Planning Assistance Act, which he proposes, would establish a framework and provide the resources to further encourage state and local governments to formulate coherent, balanced policies toward land use and the design of America's future.



## PLEASANT RATTLER

*Fresh water or salt,*

*halcyon's your fitting name—*

*fisher without fault.*

— Joe Dvorak



# FIELD NOTES

by **ELTON FAWKS**

## JANUARY & FEBRUARY 1972

**Eared Grebe** — 2 at Momence Feb. 27. **Mrs. Robert Sprinkle.**

**Mute Swan** — Feb. 1 at Hannibal (Mo.). **Joanna Anesi.**

**Canvasback** — 300, Feb. 27, Mississippi River, Alton and Pere Marquette State Parks; peaked at 6,000 Feb. 26, Mark Twain Refuge to Alton. **H. David Bohlen.**

**Bald Eagle** — Jan. 20, 45 found and 72 on Jan. 26 at Quincy. **Anesi.**

**Turkey** — 59, Feb. 13 at Union Grove. **Jeffrey Sanders.**

**Glaucous Gull** — 4 Jan. 28 at Chicago. **Sanders, Larry Balch and Charles Clark.** Also Jan. 30.

**Snowy Owl** — 1 at Chicago, Jan. 30. **Balch.**

**Saw-whet Owl** — Jan. 30, Chicago. **Clark.**

**Pine Grosbeak** — 10, Feb. 13 at Rockford, **Joel Greenberg.** Also Jan. 3-4 at Park Forest; **Sanders et al.**

**Red Crossbill** — 20, Feb. 13; **Greenberg.** 9 at Zion Feb. 27; **Sanders and Wm. Tweit.**

**White-winged Crossbill** — 4 plus, Feb. 23, Rockford. **Greenberg.**

## MARCH 1972

**Common Loon** — March 18, in winter plumage at Evergreen Lake; **Marjorie Staubus and Maryellen Ryan.** March 28 at Alton Dam; **Bohler.** March 31, Tri-City area; **Mrs. Warren Wickstrom.**

**Horned Grebe** — 2, March 10 at Sangchris Lake; **Bohler.** 2, March 31 at Dawson Lake; seen for about a week; **Staubus.**

**Eared Grebe** — 1 in winter plumage, March 31, Dawson Lake; also April 2 and 3. **Staubus.**

**Old Squaw** — 1 at Port Bryon on March 11. **Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frink.**

**White-winged Scoter** — 1 at Quincy March 9; **Anesi.** Also 900-plus at Evanston, March 14; March 26, Chicago, 300-plus; March 28, 200 at Wilmette; **Sanders.** (On the 26th the following names were listed: **Balch, Clark and Jerry Rosenband.**)

**Surf Scoter** — Adult male, March 28, Wilmette. **Sanders.** (No supporting data.)

**Scoter (dark winged)** — Adult male, March 26 at Chicago; **Rosenband.** Also 4 on April 2; **Sanders and Balch.**

**Turkey Vulture** — 1, March 12, Springfield. **Bohler.**

- Black-legged Kittiwake** — March 28 at Alton Dam; **Bohler**. Stayed at least three weeks into April; **Richard Anderson**.
- Brewer's Blackbird** — March 13 and 15 at Springfield. **Bohler**.
- Red Crossbill** — 31, March 19, Zion. **Ira Sanders, J. Sanders** and **Richard Harwitz**.
- Smith's Longspur** — 12, March 12, Meredosia; much supporting data; see also April. **Bohler**.

## APRIL 1972

- Common Loon** — 1, April 19 in breeding plumage at Glencoe. **Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw**.
- Horned Grebe** — April 25 at Sterling. **Shaws**.
- Eared Grebe** — 5 on April 2 at Momence. **Hazel Bradley Lory**.
- Cattle Egret** — In Chicago April 16; **Ralph Eiseman**. April 16 at Dawson Lake; **Staubus et al**. Four on April 15 at Glasgow, two April 16 at Springfield, and five on April 22 at Alton Dam; **Bohler**. Also April 19 at Nelson; **Shaws**. April 22 at Meredosia; **Anesi**.
- Old Squaw** — April 2, female in winter plumage at Sterling. **Shaws**.
- Red-breasted Merganser** — 15 on April 8 at Savanna. **Shaws**.
- Surf Scoter** — Female, April 8, Alton Dam. **Dick Anderson et al**.
- Turkey Vulture** — April 9 at Goose Lake Prairie. **Sanders** and **Tweit**.
- Harlan's Hawk** — 1 adult April 15 at Pere Marquette State Park. Had reddish tail and very obvious dark band at the end. **Bohler, Bill O'Brien** and **Emma Leonhard**.
- Red-shouldered Hawk** — April 26 at Sterling. **Shaws**.
- Ferruginous Hawk** — 1 immature in light phase, April 1, at Cuba. **Bohler, Balch, Rosenband, O'Brien** and **Walter Klaus**.
- Pigeon Hawk** — April 2 and 3 at Dawson Lake. **Staubus**.
- Osprey** — April 9, Mark Twain Refuge; **Bohler**. April 15 at Sterling; **Shaws**. April 19 at Palos Park; **Sanders** and **Tweit**. April 23 and 24, St. Louis; **Sarah** and **Dick Vasse**.
- Virginia Rail** — April 15: This bird was found in yard in town of Morris and could be approached to within 10 feet. Stayed all day. The editor has seen and had several reports of this and other Rails that were found in busy town and city areas during the migration season. As these are weak fliers they perhaps were exhausted. **Eva E. Opheim**.
- Yellow Rail** — April 16, one at Sangchris. Also recorded on the following dates: April 18 (1 or 2); April 26 and 30. Full details submitted. **Bohler**.
- Willet** — 1, April 29, Chautauqua Lake. **Bohler**.
- American Avocet** — April 23 at Jerseyville. **Betty Croxford et al**.
- Franklin's Gull** — April 28, 1 at Springfield Lake. Details submitted. **Bohler**.
- Laughing Gull** — 1 adult, April 30 and May 1 at Springfield Lake. Details submitted. **Bohler**.
- Pileated Woodpecker** — April 8, pair mating. Quincy. **Anesi**.
- Sprague's Pipit** — April 22, 1 at Jacksonville. Details submitted. **Bohler**.
- White-eyed Vireo** — 1 April 29 at Thomson. **Shaws**.

**Worm-eating Warbler** — April 30 at Sterling. **Shaws.**

**Pine Warbler** — 1, April 23 and 24 in Springfield; April 29, pair at Chandler-ville. **Bohler.**

**Brewer's Blackbird** — April 15, 3 in Greene County; April 25, 15 at Springfield. **Bohler.**

**Summer Tanager** — Male in spring molt, April 22, Lake Nelson. **Shaws.**

**Evening Grosbeak** — 7 remain at feeder until last week of April. **Evelyn Franks.**

**Red Crossbill** — One present April 4 at Springfield. **Bohler.**

**White-winged Crossbill** — Winter resident, 1, April 7, at feeder in Springfield. **Bohler.**

**Smith's Longspur** — 300 on April 1 and 500 on April 8 at Meredosia; 40 on April 10 and 15 on April 13 about 4 miles NW of Kilbourne; 50 on April 16, 25 on the 18th and 2 on the 30th at Sangchris.

### MAY 1972

**Common Loon** — May 1. Chautauqua Lake. **Bohler.**

**Yellow-crowned Night Heron** — May 27; bird on nest at Skokie Lagoon. **Balch.**

**Green-winged Teal** — 1 present May 30 at Cuba. **Bohler.**

**Hooded Merganser** — May 27 at Powder Horn Lake. **Bohler.**

**Red-breasted Merganser** — Pair May 27 at Powder Horn Lake. **Bohler.**

**Turkey Vulture** — May 13, 4 at Loud Thunder Forest Preserve (Rock Island County); **Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frink**, May 18, 1 in Henry County; **Elton Fawks.**

**Swainson's Hawk** — May 16 at Lock and Dam 13. **Shaws.**

**Bald Eagle** — Adult that appeared ill, May 8 at Hillsdale. **Frinks.**

**Yellow Rail** — 1 on May 7 at Jacksonville. **Bohler.**

**Black-bellied Plover** — One on the 10th and six on the 21st at Springfield; **Bohler**, Four on the 21st at Brussels. **Catherine Simon and Vasse.**

**Greater Yellowlegs** — 1, May 31, late, Springfield. **Bohler.**

**White-rumped Sandpiper** — 2, May 15, peaked May 29 with 20, Springfield; 3 still there June 4. **Bohler.**

**Semipalmated Sandpiper** — 6, May 3, peaked at 90 on May 31; 60, June 5; Springfield. **Bohler.**

**Western Sandpiper** — 1, May 5 at Springfield. **Bohler.**

**Hudsonian Godwit** — 1, May 10 at Exline. **Lory and Kankakee Valley Audubon Society.**

**Sanderling** — Only 1, May 29, Chautauqua Lake. **Bohler.**

**Wilson's Phalarope** — 1 watched feeding in puddle, 10 feet away, Macomb. **John Warnock, Bill Burton, Roland Gross and Edwin Franks.** No date given. Letter of May 17.

**Pileated Woodpecker** — May 31: two adults fussing at us and staying close to 2 young in dead tree at nest. Both young looked about ready to fly; Quincy. **Anesi.**

**Cliff Swallow** — 20, May 7, Chautauqua. **Bohler.**

**Bewick's Wren** — May 14, Moline. **Mrs. Frank Marquis.**

- Golden-crowned Kinglet** — May 16-18: A straggler stayed in Springfield in conifer trees. It was an immature bird in bad plumage. The yellow on the crown was much reduced. **Bohler.**
- Worm-eating Warbler** — May 10 at Siloam State Park; **Anesi.** 2, May 14 at Fox Ridge; **Bohler.** May 21 at Bloomington; **Staubue, Dr. Edward Mockford** and **Dr. Dale Berkenholz.**
- Black-throated Blue Warbler** — 1 singing male, May 21, Springfield. **Bohler.**
- Cerulean Warbler** — May 21, Lorado Taft Campus, probably nesting. **Shaws.**
- Prairie Warbler** — May 3 and 4 at Pere Marquette State Park. **Bohler.**
- Hooded Warbler** — May 3 and 21, Springfield. **Bohler.**
- European Tree Sparrow** — Female with 5 young in Bluebird box, Liberty, May 6. **Anesi.**
- Bobolink** — At least 75, May 12 at Quincy. **Anesi.**
- Yellow-headed Blackbird** — May 27, 2 at Egger's Woods and 2 at Powder Horn. **Bohler.**
- Blue Grosbeak** — May 7, Quincy. **Anesi.**
- Evening Grosbeak** — 8, May 1 at Momence; present in numbers all winter. **Lory.**
- Henslow's Sparrow** — May 4 at Green River Preserve. **Shaws.**
- Sharp-tailed Sparrow** — 1, May 16 at Sangchris. **Bohler.**
- Clay-colored Sparrow** — May 6, four migrating, Lyndon. **Shaws.**

#### CATTLE EGRET

At the request of several people, I will again accept Cattle Egret records. They were becoming quite general over the state. Any unpublished records for the past four years will be published if sent to me.

—Elton Fawks

#### ANNUAL HERON CENSUS

Twenty-eight members of the Great Rivers, Webster Groves and Southwest chapters of Audubon took part in the Annual Egret Census at the Egret Sanctuary, located on the Mississippi on U.S. Route 50 near East St. Louis. The count:

**Little Blue Heron:** 58 mature, 70 immature; total, 128.

**American Egret:** 42 mature, 52 immature; total, 94.

**Black-crowned Night Heron:** 45 mature, 65 immature; total, 110.

**Great Blue Heron:** 2 mature.

**Cattle Egret:** 6 mature.

**Dead birds:** 8.

**Total nests:** 183.

**Trees:** hackberry, elm, osage, cottonwood, oak.

—Lucas Wrischnik, 2 Briarcliff, Collinsville 62234

#### RED-SHOULDERED HAWKS

Single birds have been reported lately by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw, Ralph M. Eiseman, and Elaine Burstatte. Two were found by David Bohlen, and several were reported to be wintering in his area by Vernon Kleen.

## Northern Range Extension & Breeding Behavior of the Mississippi Kite & Black Vulture in So. Illinois

In May 1962, a Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*) was observed near Fuels, Ill., by J. Earl Comfort. As a result of future observations, two birds were observed: one an adult, the other a first year bird identified by the tail bands. Until the last week in June both were seen hawking insects aloft. Then only one bird was seen at a time.

Although I suspected these birds were nesting, I could only locate the general area in a grove of cottonwoods 30-60 meters in height. In early August both birds again disappeared along with two juveniles. Each took over the care of a juvenile. The young birds copied the flight of the adults. Once an adult, harassed by a crow, turned over on its back in full flight and made lunges at its aggressor with its talons. The Kites cruised very high and ranged very far.

From my observations, I feel that the home range may well be 3-5 square miles. They cruise so high that they can be seen only with binoculars.

This is the northernmost nesting record of the Mississippi Kite in the Mississippi Valley. Bent A. C., 1937, p. 69, gives the range as probably formerly Southern Illinois (Mount Carmel).

In 1963 the birds returned and nested, but a windstorm at the beginning of July probably destroyed the nest, since both birds were seen hunting concurrently in the weeks after the storm. The birds migrate early and are always gone before the onset of September.

In 1964 six birds were observed in the air in this immediate area in mid June. In 1965 pulpwood operations started to denude the nesting area, and although occasional birds are observed, no further evidence of nesting has been. Through my six years of observation I saw the Kites perched only once.

In June 1967 near Crab Orchard Wildlife Area near Carterville, Ill., I was invited to collect a nestling vulture from a wooded rocky bluff for the St. Louis Zoo. The nest was located in a cave about 4 meters deep and 5 meters in width. One adult black vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) was seen in the immediate area and another left the nest cavity. Two birds about two weeks old were in the nest. One was taken and hand reared on dog food and is in the collection of the St. Louis Zoo. Bent A. C., 1937, p. 43, reported this species nesting in eastern Illinois at Anna. This nest is 15 miles north of the published range.

—G. Michael Flieg



## Black-headed Grosbeaks in Illinois

In September 1969, the first published information concerning a **Black-headed Grosbeak** (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*) in Illinois appeared in THE AUDUBON BULLETIN (No. 151:16); unfortunately, it was not published correctly. In an attempt to correct the error, a follow-up notice was printed

in the December 1969 issue of the BULLETIN (No. 120:20) which was also incorrect. Therefore, this note is intended to correct the original record and to report an additional observation of the species in Illinois. All references to the original announcements are invalid.

The first Black-headed Grosbeak for Illinois was identified by Mr. and Mrs. Roy Oliver of Pecatonica, Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1965. The bird first appeared at their feeder on Jan. 12, 1965, and was photographed there by Jim Sullivan (of Pecatonica) on Jan. 17. It then apparently disappeared, after a severe storm, a couple of days later.



This important record became known a few years later when Mrs. Oliver mentioned it to William M. Shepherd (of Rockford, Ill.) Mr. Shepherd first saw the slide of the grosbeak in February 1969, and immediately had several duplicates made of it—which he forwarded to several authorities throughout the state. After much correspondence and searching of the literature, Shepherd was assured that this observation was the first known Illinois record of the Black-headed Grosbeak (however, this species has been reported annually at winter feeders from states east and south of Illinois).

What appears to be the second Illinois record, was reported this past winter from the southern part of the state. An immature male, with partially streaked head, was present at the David Baumgartner residence in Carbondale, Jackson Co., from mid-February to March 23, 1972. During this period, it visited the feeder (about 30 feet from the house) regularly at least three times daily until March 14, and then irregularly during the remaining days.

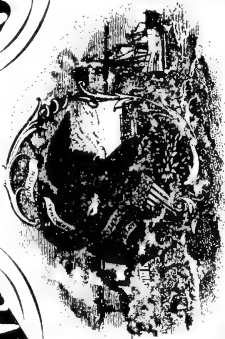
In late February, Baumgartner tentatively identified the visitor as a male Black-headed Grosbeak and mentioned it to Glenn Cooper of Carterville who then told me about it. On March 1, Cooper and I visited the Baumgartner home; we saw and photographed the bird (as printed). During the following two weeks, several other people had the opportunity to see the bird.

The accompanying photograph was taken March 1 with a Canon FX 35mm camera with a 300mm telephoto lens. I used high speed Ektachrome at f 5.6 and 1/30 second in the rain.

I want to especially thank William M. Shepherd for the considerable time and energy spent verifying the first state record, Mrs. Roy Oliver and Jim Sullivan for providing information necessary to substantiate that record, and Mr. and Mrs. David Baumgartner for allowing the "bird-watchers" to intrude on their early-morning privacy to observe and photograph the second known record of the Black-headed Grosbeak in Illinois.

—Vernon M. Kleen

**SEAL OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE**



**JAMES A. ROSE**

**Chief Clerk**

NOV 10 1897

**Thalland Howell, Secretary, Shillong, Garo Hills**

*Whereas, a CERTIFICATE, duly signed and acknowledged, having been  
filed in the Office of the Secretary of State, on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of April  
AD 1897, for the organization of the  
The Shillong Auction Society*

under, and in accordance with the provisions of AN ACT CONCERNING CORPORATIONS,  
approved April 18, 1892, and in force July 1, 1892, and all acts amendatory  
thereof, a copy of which certificate is hereto attached.

Now Therefore, **JAMES A. ROSE**, Secretary of State of the State of Illinois,  
by virtue of the powers and duties vested in me by law, do hereby certify  
that the said The Illinois Nuclear Fuel Society

is a legally organized Corporation under the laws of this State.

**In Testimony Whereof**, I have set my hand  
and cause to be affixed the great Seal of State.  
Done at the City of Springfield, this Twelfth  
day of April in the year of our Lord  
one thousand eight hundred and 97 and  
of the Independence of the United States the one  
hundred and 21 st

James A. Rose

SECRETARY OF STATE.

## New Research Document Emerges

### 'NATURAL DIVISIONS OF ILLINOIS' PINPOINTS DISTINCTIVE AREAS IN THE STATE

Illinois was a tapestry of many-colored natural area patterns before the white man came and snipped it into a disjointed design with his shears of progress.

"Natural Divisions of Illinois," a 100-page document describing Illinois' original land types, was officially reviewed at the 42nd Illinois Nature Preserves Commission meeting in May at Eastern Illinois University, Charleston.

The Commission is composed of conservationists serving as advisers to the Illinois Department of Conservation. Its counsel is sought on which state lands to establish as natural preserved tracts representative of natural land types. They are as complete with original plant and animal species as possible.

There are 34 nature preserves in Illinois. Volo Bog, Goose Lake Prairie, Lusk Creek Canyon and Heron Pond are well known examples.

Edmund B. Thornton of Ottawa, chairman of the Commission, said: "The Natural Divisions of Illinois' document has been used in outline form as a guide to establishing nature preserves. It is now ready for final approval.

Publication of the document, and dispersal for natural area research work, will follow.

The plan directs that some of each original land area be preserved, if possible, according to George B. Fell of Rockford, executive secretary of the Commission.

"We will have fragments of our original land heritage in the total state wide preserve system when the Commission's work is complete."

Areas of distinction mentioned in the document are:

- **Wisconsin Driftless, Jo Daviess and Carroll Counties:** This land escaped the grinding layer of ice or glacier cover, and now provides a habitat suitable for plants found nowhere else in Illinois. Woodland white violet, birdseye primrose and cliff goldenrod are examples. Many of the plants are found in Apple River and Mississippi Palisades State Parks.

- **Northeastern Morrainal, Chicago area:** Youngest land in the state, having been deposited 10,000 years ago by the last ice flow, called the Wisconsin glacier. True bogs are here, such as Volo, with its tamarack trees. Moccasin flower and small ladies slipper orchids are inseparably tied to this type of environment. Pug-nosed shiners, spotted turtles and pygmy shrews are animals found only in this division.

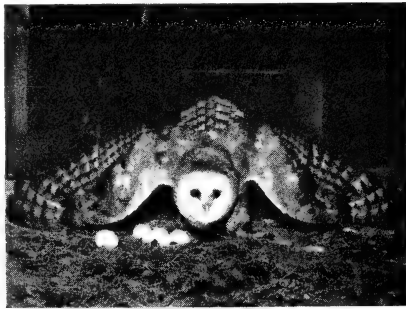
- **Grand Prairie, covers over half of central Illinois:** This large expanse of waving big blue stem, Indian grass, prairie drop seed, switch grass and little blue stem plants awed and inspired prairie settlers. Lead plants, compass plant, prairie dock and rattlesnake master are only found now along railroad rights-of-way and forgotten country cemeteries.

- **Upper Mississippi River and Illinois River bottomlands** along the shores of these river systems, backwater lakes, ponds and sloughs acted

as retainers for periodic floodwater run-off. Pin oaks, pecans and silver maple have been reduced as the bottomlands were drained, diked and channeled.

• **Shawnee Hills, in southern Illinois:** This land was spared from the northern glaciers, and offers steep hill habitat of sandstone, lime, caves and sinkholes. Filmy fern and small flowered rock pink are found only in the Shawnee Hills area. Many rare and unique plants inhabit Cave-In-Rock State Park and Lusk Creek Canyon Nature Preserve, near Eddyville.

The Commission is chaired by Edmund B. Thornton, Ottawa. Other members are Dr. Willard D. Klimstra, Carbondale; Dr. Roger W. Findley, Champaign; Gaylord Donnelley, Chicago; Dr. Leonard Durham, Charleston; Roland F. Eisenbeis, River Forest; Mrs. C. P. Miller, Chicago and Dr. Charles E. Olmsted, Chicago.



### NEW CHRISTMAS CENSUS COMPILER FOR 1972

ATTENTION — all Christmas Bird Census reporters! A new census report compiler has been appointed to tabulate the field records for the 1972 I.A.S. bird count. Please be sure to submit your reports to the address below. DO NOT submit your reports to the previous compiler, Mrs. Harry Spitzer, who retired this year. DO NOT send reports to the Field Museum, or to the Society office. Here are your new instructions:

1. Submit Christmas Bird Census Reports to:

**MRS. KATHLEEN STRUTHERS**  
524 Nathan Road  
Park Forest South, Ill. 60466

2. Send in complete typewritten reports (especially descriptions of area covered). DO NOT SUBMIT FIELD CARDS.
3. Include all data as in previous census reports in the AUDUBON BULLETIN—Location, **area description**, date, time, weather, number of observers, party hours, party miles, species in A.O.U. order, totals, names of participants, name and address of compiler, supporting data on unusual records.
4. Christmas Census dates are Dec. 16, 1972 through Jan. 2, 1973.
5. Mail reports promptly—on or before **Jan. 11, 1973**.
6. Be sure to mail to **Mrs. Kathleen Struthers** at the address above.

## ONE MAN'S VIEWPOINT

### The World Conference on National Parks: Must the Dream Fade?

by **RAYMOND MOSTEK**

(Past President, Illinois Audubon Society)

CONSERVATIONISTS AND PARKS LEADERS from some 90 nations were to gather at Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks on September 18-27, 1972, for the Second World Conference on National Parks. In Illinois, we may take some comfort from the fact that it was an Illinois President, U. S. Grant, who signed legislation creating the first national park in the country back on March 1, 1872.

The Department of Interior and the nation have been celebrating the event all year, and well it might, for Yellowstone National Park was the first national park in the world. More than 100 nations have been inspired to set aside more than 1,200 national parks and national reserves in the past century.

THE FIRST WORLD CONFERENCE on national parks was held in Seattle in 1962 and sponsored by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. A major event of the Yellowstone meeting was to be rededication of national parks to the service of mankind. The service took place at Madison Junction in the park where Judge Cornelius Hedges urged the members of the Washburn expedition 102 years ago to pledge themselves to work to preserve the amazing wonders which they had observed "for the benefit of all mankind."

Up to that point, some members hewed to the philosophy of the times and suggested the exploitation of the region. In effect, Hedges followed the advice of President Lincoln who once said, "To remain silent when they should speak, makes cowards of men." Hedges spoke out and up, and as a result, 3,472 square miles of rich primeval wilderness have been saved for the enjoyment of mankind and future generations.

EARLIER THIS YEAR, "OLD FAITHFUL," the famous geyser in Yellowstone, was placed on a jumbo 8-cent stamp by the Postal Service. It was the first of eight to be issued in five denominations to help commemorate the centennial. Accounts of the exploration and creation of the park have been written many, many, times. One of the best is "The Story of Man in Yellowstone" by Merrill D. Beal.

It was President Woodrow Wilson who signed the National Park Service Act on August 25, 1916, and later appointed a Chicagoan as the first director. The early years of the NPS and Steve Mather are documented in a fascinating volume by Robert Shankland called "Steve Mather of the National Parks." N. P. Langford, who was a member of the original Washburn expedition and who later became the first superintendent of Yellowstone, and Mather, who doubled the holdings of the National Park Service in his twelve years in public office, had great dreams for our national parks as nature preserves for wildlife and wildflowers and as refreshing areas for fellow citizens to visit.

TODAY AMERICA OWNS MORE THAN 280 national parks, monuments, historic sites and recreation areas. They are host to millions of persons annually, but the overcrowding is destroying the fragile values of our national parks: Wildlife is vanishing, trails are worn out in some areas, and scenic treasures are defiled. Unlimited access of the parks impair them for the people. Even the back country is feeling the pressures of too many people: One campground in the Grand Tetons is now occupied almost solely by scores of mountaineers planning to scale the 13,300 foot peak, a rare sight when we topped it almost twenty years ago. Recently, 140 hikers in the Great Smoky Mountain National Park tried to spend a night at a trailside shelter originally designed for only 14 persons.

Noise, crime and pollution — the curses of our urban areas — are now being visited upon our national parks, the crown jewels of this nation. Already a system of permits has been established for back-country use of Rocky Mountain National Park, Kings Canyon, and the Great Smokies.

IN YOSEMITE, which we visited late this spring, a shuttle-bus service, designed to cut down the use of private automobiles, has been in operation since 1970. It has been adopted in Grand Canyon and Mount McKinley National Parks. In the Everglades, the Shark Valley Tram Service has been offered to visitors. Members of the Miccosukee Indian Tribe drive the rubber-tired trams into the Florida wilderness areas of the park, and visitors are able to see great numbers of aquatic birds and other wildlife at close hand, leaving the family car behind.

We have departed from the admirable standards set up by Langford and Mather in the operation of the National Park Service. The present director, George Hartzog, has come under severe criticism from the National Audubon Society and the National Parks and Conservation Association; the Friends of the Earth has become so incensed that it called for the ouster of Hartzog.

THE FEELING IN the Wilderness Society, for example, is that Hartzog is less a defender of the beauty of the national parks, and more a builder of roads — obsessed with the urbanization of our national preserves. For example, there is the proposed extension of the Jackson Hole Airport to accommodate large jet planes in Grand Teton National Park. Conservationists have demanded that President Nixon impound all funds for the extension of this airport, which would bring in more tourists, creating a traffic jam at the southern end of the park.

Conservationists have also asked that a wilderness buffer be created between Yellowstone Park and the Grand Tetons, but the National Park Service is intent upon creating a huge highway between the parks which could lead to the further urbanization of the area. It was not long ago that an Everglades Coalition was formed to prevent the Army Corps of Engineers from further drying up the Everglades National Park, and also to thwart the efforts of promoters to build a huge jetport for Miami which would have created havoc in that area.

NATIONWIDE PROTEST was necessary to prevent the National Park Service from building a highway on Assateague Island National Seashore, a move which could have led to the degradation of the new park; constant pressure by the Save the Dunes Council has been required to obtain needed funding for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, signed into law in 1966

by President Lyndon Johnson after herculean work by former Senator Paul H. Douglas; Big Thicket National Park in Texas — possibly the last home of the Ivory-billed Woodpecker — is still a dream, while the Texas lumber interests work to prevent passage of legislation and exploit the land.

The Redwoods National Park in California is still inadequate. A nation which has made an ecological disaster of Vietnam and now proposes to spend an additional billion dollars to "end" the war in that unhappy little nation, and which spends almost \$79 billion annually for the military, is unwilling or unable to spend adequate funds to preserve some of the greatest groves of trees known to mankind. In Hawaii, the National Park Service, under George Hartzog, defends the existence of a large goat population despite the fact that the herd is destroying native vegetation and wildlife in the park.

THE RECENT ESTABLISHMENT of Canyonlands and the North Cascades National Parks, have only come about through the dedicated, tireless work of thousands of citizens across this land. It has ever been thus. It took two years to establish the magnificent Glacier National Park.

The management of the park service must be thoroughly examined by the next Congress and the next Administration. We doubt very much that Hartzog and company will be very self-critical at the Yellowstone Conference this fall. It is an obligation of an informed citizenry to apply the needed pressure. If it fails, the dream will surely fade.

#### AUDUBON BULLETIN WILL ACCEPT ADVERTISING

Effective immediately, THE AUDUBON BULLETIN invites and will accept advertising of products, publications or services that are compatible with the objectives and policies of the Illinois Audubon Society. Conditions of advertising are: **Readership:** About 2,500. **Publication:** Quarterly. **Deadlines:** Feb. 15; May 15; Aug. 15; Nov. 15. Copy should be submitted to the address below. We will set type on request, or can use electros or zincs of ad plates that fit within the size limitations specified below. Advertising rates for a single insertion are:

Unit	Width	Depth	Cost
Full Page	4½"	7½"	\$75.00
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Advertising orders and requests for information should be sent to the Advertising Manager, **Paul H. Lobik**, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137.

# *The Editor's Notebook*

**EAGLES: Negative** / The Wyoming rancher — name of Herman Werner — who was accused at last summer's Congressional hearings of hiring a helicopter to shoot eagles, has been indicted on charges of killing 363 golden and 3 bald eagles. This criminal action was filed in U.S. District Court, Cheyenne, after a long federal investigation. Also charged were a flying-service owner and a deputy sheriff.

**EAGLES: Positive** / We have the first issue of "Eagle Valley News," published at Apple River, Ill., by Terrence Ingram, president of Eagle Valley Environmentalists, a corporation formed last November for general environmental projects. Its chief activity now is a campaign to purchase much of the 1,000-acre Eagle Valley, a bald eagle nesting and roosting area north of Cassville, Wis. If you want to join the group or help with some purchase money, write Mrs. Lowell Gibbon, 390 S. Chestnut, Platteville, Wis. 53818.

**REFERENCE BOOK** / Published in May is the first "Directory of Consumer Protection and Environmental Agencies," a very large (and expensive, \$39.50) reference of all agencies and organizations (including NAS and IAS) which deal with consumer and environmental matters. It's all been put together by Academic Media, 32 Lincoln Ave., Orange, N.J. 07050.

Probably it will find its way into the larger libraries.

**NEW STATE MAGAZINE** / Paid-up IAS members shortly will be getting the inaugural issue of "Illinois Conservation Today," a bi-monthly of the Illinois Department of Conservation, which has pledged the magazine "to respond to the concerns and interests expressed by the citizens who enjoy and care about Illinois natural resources." John Warren is the editor; it will be printed on 100 per cent recycled paper, and will be mailed free of charge to a select list of conservationists, natural resource-oriented individuals and groups, and outdoor specialists.

**PLANES & ANIMALS** / A national pilot's association, to which the editor belongs, notes the following in its June newsletter: "New teeth to enforce Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, prohibiting shooting animals from airplanes, is contained in H.R. 14731, just introduced in Congress by 25 congressmen. Amendments would empower any authorized Interior Department employee to arrest any violator, without warrant, whom he sees violating the law. Bill also would authorize confiscation of planes, guns, equipment used to commit violation." Association supports the bill, of course, and if you do, write somebody in Washington.

**CONSERVATION PLANTINGS** / There's a lot of disenchantment with the Soil Conservation Service these days, but somebody in the agency once did prepare a useful and readable booklet, "Invite Birds to Your Home — Conservation Plantings for the Northeast." (Personally recommended; costs a quarter; booklet number PA-940; order from Sup't of Documents, Gov't Printing Office, Washington 20402.)

Gives you bird-food planting ideas for suburbia, exurbia, and rural areas — all very well illustrated and diagramed, and pointed toward 15 varieties of trees and shrubs most attractive to a range of birds. Good companion piece to Bob Vanderpoel's story in our Summer issue.



**BIRD-FEED RESEARCH** / On the other hand, at Cornell the ornithologists are seeking to learn the seed preferences of birds which visit backyard feeders, and going to the top of the pecking order to get the answer — they're asking the birds themselves. Specifically, the scientists seek to establish the optimum contents and proportions for bird-feed mixtures to attract the greatest diversity of birds with minimum waste. The study is sponsored by the Specialties Division of Agway, which, among other things, sells pet foods and bird seed. Ten different seeds will be tested and six feeders will be used. Five of the feeders will be filled with seeds and the sixth will be kept empty to eliminate position bias on the part of the birds. (When news comes in of the results, if any, BULLETIN readers will be among the first to know.)



**NEW HOMES FOR BIRDS** / Hundreds of northern Illinois birds have been moving into new homes in Illinois state parks. . . result of a project by retired men of the Presbyterian Home in Evanston. The project got its start when a letter was received by the Illinois Department of Conservation from Rev. Newland C. Roy, retired minister living in the home. He asked if the Department knew of any public or private lands where members of the retirement community could put up birdhouses they were building.

The letter wound up on the desk of Ronald D. Johnson, superinten-

dent of the Division of Parks and Memorials. "The Rev. Mr. Roy offered us the houses at no cost to the state," Johnson said. "He wanted only help in putting them up in the park areas, which we were glad to do. We contacted him and his men went to work."

The Presbyterian Home has complete workshop facilities and six resident of the home started the task of building the birdhouses. Bluebird and wren houses were the immediate goal. Next year, however, the group plans to build wood duck and purple martin homes as well.

"So far we have placed birdhouses at Lawrence Warren, Wolf Lake, Chain O' Lakes and Illinois Beach state parks, as well as on private properties," Rev. Roy said. "Next year we hope to place the houses at other state parks in our area, and also on private lands nearby."



**SALUTE TO FAWKS & COMPANY** / A news release issued in April by the Illinois Department of Conservation (subject: mid-winter eagle count) quoted Director Henry Barkhausen: "The Illinois Audubon Society has conducted eagle counts in these areas for the last 13 years, and its work in conservation is invaluable to our agency. Through Audubon statistics alone, we can see the population trends of eagles in our state, and other states as well."



**NEW FILM AVAILABLE** / "Open Illinois" is the title of a new 16mm color motion picture which the Illinois Information Service is making available to organizations (no charge). It's described as "really extraordinary" by John Mongoven, I.I.S. supervisor, who also calls it a stunning comment on the beauty,

conservation and proper utilization of the state's natural resources and wildlife.

To arrange for a presentation, write or phone the Service's film librarian, Bob Carter. Address is 406 State Capitol, Springfield 62706; telephone 217-525-4884.

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#### ORNITHOLOGY COURSE OFFERED

Another first from the Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology: a home-study course titled "Seminars in Ornithology," edited by Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr. Basically it's a series of nine seminars on the college level with the intent of giving students a broad view of bird biology. Cost is \$88. For details, write to Douglas Lancaster at the Laboratory, 159 Sapsucker Woods Rd., Ithaca, N.Y. 14850.

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**'THE BATTLE' (Cont'd)**/Last issue we presented an article, "The Battle for Belleau Woods—A Big Lesson in the Local Issue," an account of all the organizations who formed a coalition to save (which they did) this tract of DuPage County forest land from the benefits of road construction.

It may be that Illinois Audubon Society — particularly Conservation V-P Betty Groth, Executive Director Warren Dewalt, and Office

Chief Jean Dewalt — weren't adequately saluted in the story for the big jobs they did. Turns out Warren and Jean led the Walk-Thru-Belleau-Woods, and that Betty publicized the event via several hundred postcards, a host of letters to newspapers, and also originated two different "Conservation Alerts" in the county.

At any rate, there's still a Belleau Woods, which hopefully makes the late Colonel rest easier. So now, on to the next one.

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**FISH & SHIPS**/In late July, the House of Representatives passed a bill permitting the sinking of 144 old Liberty ships for use as offshore artificial reefs to help conserve marine life. Studies have long indicated that fishing in the vicinity of sunken ships can be highly productive. (Pass the pompano and lobster, mom.)

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**WHERE'D THEY GO?**/The Society's former president, Paul Downing of Highwood, Ill., wrote an interesting letter in June to the Chicago Tribune. For many of our downstate readers who probably missed it, Paul tells us "where the birds are and why." His letter follows:

"HIGHWOOD — Jean Carlberg expressed concern in the Voice of

The National Audubon Society has available radio spot tapes on birds of prey—hawks, eagles and owls. These tapes are being distributed to stations all around the country and Audubon chapters have been notified that these tapes are available to them free of charge so that they can be placed on their local stations. The spots can be used just as they are (seven are 30 seconds long; two are 60 seconds long) or you can have your chapter's name added to the tag line at the end. A script is provided with the spots.

Interested in obtaining copies? Write to Miss Carol Taylor, National Audubon Society, 950 3rd Avenue, New York, New York 10022.

the People (June 3) about "the sudden and drastic shortage of birds of all kinds" at her feeding station. She wonders if pollution is the cause.

"Altho pollution does have an undesirable effect on birds as well as on all other living things, I would suggest that there is at least one other reason for the decrease in numbers of the birds coming to her feeding station. This reason is the mating season. The Carlberg back yard is not large enough for the 'hundreds of birds' to carry out their nesting activities.

"Most song birds establish a 'territory' surrounding their nests and they defend this area from the intrusion of other birds, particularly those of their own species. In order to find suitable nesting sites it is necessary for patrons of a feeding station to disperse to areas where nesting conditions are more favorable.

"You may wonder why they do not continue to come to the place where the food has been satisfactory for so long. Perhaps it is be-

cause you cannot furnish the food that is needed at this time. Most of the nestlings are unable to eat grains and seeds. While in the nest they are fed insects to a large extent.

"My wife and I are Federal Bird Banders, voluntary co-operators with the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior. We trap or net wild birds, place a numbered aluminum band on one leg of the bird and, after recording all of the information we have about the individual, release the bird unharmed. During the Spring migration we have banded and released several hundred birds of numerous species in addition to recapturing dozens of birds we banded in previous years, some of which we know to be nine or more years old.

"Like Jean Carlberg, our feeding and trapping areas are almost deserted at this time, but it will not be long until we can expect our former customers to return, bringing their offspring along to show them where the free food is available."

—Paul E. Downing

### UPLAND GAME RESEARCH BULLETIN AVAILABLE

Copies of the booklet "Abundance and Harvest of Doves, Pheasants, Bobwhites, Squirrels, and Cottontails in Illinois, 1956-69" are available from the Illinois Department of Conservation.

This technical bulletin is an in-depth report covering 14 years of research into population trends, distribution and abundance, production and harvest of each of the five upland game species.

The bulletin is the result of many years of research and compiling figures by William L. Preno, a staff biologist for the Division of Wildlife Resources, and Dr. Ronald F. Labinsky, an associate wildlife specialist for the Illinois Natural History Survey.

Basically, the booklet is designed for biologists and technical personnel, as well as serious biology students, according to Jim Lockart, supervisor of the Division of Wildlife Resources. Only one copy would be sent out for each request received by his office. Requests should be sent to: Department of Conservation, Division of Wildlife Resources, 400 S. Spring St., Springfield, Illinois 62706.

**'Our present transportation system is unbalanced, inefficient, inequitable, antiquated, and grossly destructive of our environment.'**

**—Sen. Charles H. Percy**

**MR. PERCY'S TESTIMONY ON MARCH 16, 1972,  
BEFORE THE STATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE ON THE  
NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT & FINANCING ACT:**

I welcome this opportunity to testify on S. 1344, the National Transportation Development and Financing Act of 1971, a bill I introduced on March 23 of last year.

Simply stated, the purpose of this legislation is to insure the development of a rational, balanced, national transportation system that serves the needs of all the people.

Our present system—and I use the word 'system' euphemistically—is abominable. It is unbalanced, inefficient, inequitable, antiquated, and grossly destructive of our environment.

The imbalances in our transportation system are best seen in the percentages of Federal money allocated for fiscal 1971 for each of the various modes. The percentages are as follows:

Highways	62.9
Aviation	20.9
Water transport	12.8
Mass transit	2.8
Railroads	.6

Federal financing for highways pours forth at an annual rate of \$5 billion, while for mass transit, it trickled out last year at the comparatively meager rate of \$400 million. And for our entire rail passenger system, we parceled out only \$140 million.

As of last year, the Highway Trust Fund had a cash balance of \$3.6 billion in unused funds. At the same time, the Urban Mass Transportation Administration had a backlog of unfulfilled capital grant applications for \$2.6 billion.

The inefficiencies of our system are blatant. We spend more time traveling by car from city centers to airports than we do by plane from city to city. We waste more time looking for parking places, once having reached our destination, than we do in getting there. We sometimes fly from New York to Chicago in one and one-half hours and then spend another hour circling over O'Hare in a holding pattern.

In the face of evidence as solid as highway concrete, we ignore the inverse correlation between automobile efficiency and population density. The more people and cars there are, the less space to move around there is, and, consequently, the less mobility we have.

Transportation by private automobile makes sense in thinly populated areas. In the open spaces, it is fast, efficient, and even pleasant. Too frequently in the cities, where over 70 percent of our total population lives, it is slow, inefficient, dangerous, and nerve-racking.

Buses and subway cars can carry 12 to 30 times as many passengers as can cars: Unlike cars, buses and subways can also remain in constant circulation and still be useful. Cars must be parked, and that means a loss of time as well as land space.

Our method of financing the present system is inequitable. Highways are financed largely through a 4c tax on every gallon of gasoline, known as a "user tax." It is said that those who use the roads pay for them, and that this tax, therefore, is one of the fairest taxes around. This argument ignores the fact that many people who do not use the roads pay heavily for them too. They pay by giving up their homes of long-standing, by seeing their entire neighborhoods disrupted, and their parks paved over.

This "fair tax" argument ignores the fact that many road users use roads only because acceptable alternates do not exist. For perfectly understandable reasons, many people would, if they could, forego their automobiles, and thus avoid congestion, exorbitant parking fees, drunk drivers, and hazardous and harrowing driving experiences. But these people have no choice. They must pay the gas tax and take what it buys: roads, traffic jams, and smog.

The argument that the "user tax" is a fair tax further ignores the fact that tax money generated by highway use in urban areas accounts for approximately 50% of Highway Trust Fund revenues, and that even though these areas might prefer to spend the money differently, they must build more highways or lose the money altogether. The National League of Cities and the National Governors' Conference have both gone on record as favoring a broader, more flexible Transportation Trust Fund.

This "fair tax" argument overlooks the existence of millions of Americans who cannot, or should not be forced to, rely exclusively on the automobile. This includes 20 million citizens over age 65, 65 million citizens under age 16, and ten million whose annual incomes fall below \$4,000 a year.

I receive letters on almost a daily basis from senior citizens bemoaning the dilapidated state and high fares of mass transit. They tell me they have no way of getting out to see their friends, visit the doctor, or go shopping — all because of inadequate public transportation.

The elderly are most seriously affected by poor transportation. Indeed, the delegates to the White House Conference on Aging held last December had this to say—in the words of one elderly person:

"One of our biggest troubles is transportation. There is no bus service here and we don't own a car now. Sometimes I need to go to a doctor, but don't have money to pay a taxi to get to the doctor. My wife has the same problem. Sometimes we do go to the doctor, and then we have to go without our medicine on account of not having the money to pay. It all goes for taxi fares."

One of the major recommendations made by the delegates to the recently concluded White House Conference on Aging was that:

"The Federal Government should move immediately to adopt a policy which will both increase the level of funding available to the development and improvement of transportation services and also foster the coordination of all forms of transportation, public and private, at Federal, State, regional, and local levels of responsibility.

The Congress of the United States is urged to immediately adopt legislation to convert the Highway Trust Fund into a General Transportation Fund to be utilized for all modes of transportation."

At its 62nd Annual Convention, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People affirmed the "right to mobility as a basic human right," and noted the discrepancies in our present policies. "The Urban Mass Transportation Administration of the Department of Transportation has a budget of \$400 million while the Federal Highway Administration has a budget of over \$5.5 billion. This is all part of a pattern of extensive subsidies for road construction, and minimal subsidies for mass transportation and transportation planning."

Our transportation system is antiquated. The priorities were basically set 15 years ago, when Congress decided to undertake a massive road-building effort and to allocate the major portion of Federal transportation assistance to highways. Building a highway system — one even better than the German autobahns — seemed a great idea.

We have since succeeded in creating a super network of highways, but we have also reached the point where more highways will not necessarily increase our mobility. Indeed, they are beginning to impede our ability to get where we want to go.

In 1956, there was even some reason to believe that a vast highway network would add to our national defense. Today, this thought seems absurd: If ever a national alert were sounded, we would all be bumper to bumper, honking our horns, and watching enemy missiles flying over our heads from the special vantage point of a traffic jam.

Our transportation system is destructive of our environment. On almost a weekly basis, one reads or hears about the removal of a park or a historical monument for the sake of a highway. In some cases, "just" homes of individual citizens are destroyed. In others, places of great historical significance or aesthetic value to millions of people are wiped out.

Right now, here in Washington, a site of exceptional beauty, the Three Sisters Islands on the Potomac, is threatened by the proposed construction of an Interstate Highway bridge, which would bring thousands of additional cars across the river and then disgorge them onto already overcrowded city streets.

Up to 80 percent of the air pollution in urban areas comes from auto exhaust fumes. Up to two-thirds of the available land space in cities goes for roads, parking lots, gas stations, and other automobile-related purposes.

We tear down parks, homes, historical monuments, and trees of a hundred years' making, and when people object, we dismiss them as butterfly-chasers, sentimentalists, or opponents of progress.

A system so blatantly bad as the one we have allowed to develop must be changed.

I propose that we eliminate the present bias in favor of highways, which operates to the detriment of all other transportation modes, and create instead a system which allows for a more rational and equitable distribution of money and resources to all transportation modes.

The main features of S. 1344 are as follows:

- It combines the revenues generated for the Highway Trust Fund and the Airport and Airways Development Trust Fund with funds from the Treasury equivalent to those now authorized for programs for mass transit and Federal-aid-to-highways. All specific transportation aid programs would be terminated on the date that the new Trust Fund is created, July 1, 1973.
- It directs the Secretary of Transportation to prepare a comprehensive national transportation development plan, which would include a formula for the allocation of monies from the Trust Fund to carry out the purpose of the Act, and a program for the coordinated development of all modes.
- It directs states to submit their own comprehensive transportation development plans, in order to receive allocations, thus giving them the opportunity to set their own priorities based on their own needs.
- It encourages regional planning and cooperation among individual states.
- It stipulates that the general public will have an opportunity to state its views before statewide plans are submitted.
- It requires that a single transportation agency be formed at the State level. That agency would develop comprehensive, multi-model plans, based, in turn, upon the recommendations of localities with populations over 50,000. States would have to review their plans every two years.

The legislation I propose would help to correct our over-investment in one mode and under-investment in others. It would allow for the continuation of necessary road-building so vital to our rural areas, and it would enable the urban areas to upgrade their public transportation systems. It would allow for the development of rapid rail transit, and for the improvement of long-distance rail passenger service. It would result in less heavily congested roads, so motorists and bus riders alike would benefit. It would insure an element of planning in our development of future transportation networks, and give the public a greater voice in this planning process.

Our present transportation system enables us to move only so far. Beyond a certain point, it forces us into a holding pattern—whether in the air or on the ground.

I feel strongly that the general trust fund created by S. 1344 would make it possible to allocate funds rationally among transportation modes, allowing in each individual situation the mode which will most efficiently and effectively serve our need for mobility. This is an idea whose time has definitely arrived. I only need point to the recent support given the concept by a leading American industrialist and spokesman for the automobile industry, Mr. Henry Ford, and by the support that a great union, the UAW, has also given it.

Let us enact this legislation.

## **A Refreshing Change of Title—And New Research:**

### **DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES SHIFTS ATTENTION TO OUR STATE FAVORITE**

Most Illinoisans think of ducks, geese and doves when they think of bird banding, but there are other species of wildlife which are banded by the Illinois Department of Conservation.

Beginning this year biologists are engaged in a project to band cardinals.

This is the first time biologists have banded the bird, and they expect to ring approximately 100. Banding is taking place in southern Illinois at the Union County Refuge near the town of Ware.

"Most people think that the Department of Conservation is interested in only game species," said Henry N. Barkhausen, Director. "But this is just not true. We are responsible for all wildlife in Illinois, regardless of whether it is a huntable species. We have programs where we do work with swans, prairie chickens, eagles and many other species which are not game animals in Illinois.

The director's statement is further substantiated by a recent name change within the department. The "Division of Game" was changed to the more accurate title of "Division of Wildlife Resources" in September 1970. The former implied that the Department was interested only in game species; the latter more accurately tells the public that the department is interested in all wildlife.

The cardinal banding project was begun by George Arthur, the Department's chief waterfowl biologist.

"I was spending several months each year at the Union County Refuge, working with the ducks and geese," Arthur said. "I got into the habit of feeding the birds, most of which were cardinals, where I was staying at the refuge. It got to where there were sometimes over 100 birds feeding outside the building."

The traps Arthur is using to catch cardinals are dove traps—small wire cages with two four-inch throats for the birds to enter. Traps are baited with proso millet and sorghum seed.

"It is easy for cardinals to get in, but hard for them to find their way out. A few manage to escape, but they are exceptions. The throats of the traps are funneled inward, and it's just luck when one manages to find his way out.

Although the cardinal is found state-wide, it is not as common in northern Illinois as it is in the southern half of the state.

"The purpose of the project is to learn more about our state bird," Arthur said. "By banding them we hope to learn more about how far a bird wanders, the mortality rate, life expectancy and other things we do not know at this time."

Just as in his waterfowl banding program, Arthur is having several retraps in the cardinal banding.

"We are trapping and banding anywhere from five to ten cardinals each day in our two traps," he said. "And about one in ten is one which we have already banded. We call them trap bums because they keep returning for the free food."

Although Arthur is finding it relatively easy to trap and band, he expects recoveries to be minor: "We don't expect to get many recoveries from the project; cardinals are not game birds, and most band recoveries from other species are returned from hunters who down game birds. The few recoveries we might get will probably be from other banders or by a bird being hit by a car. The recovery rate will be very low, but the reporting rate should be very high. Most people will return bands from unusual species, whereas they sometimes don't from ducks and geese.

"We will probably get the most information for the project when we retrap some of the birds now banded in later years. This will give us some idea of how old they live to be and their mortality rate."

### **'PARSON TO PERSON'**

The Parson ought to be an enabler, a helper, a facilitator, an expediter—at any rate, I've always thought so. Therefore, as we discover new ways to recycle, to move nearer to organic gardening methods, to treat our environment with consideration, we need to share with one another all the valuable information we can.

Bill Sproat, our church's natural prairie consultant, used a mulch around our plant beds at church, consisting of the chopped wood and leaves that Commonwealth Edison accumulates as it cuts slashes through wooded land to run wires. This mulch is neat; it is also biodegradable—as good mulch should be—and turns into compost. It is also free of charge. Commonwealth Edison will deliver to YOUR driveway or lawn a quantity you can use, at your request.

I have known about this mulch source for some time; other church people have used it. I have just received my own supply, and am wheel-barrowing it from driveway to plant borders in installments. The leaves and small twigs have already begun to decompose; the wood chips, too, are returning to their organic components rather fast, for such rugged material.

Commonwealth Edison may be guilty of abetting thermal pollution of Lake Michigan, but it is aiding on the other hand, in recycling one of its own waste products. While we oppose their doing what is harmful, we can at the same time assist them and ourselves in doing something helpful. Isn't life complex?

—The Rev. Russell Bletzer, Deerfield, Ill.

## BOOK REVIEWS

**BLACKWATER RIVER**

by William Hillen

W. W. Norton and Co., 1972

169 pp, \$6.95

What can you say about a former conservation officer with the British Columbia Department of Recreation and Conservation who kills cougars? What can you say about a writer who deplores the disappearance of wildlife, but contributes to the problem thru the use of guns needlessly fired, and the use of the Poison 1080?

Hillens has retreated to a cabin far north of Vancouver and knows these woods and the wildlife and the fish intimately. I found his admission that he had killed two cougar kittens out of three very offensive especially when he gives no reason for the miserable deed. He admits that outside Mexico, British Columbia is the only area where cougars may be found in large numbers. However, his observations on the lifestyle of the cougar, the wolf, and other animals make interesting reading.

—Raymond Mostek

**POPULATION, ENVIRONMENT AND PEOPLE**

Edited by Noel Hinrichs

McGraw-Hill, 1972

\$2.95 paperback

"This is a book for the reader who already knows that population growth and the degradation of the environment have to be checked before they destroy the world — his world — as a habitation for human beings," writes Noel Hinrichs in his Introduction to "Population, Environment and People," a Council on Population and Environment book of which he is the editor.

The work consists of original essays by 24 experts, from Paul Ehrlich to George Wald, from Philip M. Hauser to Stewart L. Udall. Their material is divided into four parts: "The Basic Problem," "The Human Factors," "Possibilities for Action," and "The Larger Context."

While academic studies of overpopulation usually deal with numbers and graphs, this book rests on the premise that population problems become truly intelligible to the layman, and acquire emotional value when they are considered from the point of view of their effects on the life of people. Adopting this point of view, the contributors deal with overpopulation not as numbers of people, but rather with regard to its effects on the quality of the physical and human environment.

Numerous examples show how human and environmental health suffer from the synergistic effects of increased population size and technological insults. Solutions are offered for the interruption — and ever the reversal — of the present destructive trends through technical, social and political measures. Emphasis is given to the need for a

reformulation of traditional attitudes toward property, family, and ways of life in general. Growth cannot continue forever, the book concludes, and some hard choices are inevitable.

## THE OUTERMOST HOUSE

by Henry Beston

Ballantine Books, 1971, 95c

Written over forty years ago, Henry Beston's chronicle of his year of life on the Great Beach of Cape Cod has become a small classic. Mr. Beston is a honorary editor of the Audubon Magazine. In 1964, Secretary of the Interior Stuart Udall presided at a ceremony which designated "the outermost house" as a Literary Landmark.

The book can be read in an hour or two — the kind you would curl up with at a fireplace or on the beach — thoroughly enjoyable. It is good to have it reappear after a long absence. Beston comments upon the beach, autumn, ocean and birds, on life in midwinter, on humans and animals which visit him in the winter, and a delightful stroll in the spring.

—Raymond Mosiek

## THE CLOSING CIRCLE

by Barry Commoner

Alfred A. Knopf, 1971

256 pp, \$6.95

If any book could be called "the last word on the environment" it would certainly have to be this one. Of course it will not be the last word; other works will appear, good, bad and indifferent, but I doubt if there will be a better one in our time.

Certainly none has been so complete, so thoroughly researched and so adequately documented. When you have "The Closing Circle," try to think of some important sort of man's assault on the environment that Commoner has not dealt with.

Stuart Chase, himself a competent conservationist author, says of "The Closing Circle" in his review in the "Living Wilderness": "Now and again Dr. Commoner becomes almost too technical for the layman but the cumulative effect is powerful and impressive."

It is feared that some readers who have forgotten their High School science will quit early, but I'll venture that few conservationists who get through the second chapter will give up. By that time they just will not want to miss any of it.

Three of its most informative chapters are:

1. Poisoning of the Air (Los Angeles).
2. Poisoning of the Earth (Illinois).
3. Poisoning of the Water (Lake Erie).

Of special interest to Mid-Westerners is the story of Illinois earth, in which results of a study by Dr. Commoner's Washington University, St. Louis, faculty and students in the super-excellent corn and soybean farm land around Decatur are reported, proving beyond doubt that run-off of heavy agricultural applications of nitrate fertilizer have dangerously polluted not only streams and lakes in the area, but ground water as well, including the city of Decatur's own drinking water supply. (Could this be an important reason for this city's promotion of the Oakley dam in the Sangamon River at Allerton Park?)

The author sets the target of this book early with the theoretical

question, Is it possible that the new technology is the major cause of the environmental crisis?" Of course the answer is "yes", which is expounded and reiterated for 250 pages, in lucid statements such as "The new technology is an economic success — but only because it is an ecological failure."

He argues that environmental degradation mainly results from introduction of new industrial and agricultural technologies. These are said to be ecologically faulty because they are designed to solve singular, separate problems and fail to take into account the inevitable side effects that arise. He stresses the fact that costs of such environmental degradation are chiefly borne, not by the producer, but by society as a whole in the form of "externalities." A business enterprise that pollutes the environment is said to be subsidized by society; to this extent the enterprise, though it is free, is not wholly private.

He continues, declaring that air pollution is not merely a nuisance and a threat to health. It is a reminder that our most celebrated technological achievements — the automobile, the jet plane, the power plant, industry in general, and indeed the modern city itself — are, in the environment, failures. As to modern highways, Commoner has figures to prove that for the same freight haulage, trucks burn nearly six times as much fuel as railroads — and emit six times as much environmental pollution.

The author, in supporting his contention that the main cause of the environmental crisis is technology since World War II, rather than overproductivity, our current affluent way of life or even the population explosion, contradicts, among others, the apostles of population control. This is the basis of the quarrel, much publicized and

probably somewhat exaggerated, that took place last June at the Stockholm Environmental Conference between the eminent American Doctors of Philosophy, Barry Commoner and Paul Ehrlich.

Housewives who think they know all about soaps and detergents are likely to learn from the chapter on phosphates. Note these statements:

- The "whiter than white" appearance of washed fabrics so gleefully boasted in T.V. commercials results only from "an additive that reflects light."

- Phosphate is needed ONLY to soften hard water.

- From a chemical engineering textbook: "There is absolutely no reason why old-fashioned soap cannot be used for most household and commercial cleaning."

- The displacement of soap by detergents has made us no cleaner than we were, but it has made the environment more foul.

- Profits from the manufacture of detergents are nearly twice as great as from the manufacture of soap. (Dr. Commoner has the facts in dollars and in percentages.)

In advertising "The Closing Circle" the publisher declares: "He makes shockingly evident the symbiotic if unwitting relationship between pollution and profits, as one by one, since the Second World War, the processes of manufacturing and farming have been displaced by the (more profitable) new technologies." The profits of detergent manufacturers already noted are one of many examples the author has researched with thoroughness and apparent accuracy.

Dr. Commoner finally submits one prediction: "If we are to survive, ecological considerations must guide economic and political ones, and like the ecosphere itself, the

peoples of the world are linked through separate but interconnected needs to a common fate; that the world will survive the environmental crisis as a whole or not at all."

Unlike some environmental authorities, the author is not entirely pessimistic but retains some hope. His view is summed up by Stuart Chase: "Barry Commoner is not trying to send us back to the age of peasant handicraft. He is arguing for a new kind of modern engineer."

—Alvalene Barron

☞ ☞ ☞

This book and "Man's Dominion," also reviewed in this issue, are two of the three works of the "Current Conservation Pack" of I.A.S. books, advertised in the October Newsletter.

## MAN'S DOMINION

by Frank Graham, Jr.

M. Evans and Co., 1971

318 pp., \$8.95

A nutshell description of this book is its sub-title, "The Story of Conservation in America." The author is a field editor of AUDUBON. According to Graham, American conservation really began in the late 1890's and early 1900's; since the predecessors of the National Audubon Society were organized during this period, it had to follow that Graham's book is also something of a history of state and national Audubon societies. Therefore it is appropriate that the foreward is signed by Elvis J. Stahr, president of National Audubon Society.

Much of the author's material was taken from "Adventures in Bird Protection," a book by T. Gilbert Pearson (1937) which is, if not the Audubon Bible, at least its Old

Testament. Pearson was the organizer of an early State Audubon Society, for many years active in the National Committee of Audubon Societies (1901), its successor, the National Association of Audubon Societies (1905), and the National Audubon Society of which he later was president.

Related in detail are early efforts to protect plume-bearing birds, in which Audubon societies hired game wardens because Federal and State law enforcement was weak or non-existent. The most famous of Audubon game wardens, one Guy Bradley, was murdered by Florida plume-bird poachers in the line of duty (1905), becoming probably conservation's first martyr.

Also told in detail are stories of legislation sponsored, advocated and often pressured into being, by Audubon societies and other conservation groups and individuals that eventually saved the bearers of plumes and other avian millinery accessories (though admittedly aided in the process by changes in women's fashions).

Most notable project perhaps was the "feather fight" in Albany, New York (1911), memorable because it resulted in the landmark Audubon Plumage bill that virtually put the New York City plume-millinery industry, by far the nation's largest, out of business. In this legislative battle the industry was represented by Alfred E. Smith, later governor of New York and nominee for President of the United States; the bill was signed by Charles Evans Hughes, then Governor, also later an unsuccessful presidential nominee.

Graham's admiration for Audubon's good works, however, does not prevent his telling the sordid story of its "muskrat scandal" in the early 1930's. Then an Audubon

member, Mrs. Rosalie Edge, a sort of conservation Carrie Nation, shook the Society to its foundations — and in doing so permanently shook off thousands of its members — by disclosing that Audubon's national officials had secretly been hiring the trapping of muskrats in one of its own wildlife sanctuaries and selling their pelts. One year's receipts from this nefarious business were reported to have amounted to one hundred thousand dollars.

Mrs. Edge, who also could turn out a telling phrase, once called the Bureau of Biological Survey the "Bureau of Destruction and Extermination." What an apt name for our present day federal and state predator control organizations!

It would be unfair to the author to overemphasize the stress he places on Audubon and on bird protection, for he also presents a veritable "Who's Who" of conservation during the past century, from William Temple Hornaday to Stewart L. Udall. He gives us not only documentary records of these persons; he makes them come alive. For example, Hornaday is shown as an opinionated, prejudiced, abrasive character who nevertheless accomplished great things in conservation, partly through his friendship with President Theodore Roosevelt.

"Teddy" is shown as a far more effective conservationist than most latter-day nature lovers give him credit. Perhaps his true stature has been obscured by the tremendous publicity given his exploits as big game hunter in Africa and South America. Through his foresight, sometimes implemented by "big stick" methods, he set apart our first wildlife refuge and later many

others, paving the way for dozens established during the past seventy years.

Perhaps of still greater impact was his institution of the Forestry Service, accompanied by vast increases in the establishment of national forests by Presidential edict, the beginnings of forestry management and the long overdue curtailment of depredations by the 19th century "timber barons." His efforts were successful largely due to the "father of American forestry," the brilliant and forceful Gifford Pinchot.

Graham says that we have had two great conservation Presidents — men of two opposing parties, but with the same last name — Roosevelt. F.D.R. continued and advanced the cause of land acquisition for National Parks and Monuments, National Forests, Wildlife Refuges and Bird Sanctuaries including the Red Rock Lakes Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (1935) which resulted in saving our Trumpeter Swans. Most noteworthy, according to the author, was his depression-spawned Civilian Conservation Corps.

Frank Graham, Jr. is a prolific writer, producing a book every year or so as well as numerous articles for AUDUBON and other magazines. Perhaps he writes a little too fast for accuracy. Witness these "goofs": He has John Muir brought up and educated in Minnesota (of course it was Wisconsin). And he lists the first four State Audubon societies organized from 1895 to 1897, but omits I.A.S. which was the fourth one organized, if not the third. These mistakes are not important but make one wonder how many others of his statements that we are unable to verify may be in error.

—Ray M. Barron

## THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

ON THIS PAGE in the summer issue, members were invited to contact me about items of concern to the society. One of our members wrote of the fears of several Peoria members concerning the scheduled two month season on American Woodcock and Common Snipe.

The society needs to bring its concern on matters such as this to the attention of the proper people in the Department of Conservation. Sportsmen's groups are always very vocal regarding their views for longer seasons and increased bag and possession limits.

With the number of bird watchers in our ranks who are frequently in the field, we are in a position to provide the Department of Conservation with data indicating the decline of game species. If you keep detailed records on numbers of individuals of a species present in your area over the years send this information to Elton Fawks or work up an article for the Audubon Bulletin presenting your findings. Participation in the Spring Bird Census and the Christmas Bird Count is another way of adding to the data needed and wanted by those who establish the seasons to enable them to do the best possible job.

THE SOCIETY can be more of a conservation force by growing. One of the most effective ways to increase our membership is for each member to recruit one new member. Finding just one member seems like a very simple task and it should be easy. I challenge you all to help us double our membership with this basic and unsophisticated method. The office in Downers Grove will supply membership forms and other literature about the society. Just let us know what you need to help you help us.

DO YOU HAVE A YEN to see the exotic birds of foreign lands? If there is sufficient interest, we could look into the possibility of organizing birding and conservation tours. Group air fares are less than single fares, and often a good guide can be lined up for a much more favorable price for a group than for one or two people. If you are at all interested, drop me a line and perhaps we can investigate the possibilities.

—PETER C. PETERSEN

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**For further in formation, contact the IAS HEADQUARTERS**

**1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515**

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# THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

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The Society was organized seventy-five years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, IAS has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents are invited to join the Society in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation, as well as in cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

## MEMBERSHIP FEES

Patron .....	\$1,000
Benefactor .....	\$ 500
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Supporting Member .....	\$25 annually
Club Affiliation .....	\$15 annually
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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN is the official journal of the Illinois Audubon Society. It is published quarterly—Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter. Subscription price is \$5 per year (which coincides with dues of active members). Single copies are \$1.25. The special subscription rate for libraries and schools is \$3 per year.

New and/or renewal membership applications, as well as change of address notices, should be sent to the Illinois Audubon Society Headquarters Office, 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE and MANUSCRIPTS should be directed to the editor, D. William Bennett, Route 2, Box 618, Kenosha, Wis. 53140.

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# ***illinois audubon bulletin***



E.G.W.



**1973**  
**winter-spring**

# THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

*Organized in 1897 For the Protection of Wild Birds  
And the Preservation of the Natural Environment*

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**1017 BURLINGTON AVE., DOWNERS GROVE, ILL. 60515**  
**Telephone: 968-0744**

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# ILLINOIS AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

**ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY**

Number 164

Winter-Spring 1973

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE (About a Grass-Roots Conservation Question)

Last October a young lady, Miss Ruth Bently of Highland Park, wrote a very moving letter to Betty Groth, our conservation vice president. Betty answered her letter and forwarded it to me for my thoughts. The letter reaches, in my estimation, to the basis for the existence of the Illinois Audubon Society, and I would like to share it with the members of the Society.

Ruth is seventeen and had been deeply touched by a television program concerning a pair of curlews. It showed the complicated process of mate selection, the rigors of a long migration and the heartbreak of the death of one of the birds at the hands of a thoughtless farmer. Her question was how could SHE help prevent the wanton destruction of birds, especially endangered species. This is really a grass-roots conservation question and deserves careful consideration.

We are all (as Audubon Society members) aware, I am sure, that almost all non-game birds are now protected by federal law. We also know that many conservation officers, both state and federal, work to enforce these and other game laws. But America is a large country and it is impossible to hope for a large percentage of law-violators to be apprehended.

There is only one way in which we can hope to prevent this type of activity. Probably many of you have guessed what Ruth and the rest of us can do as individuals. We can EDUCATE others that birds need to be protected and why they need to be protected. For most citizens, the fact that the killing of most birds is against a law of the land is enough, but we must try to reach those who just plain don't care . . . those, for example, who hunt for game with a license and feel they can take a shot at anything, protected or not . . . those who wish to mock the law to show they are bigger than the law or to impress their peers . . . those who may just not know the law.

The television program Ruth Bently saw was an attempt to educate people. The publications and other activities of the Illinois Audubon Society are also attempts to educate people. But probably

the best form of education is to hear something from a friend whom one respects. It is in just this way that each of us, as Audubon members, has an obligation to spread the conservation word.

Then, maybe, the curlews will someday migrate without fear of being blasted from the air.

—PETER C. PETERSEN  
235 McClellan Blvd.  
Davenport, Ia. 52803

## IAS Director Named to New Post With Department of Conservation

The new position of non-game staff biologist with the Illinois Department of Conservation has been filled with the hiring of Vernon Kleen, 30, formerly of Laurel, Md.

Kleen was elected to the board of directors of Illinois Audubon Society last year. He also inaugurated the new statewide Spring Bird Census (tabulated elsewhere in this issue).

A graduate of the University of Maryland with a B.S. in Zoology, Kleen will receive his M.A. degree in 1973 from Southern Illinois University.

Although there are more non-game species than game species living in Illinois, the department had not had a biologist to work with these species, according to Jim Lockart, supervisor of the Division of Wildlife Resources.

"Vern will be working to help preserve the rare and endangered species within the state, as well as educating the public to the needs of these animals."

The Springfield-based biologist comes to the department with a broad background in the zoology field. He has done research biology for the Smithsonian Institution in the south Pacific islands, banded both game and non-game birds, and has helped on bird counts in Illinois and Maryland.

### NEW LIFE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

**Richard B. Kemp**, Chicago, a member since 1970.

**Margaret A. Stearns**, Chicago, member since 1962.

**Thomas M. Murphy**, Glenwood, a new member.

**Dr. Robert E. Slayton**, River Forest, a new member

**Mrs. Allen N. Ransom**, Winnetka, a new member.

**Mrs. Hugo Surman**, Peoria, a member since 1970.

**Mrs. Fenton Cole**, Marshall, a member since 1967.

# Spring Song

By HAL BORLAND

EVERY YEAR I listen for spring peepers toward the end of March, and by the middle of April I expect to see swamp maples in bloom making the lowlands blush with spring. By then, the red-wing blackbirds are loud in the stream-side willows and the migrant robins are strutting about our home pasture and eating the first minor hatch of insects there. And by then most real gardeners are outdoors, getting their fingers into the soil again, renewing contact. With any weather luck at all, up here in the hills we have peas planted, the first lettuce bed in, a row of carrots and one of beets, one of onion sets and maybe even a row of green beans in the ground. We may have frost as late as Memorial Day up here, but if it doesn't come we'll have very early beans. If it does, we'll re-plant. Some people plant peas in mid-March, but that is sheer nonsense. Peas planted in March just lie there and shiver and sulk till it really warms up.

**BUT HERE** we are, on a bright, blue-sky March day, watching for new shoots in the perennial bed on one side of the garden fence and for seedlings on the other side. And wondering what new hazards are in store for the environment this year, what new "cure-alls" are going to be thrust upon us to the ultimate and long-lasting damage to the ecology. We hope the reappearance of the peepers is a good sign, and we listen for the chorus of birdsong to prove that our feathered allies are still with us. But we do look apprehensively at the



sky, hoping that rusty-smudgy cloud of smog won't reach this far from the metropolitan industrial centers at least until July. We look at the river, just across the road, and wonder when the promised clean-up upstream will begin to clarify, if not actually purify, its odorous, murky water. Then we look at the garden again.

**SOIL**, the rootbed of life, the source of all the plant growth on this earth except seaweed. A fundamental of existence. Wipe out all animal life, and as long as the earth remains there will be plants. Wipe out the plants and we all die, all of us animal creatures, if not of starvation then of suffocation for lack of the oxygen that the green

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The majority of readers will recognize the name here of Hal Borland, 1968 winner of the John Burroughs Medal for distinguished nature writing and author of 14 books published by Lippincott. Among them are "Countryman — A Summary of Belief," "Hill Country Harvest," "Our Natural World," "King of Squaw Mountain," and "The Dog Who Came to Stay." Mr. Borland resides in rural Connecticut and practices what he preaches.



leaf produces. As a man who lives on the land, as a farm owner, as a gardener, what can I do, what can any gardener do, to minimize the threat, to lessen the damage, to the place where I live, the only place I can live, the earth?

**THE FARM** is a special province. Ours happens to be two-thirds woodland, one-third arable land which we keep in grass, pasturage. If we grew corn or wheat or oats, the pressure to use heavy doses of chemicals, to fertilize, to check weeds, to kill insects, would be difficult to resist. We voluntarily took our land out of such production, not for a subsidy — we don't get one cent for it — but as a minor gesture toward a healthy environment. We wish enough pressure could be put on Congress to end farm subsidies that encourage corporate farms which pour the chemicals onto the land to force huge crops from limited acreage and collect bonuses for their excess.

**BUT STANDING** here by the garden fence in the April sunlight I am thinking more specifically of the millions of gardeners in this country, every one of them with a keener, more personal sense of the soil than any corporate farmer. Gardeners garden because they

like to grow things, because they get a sense of reality from the soil, because they prefer home-grown vegetables. As a village gardener said to me at the hardware store the other day, "When I grow my own I at least know which poison is used on them."

**SO HERE** we are, millions of gardeners, trying to avoid those poisons, which are basic to too many pesticides and too many chemical fertilizers. If we are wise, we come as close to organic gardening as we can get, composting leaves and garbage waste, using cow manure, using lime when necessary, mulching, cultivating, giving back to the soil as much organic matter as we take from it. That is basic to healthy soil and for generations, till the tractor displaced the horse and the chemical fertilizer industry became a billion-dollar business, it was the common practice on the farms. The land would be far healthier if some degree of it were restored to the farms.

**ANYWAY**, we try to restore and maintain the health of the soil in our gardens, and we use a minimum of chemical fertilizer. We think, from experience, that plants grown with chemicals are more susceptible to disease and insect attack than those grown in naturally rich soil. That is a theory, not an announcement.

**AND WE** enlist all the help we can get in protecting our plants from insect pests. Not chemical help, which never kills all the pests, which allows those with a degree of tolerance to survive and reproduce and in a few years creates new species of pests totally immune to the pesticide. This has happened again and again, but the pesticide people deny or ignore it, urging the use of more or stronger doses. DDT is a classic example. Another,

and a relatively harmless example had quick, dramatic effects in the village last summer.

**A FRIEND** of ours reported that she had pests on her roses but checked them with a spray, and now her cucumbers and squash didn't set fruit, her neighbor's apple tree had almost no apples on it, and another neighbor down the street who had a couple of hives of bees said his bees were dying off. I asked what she had used on her roses, and she said, "Sevin. It's totally harmless!" And I had to say that while it is harmless to birds and beasts it doesn't discriminate among insects. It killed whatever was gnawing her roses, but it also killed every bee in sight, and bees not only make honey, but they fertilize apple blossoms and squashes and a good many other things. Something like a billion dollars worth of crops in this country depend on bees to fertilize them.

**IN OUR GARDEN**, we use no pesticide but rotenone. Rotenone and birds, as a matter of fact, and the emphasis really is on birds.

**EVERY GARDENER** who values his life, not to mention his health, should cherish the birds. Not for their songs, which are really a bonus, but for their everlasting war on noxious insects. Without the birds we would all be eaten alive if we didn't starve to death first. There are more insects than any other form of visible life on earth. They probably outnumber people almost a million to one. Many of them are helpful, like the bees, necessary for plant life; but billions of others are, in human terms, pests. And their only major natural enemies are birds. Birds and each other, for a great many of them live on other insects.

**WHEN THE** defenders of virulent pesticides snort, "What does it matter if a few songbirds die?"

they are flouting a basic fact of ecology. A few dead songbirds of themselves matter little, but they are symptomatic, evidence of serious trouble which spreads from a few to many. And if anyone or anything kills the birds here in my valley, they threaten my life, for without the birds, the insects take over. I am not a bird-birdy man who sheds tears over every dead bird, but I can read facts and figures. Here are a few:

**ONE FLICKER** will eat more than 5,000 ants in a day, and a few dozen grubs and borers for dessert.

**BROWN THRASHERS** eat beetles, white grubs, army worms, cutworms, tent caterpillars, wasps, grasshoppers, spiders, and some wild fruit.

**ABOUT HALF** of a robin's diet is worms and insects, including slugs and snails, damp-weather scourge of every garden.

**THE WOOD THRUSH** eats caterpillars of all kinds, including gypsy moths, spiders, potato beetles, grasshoppers, weevils, crickets.

**BLUEBIRDS** eat two mouthfuls of insects, chiefly caterpillars, grasshoppers and beetles, for every mouthful of wild fruit.



**ORIOLES**, both Baltimore and orchard, eat tent caterpillars gypsy moth caterpillars, weevils, aphids, grasshoppers, borers.

**REDWING BLACKBIRDS**, normally seed eaters and sometimes field pests particularly in the South, gorge on caterpillars and insect larvae when there is a surge of insect hatch.

**COWBIRDS** are in bad repute because they make other birds hatch and rear their young, but they eat weed seed by the pound and pasture insects by the thousand, grasshoppers, locust, beetles, flies, wasps, mosquitoes.

**THE ROSE-BREASTED GRO-BEAK** is the gardener's special friend; it eats potato bugs, cucumber beetles, leaf beetles of all kinds, tent caterpillars, moths, scale insects, army worms, even cabbage butterflies.

**AND ALL BIRDS** feed their nestlings vast quantities of insects, grubs, worms, caterpillars and beetles. Insect food is high in protein and vitamin D, essential for the quick growth and development of young birds. Most birds bring

off their first broods of nestlings just at the time the first big hatch of insects comes. So the birds are essential to keep the insects in check from the start. Those time-tables in nature are eternally marvelous.

**THAT IS WHY** the gardener who knows his ecological ABC's says that too many pesticides are bad medicine in the garden, on the farm and in the woodland. That is why one of the most reassuring sounds on any April morning, or in May or June for that matter, is the chorus of birdsong that greets the sunrise. Woodlands have survived countless attacks by gypsy moths. Vineyards have survived Japanese beetles. But not even the most cloistered city dweller could long survive an end to birdsong in the springtime.

**THAT IS WHY** I listen for the peepers every April, and watch for the red-wings in the willows and the robins in our home pasture.

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**NOTEWORTHY VISITOR** — Chandler Robbins, co-author of the widely-used field guide, "Birds of North America," autographs copies of his book during the IAS Fall Campout at Little Grassy Lake, Carbondale, where he appeared as guest speaker. With him are (left) IAS v-p Alice Palmer, Galesburg, and Jean Dewalt, manager of the IAS office in Downers Grove.

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### HELP WANTED ON FLOODPLAIN RESEARCH

The Cooperative Wildlife Research Laboratory of Southern Illinois University is researching an Environmental Impact Statement, for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, concerning the effects of a Mississippi River channelization project.

The study encompasses a survey of the plants, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, birds and nonaquatic invertebrates. Specific interest is in the area between the bluffs on each side of the river from St. Louis, Mo., to Cairo, Ill.

Research will be completed by May 1, 1973.

One aspect of the project is to discuss with biologists and other biologically-oriented citizens their observations of the fauna and flora, both common and unusual, in the floodplain. If any readers feel they could contribute some information about the plants or animals, please contact:

Mrs. Virginia A. Terpening  
Cooperative Wildlife Research Laboratory  
Southern Illinois University  
806½ South Marion  
Carbondale, Ill. 62901

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# *A Biologist's View of Stream Alterations & Channelization*

*'Action on a broad front is mandatory now if we are to salvage what's left of our stream and river environments.'*

by MIKE CONLIN



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Mike Conlin is a fishery biologist with the Illinois Department of Conservation. He lives in Macomb. His article reflects his own views and not necessarily those of the Department.

**TODAY, MORE THAN EVER BEFORE**, our rivers and streams are threatened with virtual extinction. Under the guise of flood control and river basin "development" the predacious bulldozer continues to straighten, widen, deepen, and dam our remaining natural waterways. Stream alteration, channelization—just what do these terms mean?

A "stream alteration" can be defined as the modification of any stream in any way. These modifications include dams, snagging, clearing, and channelization.

Stream "channelization" is the changing of a stream into a ditch for the purpose of moving water more rapidly downstream. These so-called "channel improvements" usually require the removal of all trees and other woody vegetation along each bank for distances of up to 100 feet so that the silt removed from the stream bed may be deposited.

**TWO FEDERAL AGENCIES**, the Soil Conservation Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, must bear the major responsibility for the current crisis. For example, these two agencies, in conjunction with the Tennessee Valley Authority, have plans to convert practically every tributary stream in Alabama into a man-made ditch.

Here in Illinois, there are large "flood control" impoundments planned for most of our remaining scenic rivers. One authority notes that "the several proposed reservoirs in Illinois threaten many native (fish) species because they are planned for some of the most valuable waterways left, and many of the unique aquatic habitats in the state will be lost if the streams are dammed."

The same authority also concluded that channelization was responsible for the destruction of fish habitat over extensive stretches of Illinois streams. Streams such as the Upper Shoal Creek, Skillet Fork, Kaskaskia River, lower reaches of the Embarras River, and the Saline River System are a few of the victims of appalling stream alterations in our state.

**LARGE IMPOUNDMENTS** and channelization projects allow more land to be put into agriculture even though taxpayers are currently paying almost one billion dollars a year to keep land out of cultivation. The adverse environmental effects of channelization are many and some are listed below:

● **Destruction of a fish habitat and lowered production of aquatic life.**

Pools and obstructions which provided cover and food are obliterated by the newly cleared shallow channel.

Many species of fish are adversely affected by the increased water temperatures caused by removal of bank vegetation.

Increased stream velocities are often detrimental to native fish and bottom fauna populations.

Siltation is increased dramatically via runoff from construction work and the spoil bank.

A study of 23 North Carolina streams dredged 40 years ago showed a 90 percent reduction in the fish population. Another North Carolina study revealed that the average poundage of game fish per surface acre was over 400 per cent greater in the natural streams than in the channelized streams.

Another vital factor proved in this investigation was that the removal of forest canopy and stream cover for purposes of channelization can warm stream temperatures higher than that permitted by North Carolina state law. Recently the Missouri Department of Conservation studied the fish populations on three sections of the Blackwater River: 565 lbs./acre (primarily channel catfish) were found in the unchannelized section, 449 lbs./acre (mostly carp) in the lightly channelized section, and 131 lbs./acre in the completely channelized section. The Tippah River in Mississippi contained 240 lbs. of game fish per acre prior to channelization, compared to 5 lbs./acre after channelization. Undisturbed stream channels in Idaho were found to produce from 1.5 to 112 times more pounds/acre of game fish than disturbed streams. The list of examples could go on and on but perhaps the above will suffice to document the pronounced adverse effects that channelization and stream alteration projects have upon the aquatic community.

#### ● **Losses of wildlife habitat:**

Stream alterations result in reduced vegetation and subsequent reductions of wildlife as well. Wildlife losses due to channelization occur in the form of small game, waterfowl, and fur-bearing mammals. Some stream alterations, such as large impoundments, result in the wholesale decimation of ENTIRE populations of mammals (raccoon, opossum, bobcat, cottontail, rabbit, deer) and birds (quail, pheasant, wood duck, owls, numerous song birds). Forms of stream alterations such as channelization are nothing more than straight sewer wildlife management.

#### ● **Destruction of valuable hardwood trees:**

Channel projects result in clearing of stream side vegetation while dams permanently flood entire river valleys.



● **Lowered water tables:**

Floodplains, wetlands, and swamps which act as natural reservoirs to store flood waters, nutrients, and sediment are destroyed.

● **Increased downstream flooding:**

Ditches dug to facilitate faster water removal increase the problems of flooding and siltation downstream. Flooding due to "channel improvements" upstream often is the basis for channelizing more watercourses downstream. (Whatever happened to the old theory of "stopping the raindrop where it falls?" Is it possible that shortly Army Corps of Engineer downstream dams will be justified by the presence of Corps and SCS ditches upstream? This is not only possible, but is already happening in Arkansas.)

● **Degradation of water quality, increased erosion and siltation.**

● **Loss of aesthetic values:**

Here the loss is quite obvious. A mud filled gutter has no appeal except perhaps to those who carved it. Stripped bare of vegetation and nearly devoid of fish and wildlife, a channelized stream is one of the ultimate examples of man's lack of even a semblance of a land ethic. Can a person camp, hike, swim, wade, picnic, fish, hunt, bird watch, or in any way enjoy the out-of-doors in such a setting? A glance at a particular raped stream or river environment provides the sad answer.

**WHAT IS A STREAM** and why all the concern? Harold E. Alexander Arkansas Department of Planning, summed it up this way:

"A stream is a living thing. It moves, dances, and shimmers in the sun. It furnishes opportunities for enjoyment, and its beauty moves men's souls. Like the condor, the whooping crane and the wolf, the streams of America are on the road to oblivion, to produce crops we don't need, to perpetuate outdated concepts, and to flow past turbines which may become examples of obsolete policies and plans. It is time we gave more attention to saving those living streams which are a part of our history and heritage, and which, once they are gone, must see another heaven and earth come to pass before they can be again."

Protection must be afforded to that which was given to us and is ours to preserve. Action on a broad front is mandatory NOW, if we are to salvage what's left of our stream and river environments. Sterile ditch, dammed river, or natural scenic meandering waterway? This is the question and this is the crisis.

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### CHANNELIZATION AT SCATTERING FORKS

Judging from the controversy over the Scenic Rivers Bill, one would think that farmers and environmentalists were natural enemies. Not so, as witnessed by a June meeting of farmers, conservationists, drainage commissioners, and Soil Conservation Service personnel in Tuscola. The group toured the Scattering Forks channelization project to inspect first-hand its environmental impact. In short, a diverse wooded habitat which supported squirrels, rabbits, quail and woodpeckers had been replaced by a uniform habitat capable of supporting only pheasants, muskrats, and some species of songbirds. The only fish life apparent was carp. Some conservation-minded farmers cooperated with the Illinois Department of Conservation in planting pine trees and brome grass (pheasant cover) along the ditches.

The result of the meeting was a discovery that many farmers would prefer to engage in conservation practices, but can't afford it. Under existing laws, the government is generous with channelization and damming money, but will not reimburse a farmer for contour plowing, planting winter cover crops, leaving hedgerows standing, etc. All present showed a willingness to work together for modifications to the property tax laws, the Illinois Drainage Code and other laws which fail to provide adequate incentives for conservation practices. Joseph Pisciotte, candidate for State Senator from this district, joined the group on the tour and expressed an interest in the state laws contributing to this dilemma.

—Champaign County Audubon Society

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## **One Man's Viewpoint:**

### **DINNER WITH THE DUNES COUNCIL**

**by RAYMOND MOSTEK**  
**(Past President, Illinois Audubon Society)**

Last fall a huge crowd attended the annual dinner of the Save the Dunes Council at Beverly Shores, Ind., to help celebrate the earlier formal dedication of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The area was dedicated on September 8, 1972, by Secretary of the Interior Rogers B. Morton. As I consumed my food and conversed with our dinner guests, my mind went back to those early pioneers, Chicagoans and Hoosiers, who knew the Dunes before the turn of the century when this great beach area stretched for 25 miles from Gary to Michigan City, relatively undamaged by the hand of man.

I thought of Dr. R. M. Strong, former president of the Illinois Audubon Society, who reminded us almost monthly of the industrial threats to the Dunes, how he inspired the Chicago Conservation Council to take an interest in the area, and how Mrs. Dorothy Buell of Ogden Dunes accepted the challenge, and organized the Save the Dunes Council back in 1952 with the aid of 21 women.

Their devotion never wavered and without their great spirit, what remnants we now have of the dunes area would have been lost.

Mrs. Buell spoke to us at that dinner last fall. Still vigorous, though in her eighties, she gave us a glimpse of the determination necessary to win the battle: she revealed a "midnight train ride" to California to see author Donald Culross Peattie who knew the Dunes well. He suggested, that since the Indiana legislators like Senators Homer Capehart and Edward Jenner and Congressman Charles Halleck were more interested in industrialization rather than preservation, she urge Illinois Senator Paul H. Douglas to sponsor the legislation. He introduced the bill in 1958, and President Lyndon Johnson signed the Act in 1966.

The years between have not been without their problems. Since 1925, Indiana has not added one acre to the state park created at that time. The population has quadrupled in those intervening years, creating greater pressure on the land. (At one time, within my memory at least, there was no limit to the amount of days one could spend camping at the state park. Many persons put up shelters which remained all summer long.) Hoosier politics caused Indiana to delay passage of the Douglas bill long after the nation had created other seashore preserves such as Cape Cod, Assatague Island, Point Reyes, Padre Island, and Fire Island in New York.

The Save the Dunes Council is now advocating support for efforts being made by Congressman Edward Roush of Indiana to expand the new 9,000 national lakeshore to double its present size. Introduced in 1971, the bill failed to pass the House Interior Committee. With the November defeat of Committee Chairman Wayne Aspinall of Colorado by the League of Conservation Voters, who poured more than \$16,000 into that congressional district, the Roush bill may have a better chance this year.

Among some areas proposed for the expanded park are the Little Calumet River of more than 3,000 acres; The Long Lake area with more than 420 acres; the Old Glacier and Marsh unit which totals 950 acres; and the important Beverly Shores area consisting of some wild ravines and dunes, and many homes dating from the Chicago Fair of 1933-34. We know there are many dedicated Hoosiers like Mrs. Sylvia Troy, president of the Save the Dunes Council; Herb Read, engineering consultant of the Izaak Walton League, and Tom Dustin, former president of the Indiana Division of the Izaak Walton League, who have labored mightily for the expansion of the park.

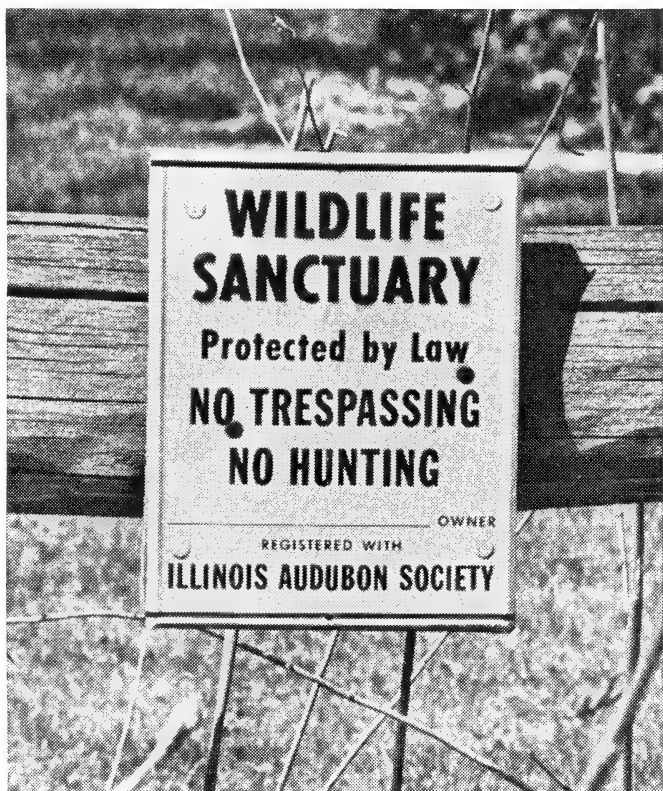
Regrettably there are others like Congressman Earl Landgrebe who has fought the Dunes park as bitterly as old Charlie Halleck, but now who tries to bask in the glory of the "ecology movement." There is Secretary Morton himself who voted against the park while a member of Congress, but who now gives us some excellent rhetoric worth quoting, and finally President Richard Nixon, whose administration tried to block recent funding for the park, but was forced to surrender to the enormous pressure brought on by conservationists.

The Invocation at the dedication of the Dunes Lakeshore was given by the liberal, outspoken, and delightful Rev. Charles E. Doyle, pastor of the St. Ann of the Dunes Catholic Church at Beverly Shores. It deserves a full re-printing:

"Heavenly Father, nestled in between these ancient sand dunes, and lulled by the lapping of the same waves that Chief Pokagon loved, we feel just great this morning! We're so appreciative that a great many people, only a few at first, mostly ordinary folk, and later many more, but always against powerful opposition, said, 'God, this has to be some of the prettiest land in the whole of your creation. It ought to belong not just to those who can afford to come out here and build houses and fences, but a big sign should be put out front saying: This belongs to all God's children. These oaks, white pines, sassafras, gentians, and lupine; these tulip trees, wild cherries and violets; they are really about the nicest gifts you could give us, and they ought to be treated with respect and reverence — not dug up, pushed down and covered over with 1,000 smokestacks and shut off by 10,000 billboards.'

"Fill their hearts with pride today, all those who worked that this fantastically beautiful spot might become the legacy of all the people, along with Yellowstone, Valley Forge and Yosemite. Give strength and vision now to those charged with the responsibility of bringing forth this park's full potential for enriching the lives of the millions of city dwellers who live within an easy hour's flight of the gulls that float above us. Help us now to fitting words from distinguished speakers as we celebrate this historic day. Lord, be with us now and forever. Amen."

The effort to save the Indiana Dunes has not been without its price in money, time and effort. We can never repay those volunteers for their heroic hours, but in appreciation of their victory and their noble efforts, we can help defray part of the \$10,000 debt for postage, legal fees, loans, etc. Contributions may be sent to: Mrs. Jack Troy, President, Save the Dunes Council, 1512 Park Ave., Munster, Ind. 46321. You can also pay your personal thanks to the council leaders at their dinner on the lake this fall.



Here's a good illustration of the Society's Wildlife Sanctuary sign. It is metal and it measures 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10". The background is bold yellow; the letters are black.

IAS believes posting of properties will cause the public to become more aware of the value of such natural areas, and will, in effect, serve as a form of conservation education. Every time a bulldozer moves, another "eviction notice" for wildlife is written ... accordingly, the importance of every existing sanctuary is increased.

Prices: Each, \$1.05 including state sales tax & postage. Or, you can order five for \$4.73, or ten for \$8.40, including shipping. Make checks payable to Illinois Audubon Society, and mail to IAS, 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.

## REPORT OF THE FIRST STATEWIDE BIRD COUNT

by **VERNON M. KLEEN**

The inaugural statewide spring bird count (May 6, 1972) now is history and will be recorded as greatly successful.

A result of it was a vote by the IAS board of directors to make the so-titled Statewide Spring Bird Count an annual function of the Society—with a date for the count each year to be the Saturday which falls during the period of May 4-10.

Thus, the 1973 count is scheduled for Saturday, May 5. So, reserve the day. It is not too early to begin planning and to help find observers who will participate in some of those 40 Illinois counties not covered in '72. Last spring, more than 650 observers participated in 62 counties (out of a possible 102) and found well over 200,000 birds of 256 species. Over 1,700 party-hours were spent in the field and more than 11,000 miles were walked or driven by participants. Observations began as early as midnight and continued as late as 2200 hours; however, most observers were afield only during daylight hours.

The purposes of the statewide count are to:

- Obtain information during the spring migration (even though limited);
- Obtain some idea of the spring abundance of each species throughout the state (especially non-migrants and early summer residents);
- Initiate more group participation among birders in Illinois;
- Create challenges and goals among birders while collecting useful information;
- Aid in organization and centralization of all data about birds obtained in Illinois. This can be most valuable for the documentation of changing bird populations and, in case of declining populations, may be the alert necessary to initiate public concern.
- Help coordinate statewide activities for the Illinois Audubon Society;
- Have fun—on a statewide basis.

Selecting a day for the count that would please everyone was impossible; therefore, the following considerations were important:

(1) It had to be a day that would be best for central Illinois; then, southern Illinois (best—late-April and very early May) and northern Illinois (best—mid-May) would average out.

(2) It should be a Saturday because (from past experience) more people would be available to help.

**AND, GET READY FOR THE NEXT ONE:  
SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1973**



TABLE 1

Counties with  
20 or more participants

Bureau	48
Kane	35
Cook	34
Livingston	31
LaSalle	30
Edgar	26
Marshall	24
Putnam	22
McLean	21
Vermillion	20

TABLE 2

10 most common species

Common Grackle	31249+
Redwing Blackbrd	29859+
House Sparrow	20672
Starling	14936
Robin	9219
Golden Plover	6200
E. Meadowlark	5329
Blue Jay	4665
Am. Goldfinch	4508
Mourning Dove	4374

TABLE 3

Species reported in  
57 or more counties

Killdeer	57
Mourning Dove	61
Chimney Swift	58
Yell-sh Flicker	60
Red-bell Woodpkr	57
Red-head Woodpkr	61
Downy Woodpecker	59
Barn Swallow	59
Purple Martin	58
Blue Jay	62
Common Crow	60
Catbird	61
Brown Thrasher	62
Robin	62
Starling	57
House Sparrow	60
E. Meadowlark	62
Redwing Blackbrd	62
Baltimore Oriole	58
Common Grackle	59
Brown-h Cowbird	60
Cardinal	60
Rose-br Grosbeak	57
Indigo Bunting	58
Am. Goldfinch	62
Rufous-s Towhee	59
Field Sparrow	60
Song Sparrow	59

TABLE 4

Counties reporting  
6 or more Highest Counts for Species

Cook	49	McLean	9
Lake	28	Boone	8
McHenry	16	Coles	8
Kane	16	Marion	8
St. Clair	15	LaSalle	7
Union	13	Jersey	6
Fulton	12	Whiteside	6
Livingston	9	Williamson	6

+ 31 counties with 1 to 5 High Counts

Lake County followed with 150. There were 20 or more participants in at least 10 counties (Table 1) while there was only 1 observer in 4 counties and 2 observers in 8 other counties.

The Common Grackle was the most common species reported with 31,249+ counted. Table 2 shows the 10 most common species and Table 3 shows the species found in 57 or more counties. Only 6 species were found in all 62 counties; in contrast, 25 species were reported from only a single county and 13 species were found in only 2 counties.

Fifty-one different counties were responsible for the highest individual total of one or more species; Table 4 gives the 16 counties which reported the most high counts for species. Table 5 shows the number of counties reporting each species, the total number of individuals of each species reported, and the county which reported highest number of individuals of each species (that highest total is in parentheses).

Table 6 gives the statistics for each county (Col. 2 and 3 give total species and individuals for each county; Col. 4 and 5 give the total number of observers and parties for each county; Col. 6 shows the time (in the 24-hour system) in the field; Col. 7 and 8 give the number of miles walked/driven and hours walked/driven respectively (both rounded off to the nearest whole number); and the last column gives the name of the compiler.)

Figure 1 gives the total number of species found in each county and shows the number of observers and party-hours in parentheses. The cross-hatched counties had no participants for this count. The total compilation of the report consisted of 28 pages—this is only a condensed version.

May 6 turned out to be an ideal day for the count since many birds migrated into the state during the night on the most note-worthy warm

TABLE 5

Species	Cos	Total	High County	Species	Cos	Total	High County
Common Loon	1	1	Jackson (1)	Piping Plover	1	1	Lake (1)
Loon, species	1	3	Cook (3)	Killdeer	57	502	Grundty (43)
Horned Grebe	3	3	3 counties (1)	Golden Plover	19	6200	Livingstn(3995)
Pied-b Grebe	29	84	Lake (11)	Black-b Plover	1	14	Lake (14)
Great Bl Hron	36	144	Johnson (24)	R. Turnstone	1	1	Lake (6)
Green Heron	46	209	Cook (23)	Am. Woodcock	12	30	Cook (12)
L. Blue Heron	8	237	St. Clair (208)	Common Snipe	17	29	Calhoun (5)
Cattle Egret	7	29	Jersey (12)	Upland Plover	7	20	Morgan (5)
Common Egret	18	108	St. Clair (53)	Sooty Sandpiper	31	224	Cook (71)
Snowy Egret	1	1	St. Clair (1)	Solitary Sandp	27	144	LaSalle (24)
Bl-cr N Heron	8	86	St. Clair (66)	Willet	1	8	Lake (8)
Y-cr N Heron	4	10	Cook (4)	Gr Yellowlegs	15	35	Union (9)
Least Bittern	3	3	3 counties (1)	Ls Yellowlegs	22	170	Lake (34)
Amer. Bittern	11	19	Jackson (5)	Pectoral Sandp	25	390	Boone (77)
Mute Swan	2	6	Fulton (5)	Least Sandpiper	19	155	Rock Islnd (35)
Whistling Swn	1	1	McHenry (1)	Wht-rmpd Sandp	2	5	Jasper (4)
Canada Goose	24	361	Williamson (126)	Dunlin	3	24	Lake (18)
Wht-fr Goose	1	1	Union (1)	Sht-b Dowitch	3	3	3 counties (1)
Blue Goose	1	1	Fulton (1)	Lng-b Dowitch	1	1	Whiteside (1)
Mallard	48	928	Kane (94)	Semip Sandpiper	9	56	St. Clair (25)
Black Duck	6	15	LaSalle (5)	Western Sandp	1	1	Williamson (1)
Gadwall	3	5	Lake/Morgan (2)	Sanderling	1	8	Lake (8)
Pintail	2	13	Clark (7)	Am. Avocet	1	1	Peoria (1)
Grn-wg Teal	2	6	Lake (3)	Wll. Phalarope	1	2	Lake (2)
Blu-wg Teal	39	517	Lake (79)	Herring Gull	8	269	Cook (157)
Am. Widgeon	7	33	Fulton (7)	Ring-b Gull	8	429	Cook (200)
Shoveler	13	85	Fulton (27)	Bonapts Gull	4	324	Cook (290)
Wood Duck	44	371	Union (45)	Frankns Gull	1	2	Whiteside (2)
Redhead	5	12	Lake (6)	Forsters Tern	3	54	Cook (27)
Ring-nk Duck	4	171	Lake (159)	Common Tern	4	369	Cook (360)
Canvasback	1	1	Lake (1)	Caspian Tern	2	14	Madison (12)
Gtr Scaup	1	3	Cook (3)	Black Tern	8	21	McHenry (4)
Lssr Scaup	25	329	Lake (73)	Rock Dove	47	2238+	Cook (300+)
Com Goldeneye	4	12	Lake (5)	Mourning Dove	61	4374	Fulton (198)
Bufflehead	4	7	Lake (4)	Yell-b Cuckoo	25	73	Marion (8)
Ruddy Duck	7	41	Lake (16)	Blck-b Cuckoo	21	34	Coles (5)
Hooded Mergan	1	1	McHenry (1)	Screech Owl	13	25	Kane/Marion (5)
Com Merganser	2	7	LaSalle (6)	G. Horned Owl	12	33	Cook (9)
Red-br Mergan	5	10	Cook/Madison (3)	Barred Owl	24	48	Marion (7)
Turkey Vlture	31	326	Johnson (62)	Long-ear Owl	1	1	Rock Island (1)
Black Vulture	2	7	Johnson (5)	Chuck-w-widow	4	12	Union (7)
Miss. Kite	3	5	Union/Randph (2)	Whip-p-will	26	192	Pope (50)
Shar-sh Hawk	12	17	Cook (4)	Com Nighthawk	32	93	Logan (9)
Cooper's Hawk	10	14	Boone (4)	Chimney Swift	58	2837	Logan (242)
Red-tail Hawk	49	226	Rankakee (22)	Ruby-thr Humm	36	101	Marion/Rndph (8)
Red-sh Hawk	14	24	Pope (6)	B. Kingfisher	36	91	Will (10)
Broad-wg Hawk	16	54	Whiteside (18)	Yel-s Flicker	60	1471	Kane (142)
Swainson Hawk	2	2	Peoria/Whtsd (1)	Pileated Wood	18	57	Randolph (18)
Rough-leg Hawk	4	5	Kane (2)	Red-bell Wood	57	596	Livingston (94)
Bald Eagle	2	2	Wmson/RkIslnd (1)	Red-head Wood	61	2744	LaSalle (187)
Marsh Hawk	19	33	Fulton/Jaspr (4)	Yel-b Sapsucker	20	42	Fytte/Mshll (5)
Osprey	5	5	5 counties (1)	Hairy Woodpckr	42	151	LaSalle (15)
Pigeon Hawk	3	3	3 counties (1)	Downy Woodpckr	59	701	McHenry (44)
Sparrow Hawk	39	98	St. Clair (7)	E. Kingbird	54	757	Fayette (50)
Turkey	2	10	Kane (9)	G Crstsd Flyct	52	412	Cook (47)
Bobwhite	51	1070	Fulton (62)	E. Phoebe	44	257	Madison (24)
Ring-n Phsant	36	1243	Livingston (195)	Yel-b Flyctch	3	3	3 counties (1)
Gray Partridge	9	22	Boone (8)	Acadian Flyct	15	48	Union (13)
Prairie Chckn	1	143	Jasper (143)	Trall's Flyct	9	12	3 counties (2)
King Rail	1	1	Will (1)	Least Flyctch	38	175	McLean (30)
Virginia Rail	7	11	Lake (5)	Empidonax, sp	(7)	106	----- (--)
Sora	21	111	Lake (32)	E.Wood Pewee	42	181	Coles (20)
Com Gallinule	4	5	Cook (2)	Olive-s Flyct	3	3	3 counties (1)
Amer. Coot	38	896	Lake (234)	Horned Lark	56	1950	Livingston (300)
Semip. Plover	9	48	St. Clair (20)	Tree Swallow	39	1029	Ogle (204)

TABLE 5 (cont.)

Species	Cas	Total	High County	Species	Cas	Total	High County
Bank Swallow	36	1473	Rock Island (510)	Bay-br Warbler	13	25	Kane (5)
Rough-w Swall	44	547	McHenry (90)	Blackpoll War	33	205	Monroe (63)
Barn Swallow	59	3155	Cook (161)	Pine Warbler	9	26	Boone
Cliff Swallow	17	126	Boone (28)	Prairie Warbl	8	42	Pope (15)
Purple Martin	58	1786	St. Clair (246)	Palm Warbler	41	1462	Cook (294)
Blue Jay	62	4665	Cook (456)	Ovenbird	32	167	Cook (50)
Common Crow	60	2321	Cook (284)	No. Waterthrsh	40	266	Cook (79)
Fish Crow	5	32	Union (14)	La. Waterthrsh	19	37	Marion (6)
B-cap Chickad	41	665	Cook (106)	Kentucky Warb	20	71	Union (13)
Caro Chickade	19	263	Marion (61)	Conn. Warbler	7	14	Rock Island (4)
Tufted Titmse	54	963	Marion (91)	Mourning Warb	6	43	Kane (21)
Wht-br Nuthch	45	270	Bureau/McHn (19)	Yellowthroat	55	985	Monroe (63)
Red-br Nuthch	5	8	Livingston (3)	Yellow-br Cht	39	263	Fayette (25)
Brown Creeper	12	33	Cook (14)	Hooded Warbler	6	14	Pike (4)
House Wren	54	1636	Kane (89)	Wilson's Warb	16	29	Livingston (5)
Winter Wren	3	3	3 counties (1)	Canda Warbler	5	7	Greene (3)
Bewick's Wren	3	5	Bureau/Wmson (2)	Am. Redstart	45	299	Kane (24)
Carolina Wren	40	354	Madison (29)	House Sparrow	60	20672	Fayette (1591)
Long-b M Wren	10	21	Lake (8)	Euro Tr Sparr	8	54	Jersey (26)
Shrt-b M Wren	8	13	Will (3)	Bobolink	46	1826	Jersey (571)
Mockingbird	45	707	StClr/Wmson (61)	E. Meadowlark	62	5329	Jefferson (297)
Catbird	61	1230	Cook (95)	W. Meadowlark	23	275	Kendall (82)
Brown Thrshr	62	1997	Cook (113)	Yel-hd Blackb	6	69	DeKalb (36)
Robin	62	9219	Lake (839)	Redwing Blkbd	62	29859	Lake (3699)
Wood Thrush	55	348	Union (30)	Orchard Oriol	37	130	Coles/Cook (13)
Hermit Thrush	13	57	Iroquois (14)	Balt. Oriole	58	1320	Monroe (85)
Swinson's Th	47	379	McLean (80)	Rusty Blackbkd	9	403	Fulton (221)
Gray-ch Thrsh	40	172	Cook (33)	Brewer's Blkd	10	533	Boone (425)
Veery	29	182	Cook (54)	Comm Grackle	59	31249+	Kane (3481)
E. Bluebird	54	681	Adams (67)	Brown-h Cowbd	60	2896	Lake (212)
Blu-gr Gnatct	30	287	Coles (43)	Scarl Tanager	49	262	Vermillion (25)
Golden-c King	9	39	Cook (12)	Summer Tanagr	21	76	Union (11)
Ruby-cr Kingl	42	809	Cook (194)	Cardinal	60	3619	Clark (167)
Water Pipit	2	2	2 counties (1)	Rose-b Grosbk	57	1347	Cook/McHny (122)
Cedar Waxwing	11	131	Tazewell (31)	Blue Grosbeak	9	29	Massac (18)
Logger Shrike	23	84	Crawford (12)	Indigo Buntng	58	2496	St. Clair (158)
Starling	57	14936+	Cook (2361)	Dickcissel	53	2114	St. Clair (296)
Wht-eye Vireo	32	210	Alexander (29)	Evening Grosb	3	8	Will (6)
Bell's Vireo	13	41	McHenry (14)	Purple Finch	13	73	Cook (27)
Yel-thr Vireo	32	105	Jersey (10)	Com Redpoll	1	7	Kane (7)
Solitary Vir.	18	86	Cook/McHny (21)	Pine Siskin	7	111	Kane (41)
Red-eyed Vir.	36	201	3 counties (14)	Am. Goldfinch	62	4508	McLean (473)
Phil. Vireo	11	31	Cook (12)	Rufous-s Towh	59	692	Coles (42)
Warbling Vir.	45	407	Fulton/Jers (31)	Savan Sparrow	28	201	Cooke (50)
Bl-&-wh Warbl	42	338	McHenry (70)	Grasshpr Spr	37	194	Mason (24)
Prothon Warbl	28	124	Union (17)	Henslow's Spr	2	4	McHenry/Pike (2)
Worm-e Warblr	9	12	Massac (3)	LeConte's Spr	3	5	Adams/Cook (2)
Swinson's Wr	1	2	Jackson (1)	Sharp-t Sparr	1	4	McLean (4)
Golden-wg War	24	74	Cook (13)	Vesper Sparrow	33	158	Livingston (22)
Blue-wg Warbl	16	32	Jackson (7)	Lark Sparrow	13	101	Mason (54)
Tennessee War	41	730	McLean (134)	Slate-c Junco	12	30	Kane (11)
Orange-cr War	15	106	Cook (46)	Tree Sparrow	13	57	Adams (11)
Nashville War	38	729	McHenry (189)	Chip Sparrow	55	620	Coles (69)
Parula Warbler	29	110	Pike (14)	Clay-col Spar	3	11	Cook (6)
Yellow Warbler	49	398	Kane (37)	Field Sparrow	60	1221	Fulton (65)
Magnolia Warb	27	154	Kane (29)	Bachman's Spr	1	3	Williamson (3)
Cape May Warb	11	38	Cook (9)	Harris' Sparr	5	9	Boone (799)
Bl-thr Bl War	8	14	Cook (6)	White-cr Spar	52	1825	Cook (269)
Myrtle Warbler	55	2463	McHenry (426)	White-th Spar	56	1335	Cook (269)
Bl-thr Gr War	33	263	McHenry (58)	Fox Sparrow	10	20	Bureau/Edgar (4)
Cerulean Warb	21	45	Union (7)	Lincoln's Spr	18	115	Cook (47)
BlackburnianW	31	90	McLean (17)	Swamp Sparrow	27	273	Lake (52)
Yellow-th War	15	44	Marion (8)	Song Sparrow	59	1732	Fyfte/StClr (87)
Chestnut-s Wr	33	131	McLean (23)	Lapland Longs	1	18	Boone (18)

Total Species: 256; Total Individuals: 217,065+; Counties Participating: 62.

front all spring. The early morning temperatures were reported as low as 45 in northern counties and 52 in southern counties; by mid-afternoon the temperatures had reached the low to mid-80s throughout the state. At dawn there was no wind and only a few scattered clouds in the sky; but, as the day progressed, winds increased from the S to SW with gusts up to 30 mph in some counties my mid-afternoon. Along with the wind came clouds; rain showers were reported from some northern counties during

part of the afternoon, but they did not hinder the count. By late afternoon the winds had died down considerably.

Most observers submitted all necessary information concerning the count; in cases where information was not available, a question mark (?) was used in the tables. Since this was the first statewide count, a few errors were expected (we hope that these errors will be eliminated in the

TABLE 6 COUNTY STATISTICS

County	Tot. Sp.	Total Indiv.	No. Ob.	No. Pty	TIME Start-End	Miles W/D	Hours W/D	Compiler
Adams	82	2164	15	4	? - ?	5/211	??/?	Mrs. D. Landess
Alexander	94	1123+	1	1	? - ?	2/140	5/5	David Hayward
Boone	109	7092+	15	6	0530-2000	27/372	22/34	Roger Gustafson
Bureau	101	6000	48	?	? - ?	38/322	??/?	Hugh Skinner
Calhoun	95	1024	5	2	0500-1630	4/40	7/4	Sally Vasse
Cass	89	1055	6	1	0000-0700	3/73	2/5	Pat Ward
Christian	116	2100	2	1	0530-1745	8/154	6/6	David Bohlen
Clark	93	4957	10	?	0540-2145	12/181	4/33	Jean Hartman
Clinton	56	1982	2	1	0545-1730	??/?	??/?	Bob Steinmann
Colles	121	4440	13	6	0600-1930	23/96	??/?	L. Barrie Hunt
Cook	166	12700+	34	16	0510-2000	67/376	82/16	L. Balch & J. Sanders
Crawford	83	3901	18	?	0600-1930	14/334	15/42	Mrs. F. Barrick
DeKalb	87	1323	6	?	0600-1600	7/78	??/?	Ronald Schultz
Edgar	95	3806	26	?	0600-2030	12/233	16/34	Raymond Steidl
Fayette	103	6616	10	?	0600-1745	20/95	5/20	Martha McLaughlin
Franklin	38	520	2	1	0700-1900	2/45	2/2	Mildred Mabus
Fulton	121	6269	?	5	0700-1900	22/267	21/33	Virginia Humphreys
Greene	82	1061	3	?	? - ?	2/48	4/4	Helen Wuestenfeld
Grundy	84	2975	?	?	? - ?	??/137	??/?	Mrs. W. Hoffman
Iroquois	86	2461	5	2	0600-1600	4/160	??/?	Robert Gruenewald
Jackson	98	718	4	3	0515-1945	6/94	10/7	Glenn Cooper
Jasper	31	500	2	1	0545-0915	2/17	1/2	Ron Westemeier
Jefferson	93	2624	4	1	0520-1730	4/110	2/10	Margaret Horsman
Jersey	117	3093	7	?	? - ?	9/108	12/7	Helen Wuestenfeld
JoDaviness	33	114	1	1	0700-0830	1/0	1+0	Elda Goodmiller
Johnson	77	1143	5	2	? - ?	12/125	??/?	Tim Merriman
Kane	137	10954	35	20	0530-2000	40/260	65/28	Mrs. R. Muirhead
Kankakee	72	1471	7	1	0800-1750	2/86	2/6	Hazel L. Lory
Kendall	108	4846	19	6	0615-1800	30/337	12/27	Mary Ann Gossman
Knox	60	1297	13	?	0510-1630	22/195	14/16	Elmer Mueggenberg
Lake	150	9371	8	?	0500-1700	??/?	??/?	Joel Greenberg
LaSalle	128	9065	30	15	0500-1900	46/516	51/45	Jim Hampson
Livingston	112	8940	31	?	Daylight	14/526	??/?	Harry Riegel
Logan	80	2491+	5	?	0700-1600	12/181	16/19	Betty Sams
Macon	54	236	2	1	0630-1200	3/20	4/1	Paul Moffett
Madison	112	3611	18	6	0730-1600	35/358	36/7	Albert Willms
Marion	100	4004	5	1	0600-2100	4/148	3/9	Winifred Jones
Marshall	87	3270	24	?	0500-1800	46/643	28/40	Florence Burgess
Mason	92	1611	4	2	0630-1830	12/117	14/8	Ray Runde
Massac	90	934+	2	1	0800-2100	5/55	6/4	Russell Riepe
McDonough	74	2315	15	7	? - ?	9/146	9/24	Alice Krauser
McHenry	142	6051	14	?	0600-2100	20/81	13/22	Stephen Peck
McLean	135	6133	21	4	0530-1930	15/100	14/12	Dale Birkenholz
Monroe	112	5227	2	1	0700-1900	6/100	7/5	Dick Anderson
Morgan	124	1556	12	3	0500-2000	7/99	4/19	Pat Ward
Ogle	107	1744+	5	3	0430-2100	8/87	23/4	Mark Swan
Peoria	98	3757	?	3	0630-1900	15/280	13/18	Sharon Scott
Pike	127	3859	14	4	0330-1930	7/272	16/12	Jim Funk
Pope	92	1611	5	1	0500-2100	3/115	3/13	Paul Biggers
Putlaski	86	1679	1	1	0600-2030	7/72	9/5	Jerry Krummrich
Putnam	47	2014	22	?	0600-1900	5/36	??/?	Durley Boyle
Randolph	88	2892	10	4	0500-2000	13/139	12/10	Michael Morrison
Rock Island	112	6969	9	3	0830-1700	4/128	??/?	Jacob Frink
St. Clair	131	7018	18	?	0545-1930	18/389	22/26	Kathryn Arhos
Stephenson	65	388	2	1	0600-1700	??/?	??/?	Fred Brechlin
Tazewell	103	2954	9	4	? - ?	14/175	12/14	Eileen Crawford
Union	119	2669	1	1	0400-2100	7/167	9/8	Vernon Kleen
Vermillion	115	3962	20	?	0700-2100	6/50	9/3	Marilyn Campbell
Whiteside	129	1848+	3	2	0630-1930	4/125	5/8	Betty Shaw
Will	90	2630	11	7	0600-1900	7/155	24/15	Mary Batozech
Williamson	107	1388	4	1	0500-1400	4/50	5/3	Lee Bush
Woodford	101	4343	11	3	0630-1930	11/228	12/21	Mary Ann Parr

future). Unlike Christmas Bird Counts, Rock Doves (Pigeons) WILL be counted.

Having completed this first statewide spring bird count, I would guess that the total of 256 species will be hard to attain again. Virtually every species that could be found in the state on that day was reported — only extreme rarities were missed. Some of the northern winter invaders were still present; all of the regular southern specialties (except the Least Tern) were found; the herons, waterfowl, hawks and shorebirds were represented better than expected. None of the vireos, warblers (we don't consider the Bachman's or Kirtland's) or sparrows were missed.

It is also possible that some species reported may have been misidentified and therefore helped to increase the total number of species. Obvious misidentifications were edited (several), but less obvious ones could not always be detected. I feel that some incorrect identifications have been included in this count, but at present, have no way of knowing which ones they are. By having such a count, we can improve observer-competence; once this competence has been attained, these counts can become more useful.

We should therefore set high standards for acceptance of reports; some counties have already learned to edit reports submitted by questionable observers. We want to encourage as many observers as possible to help on this count and not belittle anyone; however, in order to assure a valid report, we must know which records are acceptable and which are not. Although unfortunate, we do have to question some records because a few observers tend to misidentify common species for less common ones. In order to protect observers, everyone is requested to submit written documentation (notes taken in the field at the time of actual observation) for all rare or unusual species.

May I thank all participants for making the first statewide spring count successful. Hope you can all help us again. I want to especially thank David Hayward and Lee Bush for their time in helping me compile these results. Thanks is also extended to the secretaries in the Department of Zoology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, for allowing me to make extensive use of the electric typewriter in their office.

—New Address: 500 S. Douglas, Apt. D, Springfield 62704

#### A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR OF THIS PUBLICATION:

As of December 1972, the address of the editorial office of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN changed to: Route 2, Box 618, Kenosha, Wis. 53140. But the name of the editor (Bill Bennett) didn't change (just his domicile). So, when you have editorial material for this magazine from here on, remember to mail it to the Wisconsin address, which also is printed on the back cover each issue.

And, perhaps, as time passes, we may find out whether there is any significance in the fact that the president of Illinois Audubon lives in Iowa, and the editor in Wisconsin.

—D.W.B.

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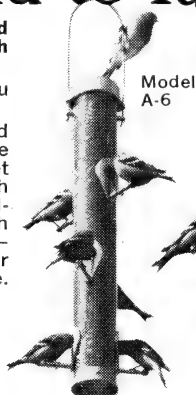
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## State's Endangered Species Act Becomes Law —But Enforcement Funds Are Still Lacking

Implementation and enforcement of Illinois' Endangered Species Protection Act must await the appointment and organization of an Endangered Species Protection Board and the appropriation of funds by the legislature.

This important legislation, signed into law by Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie last August, took effect Jan. 1, 1973, at which time it became unlawful to possess, sell, offer for sale, give or dispose of any animal or animal product on the endangered species list without a permit issued by the Department of Conservation.

However, the Act provides for the appointment of an Endangered Species Protection Board which should be involved, along with the Director of Conservation, in formulating policies, regulations and procedures for administration and enforcement, it was pointed out by Former Department Director Henry Barkhausen.

The director also reminded that funding for the Department is necessary to implement the permit system provided in the Act, and that "no appropriations have been made to provide the Department with these necessary funds."

Barkhausen said he had asked Governor Ogilvie to issue an executive order delaying the effective date of the Endangered Species Act until April 30, "during which interval appropriate fiscal and operating procedures can be developed for fair and economical administration of this significant legislation."

Barkhausen also said that the Attorney General's Office had been requested to obtain a restraining order "until such time as the new Board can be appointed and organized, and funding is set up."

Barkhausen said that "clear and thoughtful rules and regulations are required so that the desired protection can be afforded to the species without undue confusion and penalty to citizens and merchants."

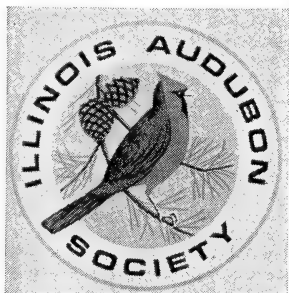
The Act specifically names these species: leopard, snow leopard, clouded leopard, tiger, cheetah, all members of the alligator and crocodile families, vicuna, red and gray wolf, polar bear, mountain lion or cougar, jaguar, ocelot, margay, kit

fox and desert kit fox, Pacific ridley turtle and green turtle. Also it defines "wild animal product" as the fur, hide, skin, teeth, feathers, tusks, claws or any body portion of these animals, whether in a green or raw state, or as a manufactured or refined product.

It sets up a system by which the Department can issue permits, upon application, for possession, purchase and disposal of these animals or animal products "for zoological, education or scientific purposes only." Another section provides for limited permits to be issued to those in possession of such animals or animal products prior to the effective date of the Act. This would include items of animal product clothing.

Action of the Board can add to the list of endangered species those animals designated by the Secretary of the Interior in federal legislation, and also other additional species after public hearings.

Penalties for violations include fines of \$100, to \$1,000 and/or imprisonment for up to a year.



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## SHOULD SOME FARMS BE SAVED? N.I.P.C. LAUNCHES PROGRAM TO HELP DECIDE

Agricultural and vacant land totaled 1.5 million acres in northeastern Illinois in 1970. This is 64 percent of all the land in the six counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will. On the average, 36 square miles of this land is being urbanized each year.

Urban residents may regard farmland as either a land bank for future suburbs or as precious open space. Rural residents may be torn between retaining their community identity or cashing in on the inevitability of urbanization. Can these interests be reconciled? And if a farm economy is to be retained in the region, what legal and economic strategies can limit urban encroachment?

If existing tax assessment procedures had been deliberately designed to clear the land for urban growth, they could not be more effective. Rising taxes in developing areas drive farmers, however unwillingly, off the land. When agriculture declines, feed stores and

other rural oriented businesses disappear.

What impact does changing land use have on the country town? How can small towns take advantage of urban amenities — health and social services — without sacrificing their rural character?

In search of answers, the Northeast Illinois Planning Commission has begun work on a Rural Conservation and Development Plan, as an element of the regional Comprehensive General Plan. Andy Wicklein, Will County agricultural extension agent, has been loaned to NIPC by the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service. Wicklein will help establish a research program to:

- Inventory farms, and gather and evaluate data on agriculture's changing place in the region;
- Determine the productivity of farmland through soil studies, and examine potential strategies for preserving soils suitable as farmland;

• Anticipate any pollution problems related to agriculture, including pesticides, soil erosion, sedimentation, animal wastes, and disposal of agricultural by-products.

The goal is that the Rural Conservation and Development Plan will put the agrarian economy in regional perspective. It may turn out that soil productivity is not a valid argument for preserving farms in a growing region. Initial staff research has already concluded that at this time the region's

farms are not essential to its food supply.

On the other hand, the purpose of green belts around London, England, is not to preserve a forested wilderness, but to preserve traditional farming for its social and environmental values. Illinois residents established forest preserves generations ago, but just recently woke up to the fact that the native prairie had all but disappeared. Will efforts to preserve a few Illinois farms in the region begin only when this species is endangered?



(EDITOR'S NOTE: One early environmental debate of Wisconsin's 1973 state legislative session is expected to be on a proposed constitutional amendment to allow agricultural and undeveloped land to be taxed at a different rate than other property. This issue could appear on an April ballot in a referendum, the Milwaukee Journal said.)

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# Man's Dominion of the Green Earth

by BETTY GROTH

Vice President, Conservation

**SINCE 1897**, the colorful, violent years of the diamond lifespan of Illinois Audubon Society have painted the grim destruction of our country's natural resources. Let's take a shocking look at what we have lost . . . seen partly through the mirror of research by the distinguished Frank Graham, Jr. . . . partly through our family histories.

**IN THE YEAR 1879**, the year my father was born in Illinois, three men killed 9,000 alligators in Louisiana. In the 1870s and 1880s, during my father's boyhood in Kansas, the railroads shipped 300,000 tons of buffalo bones from Kansas alone to fertilizer plants in the East. In the terrible westward march of civilization, known as the "age of extermination," millions of buffalo crossed streams of settlers to their disaster . . . "most bison shot in sheer lust by hunters already gorged and overladen with buffalo meat . . . herds cut off from one another by the advancing railroad tracks, shot for sport by tourists firing from windows of trains." Specialist market gunners slayed thousands just for their tongues.

**THE AMERICAN ELK**, once the most widespread hoofed animal on our continent, at first slaughtered for fun and food, was finally slaughtered for its teeth for gentlemen's watch chains. In the East, a dangerous decline in species followed forests that were felled, swamps that were drained, habitats wiped out . . . victims of "progress." Taxidermy flourished, American parlors boasting stuffed wild birds approximating small museums.

**EGGING WAS POPULAR** — fathers and sons pursuing their collections together with enthusiasm. One noted ornithologist collected 235 different sets of robin's eggs alone. Unexpected pressures fell on bird populations when outstanding scientists and ornithologists ran a fever to collect rare bird skins. When the Ivory-Billed Woodpecker went down to 20, there were over 200 in American museums. Naturalist Frank Chapman himself collected 46 Bachman warblers along Florida's Suwannee River, a bird not seen in Florida since 1909.

**MANY AN AMERICAN MEAL** was furnished with herons, whooping cranes, and tender young whistling swans . . . "All went into the pot at one time or another." In the midwest in 1873, Chicago markets bought 600,000 prairie chickens at \$3.25 a dozen, brought in by hunters in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana . . . a glut in the butcher shops. In the South, robins were "hunted relentlessly well into this century, for inclusion in pies and stews." At one place, market gunners "grossed \$500 per year, selling robins at five cents a dozen." In market stalls, robins were hung up for sale in strings like onions, hanging beside meadowlarks, thrushes, warblers, vireos, yellow-headed blackbirds, and even woodpeckers.

**SHOREBIRDS**, especially sandpipers and plovers, fell heavily to hunters' guns. In three years one man shot 4,093 Lesser Yellow Legs. In the 1880s the going rate was fifty cents per bird. Eskimo Curlew, the cover picture on the fabulous edition, "Shore Birds of North America," migrated in thousands and were shot in the same numbers . . . today nearly extinct. Need we add . . . the long-tailed, graceful Passenger Pigeon, (once numbering three billion) whose favorite food was forest nuts, and whose nesting cities were sometimes 40 miles long by 2 miles wide, were shot to extinction, the last of the species, "Martha," dying in the Cincinnati Zoo in September 1914. For dining car menus, fashionable hotels, restaurants and shops woodcock, grouse and quail were shot and shipped systematically, one state supplying another.



**ENOUGH OF FOOD;** let's talk of fashion. In the last decades of the 19th century, the epidemic to wear feathers swept the U.S. like a plague. In 1896, the year before the Illinois Audubon Society was founded, naturalist Frank Chapman, on two walks in New York, counted 542 hats trimmed with feathers from over forty different species, including Wilson's warblers, Pileated Woodpeckers, Acadian Owls, Bluebirds, and even Pine Grosbeaks, ostensibly for their lovely plumage. In one year, five million north American birds were killed for fashion.

**MILLINERS AGENTS** "employed hundred of gunners on a piecework basis." The going price on birds included 50 cents for Pelican skins in Paris, 25 cents for the Least Tern, \$10 for the Great White Heron, and \$25 for Flamingo skins. By 1900, egret plumes cost \$32 an ounce (requiring four herons), which was "TWICE THE PRICE OF GOLD." The Roseate Spoonbill "with its sumptuous plumage of white, pink, and carmine, invited extermination," dipped to 20 to 25 nests in all the U.S. in the early 1900s. The Reddish Egret dropped to 200 birds, most saved in the Everglades National Park. That the Snowy Egret survived at all was due largely to a big private refuge in Louisiana created in 1892 by E. A. McIlhenny of the tabasco fortune. (It was a refuge often visited up to the 1940s by my father, who had the tabasco advertising account.) McIlhenny's small gem of a book on the Snowy Egret and his private huge refuge is a prize in our family collection.



**BEYOND KILLING WILDLIFE** or food and fashion, another blow struck when the great American forests were ruthlessly and stupidly hacked bare and converted into ugly flatlands, towns and cities, even in Illinois. Increasingly, settlers set fire to vast forests "to clear the land." Ignorant farmers burned huge stands of forests just to get rid of snakes. (Five times as much lumber was burned as used.) Loggers felled forests for fortune makers from Maine to the Great Lakes, even wiping bare vast stands of pines covering one-third of northern Illinois, leaving us now with 300 pitiful acres in White Pines Forest State Park. Systematically, loggers moved to the pine stands in the South, then across to the Pacific.

**EVERY YEAR** Congress dreamed up new bargains to wreck the wilderness, letting in settlers and miners to ravage the good earth. When Governor Sterling Morton of Nebraska proclaimed the first Arbor Day 100 years ago in 1872, he was attacked viciously by the "forestry people." Congress

and promoters fought off constructive conservation plans with bitter opposition. Everything was "here to be used."

**YELLOWSTONE'S WILD GRANDEUR** was thought of as a "geological sideshow" from which vandals with crowbars carried off geological treasures. One park superintendent "sold rock formations to get needed cash." Yellowstone's gorgeous formations, falling to the crowbar and ax, "were shipped by the carload to Washington, D.C. and the East." No one believed in the beauty of Yellowstone. Eye-witnesses were accused of exaggeration. Vicious opposition fought appropriations for the park's upkeep. The 400-odd buffalo left in the entire country shrunk to 200, as ruffians invaded Yellowstone to kill buffalo for wealthy trophy collectors, the poachers getting \$300, \$500, and even \$1,500 a head. The most notorious poacher, when finally captured, was ordered released by the Secretary of the Interior. Corruption flourished when Eastern lumberman and capitalists fraudulently secured claims in the Northwest for thousands upon thousands of acres . . . the very cream of timber in the U.S. In the East, in the Adirondacks, terribly abused by loggers and hunters, the forest cover was saved only when wealthy families feared for their vacationland . . . including the Theodore Roosevelt family.



**WHEN PRESIDENT McKINLEY** was shot, the "damned cowboy," Vice President Theodore Roosevelt, entered the White House at age 43, announcing in his message to the nation: "The forest and water problems are perhaps the most vital internal questions of the United States." Destruction of America's native fauna was at its peak. The buffalo was gone from the entire United States, except for 21 walled up in Yellowstone! Even the vandalism that had "plagued Yellowstone" had spread to looting many superb geological sites, including the Grand Canyon.

**WHILE CONGRESS DAWDLED** about establishing them as national parks, Theodore Roosevelt fought to preserve them from exploitation. Though suffering many defeats in his last years in the White House, this did not diminish his victories in saving land and wildlife. T. R. had enlarged the national forests from 42,000,000 acres to 172,000,000; created 51 national wildlife refuges (six in Alaska); set aside 18 sites as National Monuments, including Grand Canyon and the Petrified Forest; and begun a world movement "for controlling land waste and saving the things upon which, alone, a great and peaceful and progressive country can be founded." Though T. R. appointed a National Conservation Commission to take inventory of this country's natural resources, Congress soon starved the Commission to death for funds.

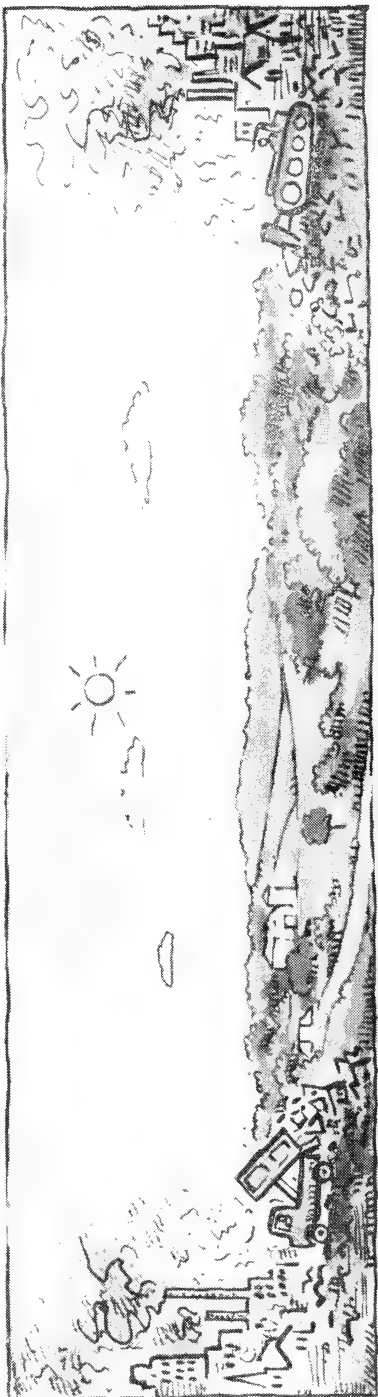


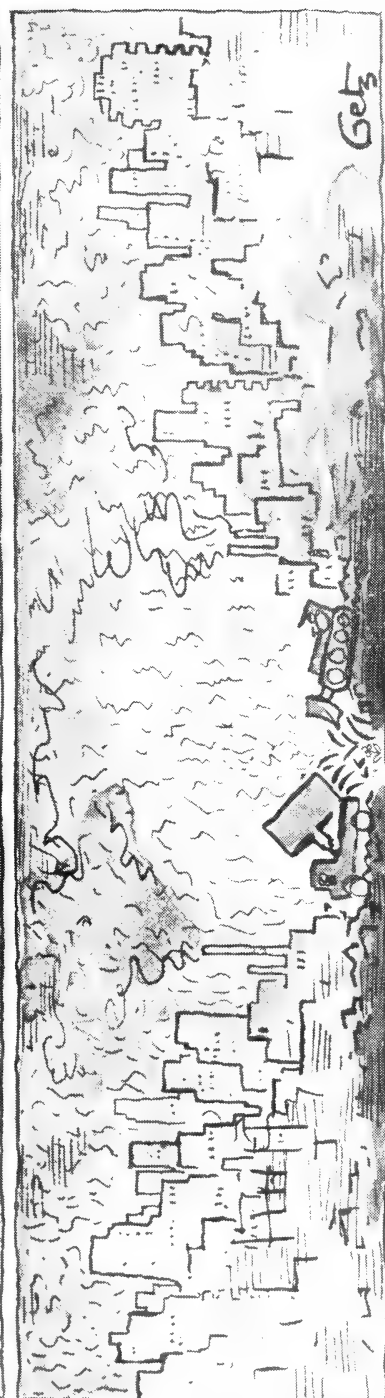
**GREEN AND GAIN ARE STILL THE MOTIVES DOMINATING THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCENIC BEAUTY. IN MAN'S DOMINION OF THE GREEN EARTH, WHERE DO YOU STAND?** What disaster are you fighting to prevent? What protection are you pressing for in Congress? What scene are you saving today?

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**OVERLEAF / 'COUNTERPOINT'—a painting by Arthur Getz. Originally in AUDUBON magazine, September 1971. Reprinted with permission of the National Audubon Society.**

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## **WILDLIFE BOUNTIES / U.S. & CANADA**

### **NEW SURVEY OF BIOLOGISTS REVEALS THE EIGHT GLARING WEAKNESSES**

by **JAMES S. FRALISH** and **LARRY THEIVAGT**

**A BOUNTY** is a monetary reward for the death of a noxious animal or predator. The giving of such rewards has been based on the concept that if the numbers of certain predators or pests were lowered, the primary result would be an increase in game species, a reduction in domestic livestock losses, or in some cases, the control of disease that might be transmitted to man and his pets or livestock. Therefore, it is understandable that the system has been around for centuries.

**THE FIRST** known bounty, according to Aldo Leopold, was placed on crows, choughs, and rooks by Henry VIII in England around 1550. In the United States, Massachusetts was paying a bounty on wolves in 1630, and since then the technique has been tried in nearly every state and Canadian province in North America.

**THE SYSTEM** is probably a result of man's disturbance of the ecosystem. When man and his activities changed the delicately balanced interrelationships between the biota and the environment, certain species of animals began increasing in number. In turn, man tried to control these increasing numbers through monetary rewards. Moreover, social attitudes have tended to perpetuate the bounty system. In the United States there has been a prevalent attitude to pull for the "underdog," so predator species at which most bounties were aimed have been considered as "killers" to be eliminated at all cost. In addition, private interests groups, particularly cattle and wool growers' associations in the Western States, have maintained the "killer" image of the larger animal and bird predators.

**HOWEVER, IN RECENT YEARS** there has been a trend toward eliminating bounties primarily because the system is in a state of disrepute among wildlife biologists. In order to study the current status of bounties, questionnaires were mailed to conservation agencies in 50 states and 11 Canadian provinces. The questionnaire asked what species of animals or birds were bountied in 1965 and in 1970, how much was paid for each animal, the total amount of bounty money paid out during each of the two years, and the source of funds for bounty payments. It also asked if the present position on bounty payments reflected the recommendations of the state wildlife biologist. With the exception of Hawaii, the questionnaires

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**Mr. Fralish, a director of Illinois Audubon Society, is assistant professor of forestry at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. Mr. Theivagt is a graduate student in forestry.**



were completed by conservation agency representatives in all states and provinces and returned.

**THE SURVEY INDICATED** that three Canadian provinces, Yukon, Ontario, and Quebec, paid bounties on animals in 1965 and 1970 (Table I). It is interesting to note that in Ontario and the Yukon, bounty payments appear to have increased. Quebec which has vacillated between the bounty system and professional government trappers finally dropped the system in 1971. The provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador do not pay bounties, but in each of these provinces there is a federal bounty on harbor seals.

**IN THE UNITED STATES** in 1965, seventeen states paid bounties or portions of bounty fees from state or other funds, but in 1970 the total number dropped to nine states (Table II). Moreover, there was a substantial drop in the amount of bounty payments during the same period. In 1965, approximately \$890,000 was paid out of various funds. By 1970, the total had dropped to approximately \$254,000 or a **DECREASE OF OVER 71 PERCENT**. Payments decreased in Alaska from \$275,000 to \$24,500; in Michigan from \$203,920 to \$52,945; and in South Dakota from \$78,575 to \$43,102. Pennsylvania dropped its bounty which cost the state \$126,171 in 1965. Other states that dropped the system within the five-year period include Arizona, California, Maryland, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Minnesota recently changed from a bounty system to a predator control system, and Wyoming has a predator control system in cooperation with federal agencies and the woolgrowers associations. Only in two states, Missouri and Utah, did payments increase. Mississippi began paying bounties on beaver, nutria, and bobcat in 1971.

**BASED ON** volunteer information, at least nine other states permit counties to bounty animals. Counties in Arkansas, Indiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Colorado, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Wyoming bounty a variety of animals including fox, coyote, bobcat, beaver, groundhog, and crow. The county bounty payment system for Illinois was recently reviewed in the **IAS BULLETIN** (Winter 1972). Since the question

of bounty payments by counties was not included on the questionnaire, it is probable that counties in other states also pay bounties.

**OF SIGNIFICANCE** is the fact that there were no bounties on predatory birds, and not one biologist approved of the system. Moreover, most biologists were quite strongly opposed to bounties.

**COMMENTS FROM THE BIOLOGISTS** who filled out the questionnaires as well as other examples are incorporated into the following general list of faults inherent within the bounty system.

**1. Too few predators are bountied to effect sufficient reduction in the breeding stock of a population.** For example, in Pennsylvania, weasels were bountied from 1915 to 1935. The number of weasels bountied by five-year periods were 38,816; 49,029; 54,707; and 68,423 which appears to indicate that the breeding stock of the population was not being reduced.

**2. The bounty system results in unnecessary payments.** Many animals are killed each year by sportsmen, farmers, trappers, and cars whether a bounty is paid or not. Recently, one Pennsylvania biologist stated that 50 per cent or more of the mammalian predators (i.e., fox, weasel) would have been killed regardless of the bounty payment. Investigators in Michigan found that 75 per cent of the foxes presented for bounty were taken by people not primarily interested in the bounty payment. The conclusion is that a bounty is unnecessary prize money for people who take a very large proportion of the bountied animals.

**3. Bounty payments often represent a large expenditure of money that can be regarded as a subsidy to a very small group of professional trappers and hunters.** In Wisconsin, almost 10,000 individuals bountied only one fox at \$2.50 each, 687 people each received bounty payments for 5-9 foxes (\$12.50 to \$22.50), and each of 68 individual bounty hunters and trappers received over \$50 for 20 or more animals for the year 1962. The bulk of the \$180,000 bounty money went primarily to these 68 hunters and trappers. This money is now being used to develop nature trails, shooting ranges, outdoor education programs, and wildlife habitat improvements programs. Also, in 1958, Michigan paid out \$226,000 in bounty payments when Game and Fish Funds were short by \$75,000 for research, public fishing sites, and stream improvement. Finally, Pennsylvania has added more than \$100,000 annual bounty money to their land acquisition budget.

**4. Fraudulent practices are common in the bounty system.** Bountied animals are taken where they are plentiful and easy to kill and bountied in the county or state where payments are made. In 1922, Michigan had a bounty of \$35 on wolves. Pelts were sent into Michigan from the entire Midwest, but the highest number of bounties were paid in counties bordering other states. In Alaska, "Dolly Varden" Trout were bountied 15 years ago because they ate salmon eggs and fingerlings. The bounty was dropped when investigation of some 20,000 tails showed that 2,000 were Dolly Varden, 3,800 were rainbow trout, and 14,200 were young salmon.

Trappers have also been known to release trapped females for maintenance of breeding stock. In one case, a large number of pегleg female coyotes were bountied because one trapper released the females from traps. Trappers have also been known to refrain from bountying fox and coyote pups in the spring because a higher bounty was paid on adults in the fall, and if the trapper was permitted to keep the pelt, he could also sell the pelt to a fur buyer.

**5. The system cannot be used to control diseases such as rabies.** Fox is particularly susceptible to this disease and where outbreaks occur, humans, pets, and livestock may be exposed before the infection is checked. Fox populations will be rapidly reduced during such an outbreak whether control efforts are undertaken or not.

**6. There is no proof that the bountying of predators has increased the abundance of game animals over an extended period of time.** Studies have shown that rabbit and pheasant populations fluctuate independently of the number of fox bountied. Often, such fluctuations are dependent on habitat quality and quantity and on weather conditions, but politicians usually blame large declines on predators. Such a situation occurred in the early 1960s in South Dakota. When the state's \$14 million pheasant hunting income was cut by \$10 million, Governor Archie Gubrud said the state was "declaring war on foxes, the chief cause of the decline in pheasants." While farmers generally agreed with him, biologists blamed the decline on other environmental factors.

**7. When predator control is intensively applied, the prey population may be seriously damaged.** The classic example is that of the Kaibab deer herd of Arizona. In the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve, predators were systematically eliminated. In 25 years, 781 mountain lions, 5,000 coyotes, and the entire wolf population were eradicated. The deer population climbed from 4,000 in 1906 to 100,000 in 1924. In 1925, deer died by thousands and by 1940 the population dropped to only 10,000. Decreased mortality of diseased, crippled, and otherwise weakened deer plus the high survival rate of newborn fawns soon led to the decline of the herd as the population destroyed its own range. Unfortunately, the effect of reduced predator pressure is somewhat obscured by the lack of deer hunting during the same period.

**8. The bounty system is a shotgun approach which does not provide specific predator control where or when it is needed.** Specific instances where control of an individual animal is necessary are so infrequent that the use of the bounty system cannot be justified for such purposes. At the same time, the system cannot take into consideration the special or local values of predatory animals. Thus, the bounty system has needlessly destroyed extremely large numbers of birds and fur-bearing animals in the United States. For additional examples of problems of the bounty system, refer to Durward Allen's "Our Wildlife Legacy."

**IN RECENT YEARS,** the general public has become more aware of the faults in the system and of the increasing importance of predators. The public, along with conservation groups, are pressuring legislative bodies to eliminate bounties and pass laws protecting and preserving the remains of a national heritage and resource. Certainly, the recent Presidential order banning the poisoning of predators on all federal land is a step in the right direction. In the next few years, perhaps bounties and predator control programs can be eliminated entirely, but progress is slow, and some animal and bird species are nearing extinction. Bounties, along with pesticides, human encroachment, and ignorance, are rapidly destroying the last of this resource. Our job as conservationists should be to push for complete protection of predators where circumstances warrant. However, the elimination of bounties does not mean automatic protection. Education of the public to develop some stewardship over our natural resources is an absolute necessity and all of us had better get on with the job of education.

TABLE I

Bounty payments, types of animals bountied, and revenue sources for payments for Canadian provinces in 1965 and 1970.

Province	1965 Total	1970 Total	Animals Bountied	Revenue Sources
Ontario	\$59,997	\$69,945	Timber wolf	Provincial and County Treasury Funds
Quebec	Government Trappers	\$30,145 Bounty dropped in 1971	Timber wolf, coyote, bobcat	Department of Agriculture Farmers Assistance Funds
Yukon	\$ 4,500	\$ 5,100	Timber wolf	Government Revenue
Newfoundland & Labrador	Federal bounty on harbor seals.			

TABLE II

Bounty payments, types of animals bountied, and revenue sources for payments for the United States in 1965 and 1970.

State	1965 Total	1970 Total	Animals Bountied	Revenue Sources
Alaska	\$275,000	\$24,500	Timber wolf, harbor seal	General legislative funds
Maine	\$ 12,000	\$10,875	Bobcat	Fishing and hunting fees
Michigan	\$203,920	\$52,945	Coyote	Hunting licenses
Missouri	\$ 78,020	\$94,432	Coyote and bobcat	County Courts reimbursed by two-thirds from general funds
New Hampshire	\$ 4,600	\$ 1,650	Bobcat and porcupine	Fish and game funds State funds

South Dakota	\$ 78,575	\$43,102	Red and gray fox, coyote, bobcat, lynx	Head tax on cattle and sheep Hunting licenses
Utah	\$ 11,922	\$26,770	Coyote, bobcat	State Department Agriculture Mill tax on livestock plus donation from Woolgrowers
Minnesota	Unknown	\$35,390; Predator Control Program	Fox, coyote, bobcat, timber wolf	Hunter license fees
Wyoming	State, Federal and private predatory control program			Mill tax on sheep
Arizona	Unknown	Dropped	Mountain lion	Livestock Sanitary Board General funds
TABLE II				
State	1965 Total	1970 Total	Animals Bountied	Revenue Sources
California	\$ 988	Dropped	Crow, magpie	Unknown
Connecticut	Unknown	Unknown Dropped in 1971	Fox, bobcat, lynx, weasel, woodchuck, porcupine, Belgian hare, rattlesnake, copperhead	Dog license fees
Kansas	\$ 40,000	Dropped in 1970	Coyote	County and State general funds
Maryland	Unknown	Dropped	Fox, bobcat, weasel	County taxes
Pennsylvania	\$126,171	Dropped	Fox, horned owl	Game fund
Rhode Island	\$ 362	Dropped	Fox	General Treasury
Vermont	Unknown	Dropped in 1970	Bobcat, rattlesnake	Unknown



# FIELD NOTES

by **ELTON FAWKS**

## JANUARY and FEBRUARY 1972

**Eared Grebe** — 2 at Momence Feb. 27. **Mrs. Robert Sprinkle.**

**Mute Swan** — 1 at Hannibal (Mo.) Feb. 1. **Joanna Anesi.**

**Bald Eagle** — 45, Jan. 20, and 72, Jan. 26 at Quincy. **Anesi.**

**Turkey** — 59 at Union Grove Feb. 13. **Jefferey Sanders.**

**Glaucous Gull** — 4 at Chicago Jan. 23. **Sanders, Larry Balch and Charles; Clark;** also found 2, Jan. 30.

**Snowy Owl** — 1 at Chicago, Jan. 30. **Balch.**

**Saw-whet Owl** — Jan. 30 at Chicago. **Clark.**

**Pine Grosbeak** — 10 at Rockford Feb. 13; **Joel Greenberg.** 4 at Park Forest, Jan. 3; **Sanders et al.**

**Red Crossbill** — 20 at Rockford Feb. 13; **Greenberg.** 9 at Zion, Feb. 27; **Sanders and Wm. Tweit.**

**White-winged Crossbill** — 40 plus at Rockford Feb. 23. **Greenberg.**

## MARCH 1972

**Common Loon** — Evergreen Lake. March 18, winter plumage; **Marjorie Staubus and Maryellen Ryan.** Alton Dam, March 28; **H. David Bohlen.** Tri-City Area March 31; **Mrs. Wickstrom.**

**Horned Grebe** — 2 at Sangchris Lake, March 10; 2 at Dawson Lake, March 31; seen for about a week. **Staubus.**

**Eared Grebe** — 1 in winter plumage, Dawson Lake, March 31 and April 2 and 3. **Staubus.**

**White-winged Scoter** — 1 at Quincy, March 9; **Anesi.** 900 plus at Evanston, March 14; 30 at Wilmette, March 19; 300 plus at Chicago, March 26, and 200 at Wilmette, March 28.

**Surf Scoter** — Adult male at Wilmette, March 28. **Sanders.** (No supporting data — Fawks).

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Materials for the **FIELD NOTES** section should be directed to the Field Notes Editor: **Elton Fawks, Route 1 Box 112, East Moline, Ill. 61244.**

**Scoter (Dark Winged)** — Chicago, March 26; **Jerry Rosenband**. Also 4, April 2; **Sanders and Balch**.

**Turkey Vulture** — 1 at Springfield, March 12. **Bohlen**.

**Black-legged Kittiwake** — At Alton Dam, March 28. **Bohlen**. Stayed at least 3 weeks into April; **Richard Anderson**.

**Brewer's Blackbird** — 5 at Springfield, March 13; also 15 on April 24. **Bohlen**.

**Red Crossbill** — 31 at Zion, March 19. **Sanders and Richard Harwitz**.

**Smith's Longspur** — 12 at Meredosia, March 12. Much supporting data. See also April. **Bohlen**.

#### APRIL 1972

**Cattle Egret** — 1 male at Golf, April 7. **Ralph M. Eiseman**.

**White-winged Scoter** — April 18 at Chicago. **Jeff Sanders**.

**Turkey Vulture** — April 23 at Chicago. **Charles Clark, Sanders**.

**Virginia Rail** — In yard at Morris; very tame; April 15. **Eva E. Opheim**.

**Bohemian Waxwing** — 1 at Evanston, April 4. **Eiseman**.

**Cerulean Warbler** — April 30 at Chicago. **Sanders and Wm. Tweit**.

**Yellow-throated Warbler** — April 30, Waukegan. **Lew Cooper**.

**Pine Warbler** — April 23, Chicago. **Clark, Sanders, Tweit and Dave Sample**.

#### MAY 1972

**Horned Grebe** — 2 at Zion, May 21. **Sanders**.

**Black Rail** — May 7-13 at Jackson Park, Chicago; as close as 3 feet. Pictures taken by **Larry Balch**. Seen by **John Wallace, Richard Horwitz, Jerry Rosenberg, Bob Russell, Joel Greenberg, Walter Krawiec and Fred Yablon**.

**Western Kingbird** — May 12-14 at Northfield. **Phillip Staffer, Sanders, Tweit, Balch, Clark and Cooper**. Also May 16-18; **Sanders**.

**Common Snipe** — Nesting pair May 21 at Zion. **Sanders, Clark, Rosenberg and Balch**.

**Knot** — 1 in breeding plumage May 21 at Waukegan. **Sanders, Balch Clark and Rosenberg**.

**Wilson's Phalarope** — 2, May 27, Glencoe. **Sanders, Balch and Clark**.

**Hooded Warbler** — May 1 at Chicago. **Sanders**.

**Evening Grosbeak** — May 9, late, Chicago. **Horwitz**.

**LeConte's Sparrow** — May 6, Lincoln Park. **Sanders**.

**Clay-colored Sparrow** — May 1, Chicago. **Jean Wattley, Sanders**. May 6, Lincoln Park. **Sanders**. May 7, 3 at Glencoe. **Balch, Clark and Rosenberg**.

#### JUNE 1972

**Cattle Egret** — June 1 at Glencoe; **Sanders**. Also 10 at Plainsfield; **Ira and Jeff Sanders**.

**Hudsonian Godwit** — June 1 at Glencoe. **Sanders**.

**Bell's Vireo** — June 3 at Goose Lake Prairie. **I. and J. Sanders**.

**Grasshopper Sparrow** — June 4, Quincy; nest with three young. (On June 6 the nest was empty with a dead adult near by; also a large snake skin, near by.) **Mrs. Alfred Anesi.**

**Henslow's Sparrow** — June 3 at Goose Lake. **I. and J. Sanders.**

**Yellow-crowned Night Heron** — June 11 at Quincy. **Anesi.**

### AUGUST 1972

**Little Blue Heron** — 2 at Glencoe Aug. 13 until Sept. 10. **Sanders, Balch and many others.**

**Whimbrel** — August 26 at Evanston. **J. and Ira Sanders and Louise North.**

**Common Nighthawk** — 20, about 1200 migrating at Northbrook. **J. Sanders.**

**Connecticut Warbler** — August 26 at Winnetka. **J. Sanders.**

**Barn Owl** — One found in barn near Fenton, Aug. 19. **John Hagans and the Harry Shaws.**

### SEPTEMBER 1972

**Peregrine Falcon** — One, Sept. 18, Woodford County. **Virginia Humphreys, Audubon Section of the Peoria Academy of Science.**

**Pigeon Hawk** — Sept. 24, Mason State Forest; seen by Bjorklund and later by a group. Also Sept. 26 at Wilmette; **J. S. Russell and Rosenband.**

**Piping Plover** — Sept. 10 until 29 at Chicago; seen with Semipalmated Plovers. **J. Sanders, Charles Clark, Balch and Rosenband.**

**Avocet** — Sept. 16 at Evanston. **J. Sanders, Balch, Clark and Rosenband.**

**Sanderling** — September 24 at Chautauqua Wildlife Refuge. **Bjorklund and others.**

**Franklin's Gull** — 2 Sept. 16 at Wilmette. **J. Sanders, Balch, Clark and Rosenband.** Also 13 at Wilmette Sept. 26 **J. Sanders, Russell and Rosenband.**

**Little Gull** — Sept. 30 at Chicago. **J. Sanders, Balch and Clark.**

**Common Nighthawk** — Sept. 4; around 300 migrating near Quincy. **Joanna Anesi.**

**Bohemian Waxwing** — Sept. 24; with Cedar Waxwings in parking lot at Chautauqua Refuge. **Humphreys.**

**Connecticut Warbler** — 2 on Sept. 21 at Wilmette. **J. Sanders.**

**Red Crossbill** — Female September and October 1 at Lombard; **Irene Mostek.** Several reports from Tri-City area, mid-September.

**LeConte's Sparrow** — September 21 at Winnetka. **J. Sanders.**

**Sharp-tailed Sparrow** — September 17 at Evanston. **J. Sanders, Balch and Rosenband.**

**Yellow Rail** — Sept. 22 and 23 at Roseville. **Reported by Jay Bielema. Seen also by Jack Brown, Roger Reason, Dr. J. Warnock, Dr. R. Henry.** (The habitat includes several Short-billed Marsh Wrens. Excellent details submitted.)

**Piping Plover** — Sept. 10 to Sept. 29; one seen North Ave. Beach, Chicago; often with Semi-palmated Plovers. **Thomas Gatz.**

**A NEW FEEDING RECIPE**

For a sure meal that all birds will enjoy, please mix the following:

13 oz. salad oil  
4 oz. syrup  
2 cups sugar  
4 lbs. peanut butter  
1½ cups hot water

Mix together, then add 11 cups very FINE dog meal (such as Waynes) or oatmeal in a 2-gallon container. Put scoops on bread and place outdoors. I know you will have success, for I have for two years.

Dan Hickey  
342 Washington St.  
Highwood, Ill. 60040

**OCTOBER 1972**

**Horned Grebe** — Oct. 26 at Lock 13, Fulton. **Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw.**

**Eared Grebe** — Oct. 5 at Wilmette. **J. Sanders, Rosenband and Robert Russell.**

**Double-crested Cormorant** — Oct. 7, 130 plus at Lock 13; **Mr. and Mrs. Warren Wickstrom and Ralph Money.** Also seen on the same date at Wilmette; **J. Sanders, Balch, Clark and Rosenband.** On Oct. 14, 2 at Barrington; **J. Sanders and Richard Horwitz.** On Oct. 24, 41 at Mark Twain Refuge, Brussels; **S. Vasse.**

**Whistling Swan** — Oct. 26 at Savanna. **Shaws.**

**Harlequin Duck** — Oct. 15 at Evanston; **J. Sanders and Rosenband.** On Oct. 22, 2 at Evanston; **J. Sanders, Balch and Russell.**

**White-winged Scoter** — Oct. 29, one at Thomson. **Shaws.**

**Peregrine Falcon** — Oct. 16, Tri-City Area. **Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frink and Mark Foster.**

**Parasitic Jaeger** — 2 adults October 15 at Evanston; 1 October 18; **J. Sanders, Rosenband, Balch and Russell.** Also Oct. 22; **J. Sanders, Rosenband and Balch.**

**Franklin's Gull** — Oct. 25, 11 at Brussels. **Vasse.**

**Bonaparte's Gull** — Oct. 25 and Nov. 3 at Brussels. **Vasse.**

**Sora** — Late Oct. 8 at Evanston. **J. Sanders and Rosenband.**

**Wood Pewee** — Oct. 5, late, Wilmette. **J. Sanders, Russell, and Rosenband.**

**Water Pipit** — 10 on Oct. 7 at Wilmette. **J. Sanders, Balch, Rosenband and Clark.**

**Mockingbird** — Oct. 29 at Polas. **J. Sanders and R. Horwitz.**

**Loggerhead Shrike** — Oct. 29 on Illinois Prairie Trail. **Bruno Dudonis and Karen Weskalmies.**

**Nashville Warbler** — Oct. 28, Peoria area; 3 banded. **Louise Augustine.**

**Mourning Warbler** — 1 on Oct. 4 near Brussels. **Vasse.**

**Snow Bunting** — Oct. 17 at Wilmette. **J. Sanders and Russell.** On Oct. 29, 2 on a barge at Lock 13. **Shaws.**

## NOVEMBER 1972

**Common Loon** — Nov. 11, 3 at Lock 13 and 2 at Thomson. **Shaws**. Nov. 11, 9 at Loud Thunder, Rock Island County. **Mr. and Mrs. Wickstrom, Mr. and Mrs. Frank and R. Money**. (17 counted the next day by the Frinks). Nov. 13, 1 at Lock 13. **Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dau**. Nov. 19, 1 at Rapid City. **Frinks**.

**Horned Grebe** — Nov. 5, 2 at Polo. **Shaws**.

**Western Grebe** — Nov. 5 and 11, Wilmette. **J. Sanders, Balch, Rosenband and Clark**.

**Double-crested Cormorant** — Nov. 4, 2 at Palos. **J. Sanders**.

**Mute Swan** — Nov. 6, 2 at Sterling. **Shaws**.

**Whistling Swan** — Nov. 9, 3 at Sterling. **Shaws**. Also 11 on Nov. 19, Wilmette. **J. Sanders, Clark and Rosenband**.

**White-winged Scoter** — Nov. 19, 15 at Wilmette. **J. Sanders, Clark and Rosenband**.

**Surf Scoter** — November 5, 8 at Wilmette. **J. Sanders, F. Yablon, Balch, Rosenband and Clark**.

**Red-breasted Merganser** — Nov. 11 at Loud Thunder. **Tri-City Bird Club**.

**Red Phalarope** — November 23 at Waukegan. Seen as close as 20 yards with 25x scope. **J. Sanders, Clark and Balch**.

**Goshawk** — Nov. 5 at Winnetka and Northfield. **J. Sanders and party**. Nov. 19 at Rapid City. **Frinks**. Nov. 11 at Waukegan, up to 8. **J. Sanders, Rosenband and Balch**. Nov. 12 at Evanston. **J. Sanders, Rosenband and Balch**.

**Peregrine Falcon** — Nov 4 at Alpha. **Tri-City Bird Club**. Also Nov. 24 at Lincolnwood. **J. Sanders**.

**Glaucous Gull** — Nov. 13 at Lock 13. **Dau**.

**Bonaparte's Gull** — Nov. 11, 2 at Lock 13. **Shaws**.

**Little Gull** — Nov. 15 at Wilmette. **J. Sanders and Rosenband**.

**Northern Shrike** — Nov. 19, 1 immature at Zion. **J. Sanders, Clark and Rosenband**.

**Short-billed Marsh Wren** — Nov. 12 at Polo. **Mr. and Mrs. Ed Taylor**.

**Nashville Warbler** — Nov. 5 at Rockford. **John Dune**.

**Evening Grosbeak** — Nov. 17-19, several sightings, Peoria. **Humphreys**. Nov. 16, town of Dow. **Croxford and Vasse**. Nov. 22, Rock Island, 7. **Wickstrom**. Mid-November, "many" at Geneseo. **Mrs. William Atwood**.

**Red Crossbill** — Nov. 4, 64 at Lisle. **J. Sanders**. Oct. 19 through Nov. at Brussels. **Whiestenfeld et al, Vaase**. Nov. 30, still in Peoria area. **Humphreys**. Nov. 11, 50 at Thomson. **Shaws**.

**Snow Bunting** — Nov. 11, 45 at Lock 13; **Shaws**. Nov. 13 at Lock 13 **Dau**.

## DECEMBER 1972

See also Christmas Counts. Birds listed on these counts not considered here except for the Goshawk and Turkeys listed below. These are also in the Clinton, Iowa, Christmas Counts, but are listed here as they were found in the Illinois portion of the count area.

**Great Blue Heron** — Dec. 29 at Cordova. **Pete Petersen.**

**Goshawk** — Dec. 16, South Elgin; **J. Sanders, I Sanders and Yablen.** Also Dec. 30, across from Clinton, Iowa, in Illinois; **Petersen.**

**Turkey** — 70, Dec. 30, Spring Valley. **Petersen.**

**Northern Shrike** — December 17, Chicago. **J. Sanders.**

**Bohemian Waxwing** — 1 with Cedar Waxwings, Dec. 2 and 3, Dec. 25, Sterling. **Shaws.**

**Brewer's Blackbird** — Dec. 2 at St. Charles. **J. Sanders.**

**Evening Grosbeak** — Dec. 2, 25 at South Elgin; Dec. 17, 17 at Chicago. **J. Sanders.**

**Red Crossbill** — Dec. 2, 6 at Elburn. **J. Sanders.** Dec. 30, 55 (Clinton Christmas Count) on Illinois side. **Petersen.** Dec. 31 at Park Ridge. **Jim and Judy Sindt.**

**Red-shouldered Hawks** — Oct. 29, an adult sighted at Max McGraw Wildlife Refuge near Dundee; **S. T. Dillon.** Also on Dec. 3 at South Elgin; **J. Sanders.**

#### **Osprey Sightings:**

1 on Sept. 22 near Hardin. **Wuestenfeld and Vasse.**

1 on Sept. 23 near Brussels. **Vasse.**

3 on September 28 near Brussels all three in sight at once. **Vasse.**

1 Oct. 2 near Brussels. **Vasse.**

1 Oct. 7 near Brussels. **Vasse.**

1 September 26 at Wilmette. **J. Sanders, Russell and Rosenband.**

1 Sept. 30 at Glencoe. **J. Sanders, Balch, Clark and Rosenband.**

1 Oct. 2 at Zion. **Gatz.**

#### **CORRECTION:**

In the AUDUBON BULLETIN, 151: 15, 1969, the locality Willow Slough Game Refuge should be listed for Indiana and not Illinois. Also the Dunes Acres is also in Indiana, re.: the record for Northern Shrike.

#### **HAWKS AT THE I.A.S. CAMPOUT**

The following hawks were seen on the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge from 0930 to 1030 on a field trip September 30, 1972. The species list includes these eight species:

**27 Broadwinged Hawks**

**13 Red-tailed Hawks**

**9 Turkey Vultures**

**3 Cooper's Hawks**

**2 Sharp-shinned Hawks**

**2 Red-shouldered Hawks**

**1 Marsh Hawk**

**1 Sparrow Hawk**

Observers included Chan Robbins, Dick Anderson, Sally Vasse, Vernon Kleen, plus several others. The hawks were primarily migrating overhead.

—Vernon Kleen

#### **CATTLE EGRET AND TREE SPARROW RECORDS**

In response to the request in the last BULLETIN regarding recent records of the **Cattle Egret**: One present in Macomb Aug. 2 through 4, 1971; it spent

most of the daylight hours on a paved department-store parking lot. This is the only Macomb record that I know of.

Also, to my knowledge, the **European Tree Sparrow** has not been recorded from McDonough county. A specimen in adult plumage was caught three miles west of Macomb on Oct. 17, 1972, in a sparrow trap operated by my wife, Evelyn Franks, and myself. It was well-photographed in the hand, and identification was verified by Drs. J. Henry Sather, Tom Dunstan, and E. Bruce Holmes. I released it after banding.

**Edwin C. Franks, Macomb**

### DIFFERENT KIND OF BIRDING RECORD

"Sirs: I am a resident of The Mather Retirement Home in Evanston, and it occurred to me to share my 'window bird-watching' pleasures with others who are more or less confined to one room.

"My fifth floor room has an east-exposure window overlooking a quarter-acre garden with red oaks, burr oaks, horse chestnuts, elms, maples, small crab trees, and a wide variety of shrubs.

"From April 1969 to November 1972, from my window, I counted **79 total species** in this area (ground and skyward). Using the Chicago Checklist, I have recorded the common species, of course, but also 17 of the warbler family, 7 sparrow species, a sparrow hawk and red-shouldered hawk, 5 in the woodpecker family, 2 vireos, 4 of the finches, 5 flycatcher species, and some of the shorebirds."

**—Marie Nilsson**

### BROAD-WINGED HAWKS

On September 16, 1972, in Tazewell County, Garma Kinhofer and I saw a flight of Broad-winged Hawks about 12:20 p.m., and we continued to watch them for almost two hours. The first ones, 18 or more, were very high and seemed to be on a shuttle—going straight S.W. One group had one Bald Eagle with them; there would be intervals of 10 minutes or more—not a Hawk in sight—then 9 or 5 made an appearance. The last hour some of the hawks soared around and around and one landed in a tree on the hill. Three Ospreys accompanied the last part of the flight as did a Cooper's Hawk (a few of the last groups were much lower so we could see markings).

**—Virginia Humphreys**

### A TALE OF GRACKLE vs. SPARROW

Underneath the feeders in our backyard in December I observed a common grackle yanking the feathers out of a house sparrow. He proceeded to eat the sparrow—tearing the flesh in the same manner as a crow. I found 3 additional mutilated remains of house sparrows—his handiwork—as I watched him dragging them about.

The following day I watched this grackle chase a house sparrow and kill and eat it. This was not a quick demise for the sparrow. The grackle jabbed the sparrow about the head with his bill, the sparrow struggling to

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**YULE FIELD NOTE:** The annual Christmas Bird Census tabulation will appear in the Summer 1973 issue of AUDUBON BULLETIN.

## THE EAGLES NUMBERED NINE

There, before us, high in the tall trees of a wooded hillside, were six of our most magnificent creatures—six glorious symbols chosen long ago by a young and vigorous nation to represent it—our great American Bald Eagle.

Our vehicle, in low gear, crept by the spot while our eyes feasted on this rare sight. We were to see nine before we left. Three, in free and beautiful flight, were to glide in to join the others. Without hesitating as we passed, we journeyed further to a high and distant spot where we could enjoy our viewing without disturbing the peace of these precious birds.

Despite the inroads of civilization and the mechanized age, our picturesque Illinois valley holds within its folding hills many great gifts for those who seek them.

Within the confines of this great Illinois country are many gems of which we should be proud; perhaps, the best of these is this beautiful river and the valley which was carved by it.

Summer offers us lonely, hidden paths tucked in between the hills, where birds and wildflowers and fungi may still be found and enjoyed in quiet solitude. The spots are not many, but they are still there.

It is winter, though, that brings the crowning gift of all—the Eagles.

These are more precious now than ever because, for a few years, we believed that they were lost to us; but, now, they have returned, and one immature gives promise.

So few! So few left from such a glorious past, but man's tardy awareness of the destruction he has wrought gives promise also that what is left of an invaluable heritage may be spared.

—Elizabeth C. Bogan  
1344 E. Hillcrest Pl.  
Peoria 61603

get away and succeeding. The grackle caught him after a chase of about 10 feet. The sparrow got away several times before the grackle succeeded in killing it.

During all of this the grackle would sometimes just sit and hold the sparrow down, then things would erupt with the sparrow trying to escape and the grackle jabbing at his victims. This same grackle made an attempt at a mourning dove. Evidently, the sparrows became aware of the danger because they became wary when the grackle was awaiting opportunity near the feeders. The grackle is gone now . . . on to better pastures?

—Virginia Taylor, Wauconda

## WOOD DUCK POPULATION TRENDS OBJECT OF FIRST SURVEY REPORT

The initial wood duck stream survey report was completed late in 1972 by waterfowl biologists of the Illinois Department of Conservation.

The count was conducted by George Arthur, chief waterfowl biologist, and Dave Kennedy, southern Illinois waterfowl biologist, with the help of district wildlife biologists throughout the state. It covered 65 streams and over 572 miles of water in Illinois.

"In the past we have had to manage the wood duck population 'after the fact,' because we did not know how big the population was until after hunting season," Arthur pointed out.

The purpose of the survey was to provide a method of assessing wood duck population trends in Illinois. The count began in late May in southern Illinois and continued through mid-July, ending in northern Illinois. Selected stream segments were floated in canoes by biologists and duck activity along the streams was recorded.

Segments of the streams were selected for approximate even distribution throughout the survey, and the floats were made on all types of habitat. Most floats were made in 5 to 15 mile segments.

"With this initial survey, we are only establishing an index to measure the population in future years," Arthur said.

"Approximately 12 percent of the waterfowl population harvested in Illinois is wood ducks, which make the species the second most important duck, following the mallard, as far as sportsmen are concerned. These pre-season floats will give us a measuring stick to set bag limits and season dates."

Arthur said that southern Illinois showed the most ducks during the floats, probably due to the fact that they have more streams and better nesting and brood habitat. There were 733 birds counted, averaging 4.39 birds per mile and 1.29 nests per mile. Northern Illinois showed 411 birds, running 2.14 birds per mile and .84 nests per mile. Central Illinois trailed the count with 372 birds, with 1.79 birds per mile and .53 nests per mile.

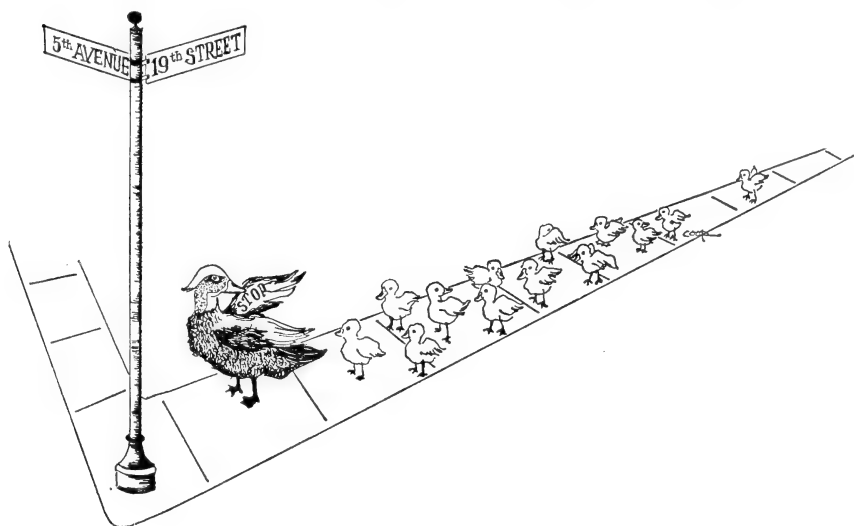


## Summer Birds in Southwestern Illinois

This is to report on three species studied in southwestern Illinois during the summer of 1972. The three are **Mississippi kite**, **least tern** and **Swainson's warbler**.

We were aware of three pair of breeding Mississippi kites. One pair nested in Fort Kaskaskia State Park and another pair nested about two miles north of the park (both sites in Randolph County). The third breeding pair was observed near Fults (Monroe County). In addition, there were two second year kites in the park area, but they showed no evidence of being involved with breeding.

Of special interest was the pair at Kaskaskia Park. This pair built their nest about 17-18 feet off the ground in a sugar maple and directly over



a picnic table. The tree was not more than 30 feet from the main road of the park. One of the adults usually sat out in the open about 100 feet from the nest acting as a decoy, while the mate would fly overhead catching dragonflies to feed the young bird. On July 22 Paul Bauer and I obtained 16x photos of the adults and young bird on the nest, both at a distance of 25 feet. (In reading the life history of the Mississippi kite in "Bent", this is quite a contrast in nesting habits. We wonder if this apparent adaptation to man is at least partially the reason for this species' recent success.)

My wife, Mitzi, and I watched least terns breeding on a sandbar in the Mississippi River at North St. Louis just south of the Chain of Rocks Bridge. According to our Geophysical Survey maps, the sandbar is partially in Missouri and partially in Illinois. Because of high water, our first terns were not seen until May 27 (four birds). By June 10 there were 12 birds present and most were paired off and courting. There was much head bowing and passing of small minnows back and forth. By June 17 we saw three birds on eggs, while their mates dive-bombed killdeer, little blue herons and common egrets to drive them from the nest area. By July 1, one brood had hatched and the other two by July 4. Since we could not physically visit the bar, we could not see all the nest sites. On July 7 we noticed a new nest, which we presumed to be a second effort. On July 15 we saw two more new nest sites only a few feet from old nests. On July 30 Paul Bauer and I visited the sandbar by boat. There were still two active nests (not visible from shore). We found five birds of the year, which were developed enough to fly well. Photos of adults on eggs were made. One dead adult bird was found but was too decomposed to determine cause of death.

A singing Swainson's warbler was found on July 8 one mile east of Roots (Randolph County). This is approximately 45 miles northwest of the nesting sites Dr. George has been studying south of Carbondale. The bird had stopped singing by July 21, but still came to a tape recorder. Although

no nest was found, there were two birds present and the male always responded to the recorder as to defend his territory. Thanks to the recorder, large numbers of St. Louis birders observed the bird.

We can't help but wonder the effect of all this disturbance to the birds. We hope it is minimal.

—Richard A. Anderson  
1147 Grenshaw  
St. Louis 63137



## Red Crossbills in Central Illinois in Late Summer

Red crossbills (*Loxia curvirostra*) are considered irregular and uncommon winter residents in Illinois (Smith and Parmalee, 1955). The recent winter (1971-72) showed a late influx of winter finches. The red crossbill was one of the latest to arrive and was out-numbered by white-winged crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*) which is the reverse of the usual situation (Kleen and Bush, 1972).

I was surprised to find red crossbills still present on May 20, 1972 at Chandlerville, Cass County. The crossbills, two males and one female, were at a cemetery feeding on pine cones in the company of two pine siskins (*Spinus pinus*). At that time, I assumed these birds were stragglers from the winter influx.

However, on Aug. 9, 1972, I found a flock of ten (at least two males, a female, and two immatures—the others not well observed) feeding on pine cones at Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield.

Again I found red crossbills on Aug. 26 at two different locations in Mason County. The first was a flock of approximately fifteen birds flying overhead (calling) at the Mason State Forest four miles north of Topeka. I was unable to determine sex or age.

Later that day, I found another flock of fifteen birds at a cemetery in Bath which is approximately twenty miles from the earlier sighting. The flock consisted of three males, three females, and nine immatures. At this locality, I collected a female with a partly ossified skull, moderate fat, and weighing 34.9 grams. This bird is now No. 605247 in the Illinois State Museum Collection at Springfield. The birds at Bath were feeding in the tops of scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and white pine (*Pinus strobus*) on the cones. Also I observed three of the crossbills feeding (?) beside the road with a flock of House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*).

The closest breeding area for red crossbills is Northern Wisconsin and Southern Michigan (A. O. U. Checklist, 1957). Ford (1956) records the following summer dates from the Chicago region, but gives no other data with them; May 25, June 1, July 19, and August 21. Also Princen (1971) states of the red crossbill: "June 13, (1970) Mason State Forest, Mason County, many observers. About thirty birds stayed in Illinois longer than ever before recorded."

In view of the summer records for red crossbills, I believe there are two possible explanations: (1) These birds bred in suitable areas such as Mason State Forest, or (2) these birds bred in northern localities and



**EAGLE PROTECTOR** — Kenneth Hanson of Leland, Ill., a conservation inspector in the Division of Law Enforcement, Illinois Department of Conservation, holds the plaque presented him last fall by the National Wildlife Federation for his work in apprehending a person who had killed an American bald eagle.

Hanson also collected \$500 reward money from NWF — but he asked the money be retained by the Federation for furthering its program of bald eagle protection.

Conservation Director Barkhausen said that Hanson is "a classic example of the type of dedication in the ranks of department employees."

wandered into Central Illinois. At this time I feel the second possibility is most likely; however, more work is needed to determine the status of these late summer crossbills and their origin.

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—H. David Bohlen  
Illinois State Museum  
Springfield

## NESTING DISTRIBUTION OF THE VEERY IN ILLINOIS

by JEAN W. GRABER & RICHARD W. GRABER

Wildlife Research Section  
Illinois Natural History Survey

In our summary of the literature on Illinois thrushes (Graber, et. al. 1970, Ill. Nat. Hist. Surv. Biol. Notes 75:32,34), we indicated the southern limit of breeding for the veery (*Catharus fuscescens*) to be in southern Cook and Ogle counties, and we questioned the significance of two old records for central Illinois (Lacon and Peoria).

In the course of recent fieldwork, we found that the breeding range of the veery in Illinois extends at least as far south as Iroquois and Lee counties (see map), where the species nests in a relict postglacial habitat.

In Iroquois and adjacent Kankakee County where the veery occurred, there were two dominant natural habitats: open flat areas with somewhat marshy grassland, and adjacent sand hills stabilized by oak woods. In the lowest wooded areas between sand hills were rather dark, damp oak thickets with a patchy floor covering of low-bush blueberry (*Vaccinium angustifolium*). This plant forms a dense ground cover about 8-12 inches high in patches 25 feet or more in diameter.

In this habitat veeries are not uncommon, and in about two hours of searching on June 23, 1972, we saw at least three pairs and found a nest in Kankakee County just north of the Iroquois County line (Fig. 1). The nest was very close to the ground in a mat of blueberry and contained two robust nestlings, one veery and one cowbird, both about 6-7 days old.

Both adults were feeding these young birds and were very vociferous, scolding in the vicinity of the nest. The characteristic scold note for which our phonetic interpretation is "pee-oort," with rising inflection and emphasis on the second syllable, was heard even more frequently than the song. This call sounds exactly like the calls heard from veeries in migration.

After observing the apparent association of veeries with the sand-soil blueberry cover, we made inquiry of Dr. Robert A. Evers, botanist of the Illinois Natural History Survey, who recalled an old record for the blueberry in Lee County, about 5 miles south and 2 east of Amboy.

On June 30, and again on July 6, we visited this Lee County area and found habitat somewhat similar to that in Iroquois and Kankakee counties. The soil was sandy, and sand hills were covered with predominantly oak forest, which was richer and more mesic than that in Iroquois and Kankakee counties. Low areas in the Lee County forest held small lagoons or marches, with dense dark thickets at their margins. Here, though we found no blueberries, were at least two singing male veeries in an area no more than one hundred yards in length. Several other sections nearby contain similar habitat.

The southernmost veery habitat in Illinois is similar in certain physical aspects to the cedar bog habitat of the species in coniferous



forest areas of more northern states, and is very similar to the habitat in Ohio described by Mayfield (1951, Aud. Field Notes 5(5): 292). The Iroquois County area may well be the driest vestige of the postglacial bogs still occupied by veeries. Along the Sugar and Pecatonica rivers in Winnebago County, and the Des Plaines River of Cook County, veeries are more common in what appears to be less specialized habitat — good lowland forest.

The proximity of the Lee County population to the old central Illinois records, referred to above, has given us second thoughts about the validity of those records. We now feel that there may still be breeding veery populations along the Illinois River and that the Illinois bottoms should be carefully searched for the species. The absence of records of breeding veeries in the northwestern counties of Illinois (Fig. 1) is puzzling and may

only reflect inadequate exploration.

Regrettably, veery habitat in Illinois is endangered by sprawling real estate development and by agriculture. On July 6, 1972, in the Lee County area, where heavy machinery was destroying the habitat, we collected one singing male, the only certain breeding bird we have examined from Illinois. The specimen is clearly of the western race *salicicola* and is, in fact, the grayest veery specimen we have seen from any part of the range, but it is most closely matched, both in the grayness of the back color and in the character of ventral spotting, by a female specimen (Univ. of Ill. Mus. of Nat. Hist. No. 2586) from Okanagan, British Columbia. The Illinois specimen weighed 33.9 grams and had little fat. The testes were enlarged (about 11 x 5 mm), and the stomach contained seeds as well as some pulp of blackberries (*Rubus* sp.).

The bird was netted by using a recorded song as a lure. This bird and other veeries that we observed in late June and July in Illinois sang most frequently in late afternoon toward dusk, though they also sang and called some in the early morning, and could be induced to sing even in midday with a recorded song.

We are indebted to the staffs of the Chicago Museum of Natural History and the University of Illinois Museum of Natural History for permission to use their collections.

## VEERY BREEDING RECORDS



Breeding records for the veery in Illinois. Solid symbols represent actual nest records; open symbols represent June records of pairs of territorial males. Square symbols are records prior to 1900, triangles are records between 1900 and 1949 inclusive, and round symbols are records since 1950.

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## Condition Red!

by PAT M. WARD

When conditions are right, disaster awaits migratory birds all over the U.S.

The night of September 1, 1972, was the night that many birds that nest in the northern United States and Canada chose to follow their ancient migrational paths southward.

Tens of thousands of birds were involved in the nocturnal migration through Illinois and thousands would never see the sunrise.

Scientists don't know enough about bird navigation and migration to completely explain what happened. But it seems to be some combination of low clouds, rain

or fine mist, fog, and a wind from the north, and the right time of the year. Birders watch for these conditions to develop:

### Condition Red!

The morning of September 2 dawned foggy and cool — a front had moved in from the north. It was a Saturday morning, so many birders were out. The migration was building. It would reach its peak in a week or two.

Many of the naturalists who were out birding were not looking into the misty sky or into trees and hedges as would be expected of birders. Their eyes were on the ground as they walked circles around a T. V. tower. The birds they were looking for were not the flashes of color and quick movements that all birders enjoy. They were ruffled and mangled casualties

We drove to our local tower near Bluffs and several hundred feet from the tower found a dead Pied-billed Grebe. More searching found the area south of the tower littered with dead and dying birds. Birders near Springfield, Champaign, and Decatur were finding the same thing. We picked up 225 birds and left hundreds more for the scavengers. A total of 795 birds of 31 species were picked up at Springfield and scavengers ranging in size from raccoons to ants had already cleaned up many. The birds were found in a wide area around the tower. The guide wires seemed to have killed most.

Night migrating birds are the ones that find the T.V. towers a hazard. Many secretive birds that are seldom seen in the area are found in numbers at the foot of the tower. For example, the September 2 kill included 26 Veerys and 33 Ovenbirds. Occasionally, rare birds are found at the towers.

A Springfield tower has killed 3 Yellow Rails and a September 27 kill included a total of 4 Black-throated Blue Warblers. Birds as unexpected as Pied-billed Grebes, Sora Rails and 4 species of Woodpeckers have been found at tower kills.

Scientists theorize that the birds are attracted to the tower by the lights on overcast nights, but kills have occurred on clear nights. I believe that birds are attracted to city areas by the lights of the town reflecting on the clouds, and then are attracted to the tower lights. This might account for the more massive kills at the Springfield tower which is near the city. The Bluffs tower, which is out in the country, is taller but kills fewer birds.

Kills at T.V. towers are not new. An estimated 30,000 birds were killed in Wisconsin one night. The tallest towers near busiest migration paths seem to be the most dangerous for birds. That ranks our tower near Bluffs near the top for a possible massive kill!

Scientists learn a lot from the birds that die at the towers. Fat reserves, plumage variation, age, and species migrating is just some of the information gained by scientists. This scientific information doesn't ease the feeling, however, of birders going about the gruesome task of picking up the once beautiful birds from the mud. As I close this article a cold front is moving in and it's raining! Is Condition Red developing? Will hundreds of birds die tonight? Birders will be up early.

---

**Ms. Ward, IAS member, is field trip chairman of Morgan County Audubon and a teacher of environmental science at Armstrong Jr. H. S., Jacksonville, Ill.**

## BOOK REVIEWS


**KEY TO  
NORTH AMERICAN  
WATERFOWL**

by Stephen R. Wylie and  
Stewart S. Furlong

Illustrated by Jack R. Schroeder  
Livingston Publishing Co., 1972  
32 pp. \$3.95

This is not a traditional review — rather a brief description of the opener of a new series of nature field guides by Livingston, a specialized publishing house in Wynnewood, Pa. All will be called “Dura-Books” since all will be printed on an extruded polyolefin (an opaque plastic), making them waterproof and washable for use in field conditions. The handy page size is  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ .

This inaugural book, “Key to North American Waterfowl,” contains 48 original paintings illustrating the species (drake and hen both shown), plus two black-and-white sketches of each which show the birds’ take-off and flight patterns.

The text includes descriptions of size, weight, conspicuous markings, flight patterns, food and habitat preferences in non-technical

terms. Also displayed are the four major flyways, with symbols indicating frequency of species, and special notes about endangered species.

**ONLY ONE EARTH: The Care  
And Maintenance of  
A Small Planet**

by Barbara Ward and Rene Dubos  
W. W. Norton and Co., 1972  
225 pp., \$6.00

Described as an unofficial report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, this work was commissioned by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in time for the Stockholm Conference in June of 1972. The book is scheduled to appear in several languages and in at least a dozen editions. And, well it might, for the message it contains is indeed global in aspect and urgent in content.

One wishes that the so-called “leaders” of the world’s nations and the industrialists who misguide our destinies, would pay some heed to the warnings so ably given by Miss Ward and Dr. Dubos. I had the pleasure of sharing the platform with Dr. Dubos at Northern Illinois University when both of us gave talks on Earth Day, 1970.

The authors had the assistance of 152 correspondents from 58 nations in the preparation of the manuscript. They are all named in the book, though this does not necessarily indicate an agreement with the conclusions of the authors. Some are lawyers, scientists and architects. Others are industrialists, bankers and economists. Though there was general agreement among committee members that the pollution of the Earth is world-wide, there was no general consensus as to the proper approach to solve the manifold problems. Others would place a speci-

fied pollution or problem on a higher scale than another consultant.

In commenting upon population pressures, Ward and Dubos have this to say: "The general rate of population increase — of over 2.5 per cent a year — is not only unprecedented in human history. It promises further increases of an all but inconceivable kind. The present 2 billion peoples in the developing world cannot fail to reach 5.5 billion by the year 2000. If there were no change in policies and life-styles, the 2020 figure could be 14 billion. By 2050, it could be 28 billion. The point at which, in the next century, the rate slows down and begins to stabilize is thus a cardinal problem for all the world's peoples."

The central question is not only do we have the resources to care for so large a population, but will the quality of life decline with so vast a populace on the Planet Earth?

—Raymond Mostek

### THE HOUSE OF LIFE: RACHEL CARSON AT WORK

by Paul Brooks  
Houghton Mifflin, 1972  
370 pp. \$8.95

If one were to characterize the work of Rachel Carson in three words, he might use the alliterative phrase "poet, propagandist, prophet."

This reviewer will become prophet for a moment, and readers who are now under 55 years old may check me out on it: "In the year 2000, Rachel Carson will be considered around the world as the greatest conservationist of the twentieth century."

The author, who is a Houghton Mifflin Company editor says: "Within a decade of its publication, 'Silent Spring' has been rec-

ognized throughout the world as one of those rare books that change the course of history — not through incitement to war or violent revolution, but by altering the direction of man's thinking."

"The House of Life" is both a biography and a reader — not "tell-all" details of Miss Carson's life, which the author says would have been distasteful to her, but which includes passages, sometimes brief, sometimes lengthy, from her books, "Under the Sea Wind," "The Sea Around Us" "The Edges of the Sea," "Silent Spring" and "The Sense of Wonder," as well as several magazine articles, one or two reprinted in full. Also are presented many excerpts from voluminous correspondence — letters to and from Rachel and her many close friends, some of whom were leaders in science and literature, not only in this country but abroad. Included were such greats as William Beebe, Thor Heyerdahl, Edwin Way Teale and Judge Curtis Bok. In spite of the emphasis in "The House of Life" on Rachel's written words, many of her personality traits do show through.

The publisher declares: "The House of Life' is a perfect introduction to Rachel Carson for those who are coming to her work for the first time. To the millions who already admire her as a writer and a prophet, it will provide new insights into her character and new material from her own hand."

The paramount drive in Rachel's life, shown in both her writing and her activities, was "reverence for life", the phrase credited to Dr. Albert Schweitzer to whom "Silent Spring" was dedicated. This is reflected in her often related habit, when finishing with microscopic examination of organisms in a pail of sea water, of returning the water to the ocean so every tiny creature possible could survive.

Miss Carson is described as a very shy person, which led some to think of her as a relatively austere person. Not so, according to her associates during the fifteen years she spent as biologist, public relations representative, and finally editor of publications for the Fish and Wildlife Service. Shirley Briggs whose desk adjoined Rachel's is quoted: "Her qualities of zest and humor made even the dull stretches of bureaucratic procedure a mater of quiet fun and she could instill a sense of adventure into the editorial routine of a governmental department . . . Intransigent official ways, small stupidities and inept pronouncements were changed from annoyances into sources of merriment."

Her skill as a propagandist surfaced preeminently in "Silent Spring" as evidenced by this quote: "This is an era of specialists, each of whom sees his own problem and is unaware of or intolerant of the larger frame into which it fits. It is also an era dominated by industry, in which the right to make a dollar is seldom challenged. When the public protests, confronted with some obvious evidence of damaging results of pesticide applications, it is fed little tranquilizing pills of halftruth. We urgently need an end to these false assurances, to the sugar coating of unpalatable facts."

Brooks makes a great deal of the extremely fortunate circumstances that Miss Carson's life and work were able to combine her two youthful ambitions — to be a writer and to be a natural scientist. In her earlier days she wrote many poems and sent them to magazines, but with acceptance of none by any prominent national magazine.

Although her published works furnished incontrovertible evidence of how well she mastered her scientific arsenal, they also include writing that is truly poetic. In a Holiday magazine article she described a beautiful and rugged seashore scene: "We stood quietly, speaking few words. There was nothing, really, for human words to say in the presence of something so vast, mysterious, and immensely powerful. Perhaps only in music of deep inspiration and grandeur could the message of that morning be translated by the human spirit, as in the opening bars of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony — music that echoes across vast distances and down long corridors of time, bringing the sense of what was and of what is to come — music of swelling power that swirls and explodes even as the sea surged against the rocks below us."

—Ray M. Barron

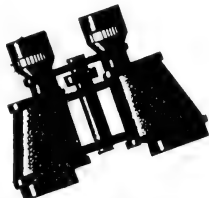
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## **ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY AREA WORKSHOPS: A**

### **GUIDE TO PLANNING AND CONDUCTING**

**Nat'l Education Association, 1972  
50 pp., \$2.25**

This new guidebook was produced under joint sponsorship of the NEA and the National Park Service. It provides teachers and conservationists with instructions on how to conduct outside-classroom environmental workshops. Nothing appears to be overlooked, from directions on registration of participants to sleeping rooms, activities, refreshments and evaluations. Suggestions are given as to how to choose a good site, selecting participants and brainstorming sessions. Useful materials from other organizations are also listed.

—Raymond Mostek

## **BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA**

**by Austin L. Rand**

**Doubleday and Co., 1971  
256 pp., \$9.95**

Rand's volume is one of six books found in the "Animal Life of North America Series." Others are on Fishes, Insects, Invertebrates, Mammals, Reptiles and Amphibians. All are useful and interesting reference books, profusely illustrated and done by the Chanticleer Press.

What Rand says in his preface is worth quoting: "When as a youth in Nova Scotia I became aware of birds, the local 'birdman' impressed on me the importance of learning first hand what each bird did and how and where it lived, as well as what it looked like." Later, on assignment in Madagascar, an old Africa-hand advised him that he should not try to record what birds

do every hour. "Rather, I should observe them day after day until finally I could summarize in a paragraph the normal behavior of a species, its way of life in its usual haunts, and something of its temperament." This advice has served him well.

After a long service at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, Dr. Rand recently retired as Chief Curator of Zoology. He has also been associated with museums in Canada and New York. He is the author of several books, and has made ornithological trips to El Salvador, the Philippines, and New Guinea, and, of course, the U.S.A.

It is these personal observations that titillate the reader. For example, in writing about the long-time symbol of the Illinois Audubon Society — the Bobwhite Quail — he says, "Although I have shot quail on a big plantation in the Deep South where they were abundant, I would resent anyone molesting the convoy of a dozen quail that walk across our Florida dooryard twice a day for the scratch feed put out for them. For me the quail has changed from a game bird to a song bird."

Having initiated the move to place hawks and owls in the state protected list while a vice-president of IAS, I was especially interested in the section on hawks. He writes of a day when he was prowling a duck marsh and flushed a marsh hawk from a carcass of a black duck. Rand felt this was evidence that they kill ducks but later examination indicated that the bird was killed by a gunshot wound and that the hawk was merely cleaning up the carcass.

The volume should have a wide appeal. The illustrations are excellent.

—Raymond Mostek

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The Society was organized seventy-five years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, IAS has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents are invited to join the Society in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation, as well as in cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

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# ILLINOIS AUDUBON BULLETIN

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**ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY**

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## *The President's Message*

The Society has recently completed legal procedures which will, in time, place 31 acres of land and a beautiful house in the hands of the society.

This property lends itself to development as a sanctuary since it contains considerable wooded land, a pond, a small stream and an open area. The home would become our headquarters and could serve as a nature center for outdoor classes.

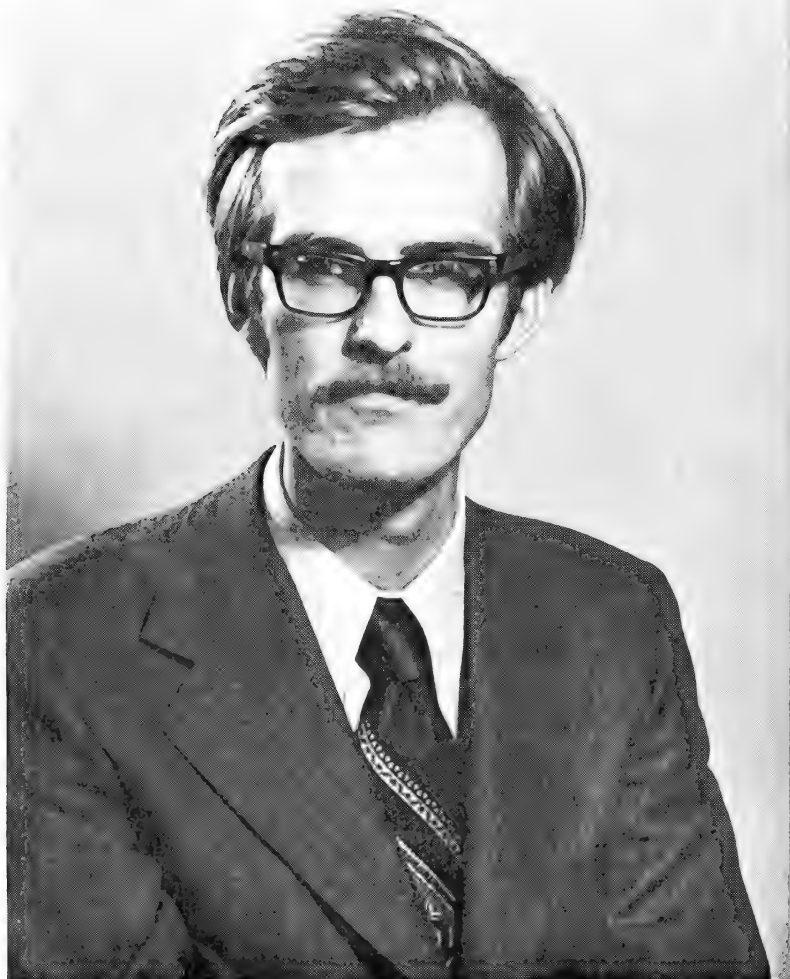
Located west of Chicago, the property is central to the majority of our membership. It is hoped that we can begin to plan the changes in the layout of the grounds this summer and photograph the many natural features through the seasons in their present state. (Anyone interested in assisting in the layout of the grounds should contact me and anyone able to help with the photography should contact our executive director, Warren Dewalt.) Since the family which is making this gift still resides in the house, it is important to respect their privacy in connection with our planning.

Another area in which the society has been active concerns the idea of group birding tours. Some expressed interest when this idea was put forth last year and steps have been taken to organize such a tour. Considerable savings are possible on air fares for group travel, while there's the added advantage of pooling birding skills.

Present plans call for an eight day tour to the Costa del Sol area of Spain near Gibraltar from October 24 until November 2, 1973. Accommodations at Hotel Los Palmerae (a four star rated hotel) for seven nights, continental breakfast and dinner daily, round trip air fare via Overseas National Airways DC-10, and a bus and birding guide daily are included for \$325. Part of Spain should have many European migrants at this season and a trip list of more than a hundred species should be attainable.

Plans for this trip, to be conducted by a nationally known agency with a Dun and Bradstreet listing, Elkins Tours, will probably be underway before you receive this message, but your comments on this type of activity are always welcomed by your president.

—PETER C. PETERSEN



INTRODUCING THE NEW DIRECTOR OF THE  
ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION:  
ANTHONY T. 'TONY' DEAN

**Establishing a conservation-ethic, and a land-stewardship are his prime long-range goals. "That involves all the people of Illinois—not just those who work on the land."**

**WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR ILLINOIS AUDUBON BULLETIN**

**by JOHN G. WARREN, Department Division of Education**

KEYNOTE of the new look in Illinois conservation is "performance."

Emphasizing protection and preservation of the natural resources, while providing increased opportunities for multi-use recreation and the quality outdoor experience, is no easy task. It requires top performance — in every facet of conservation discipline.

And the man instituting the performance factor is tall, thin sandy-haired Anthony T. Dean of Naperville, the new Conservation Department director, who, at 27, is Governor Dan Walker's youngest agency appointee.

Tony brings the vigor and dedication of youth plus a meteoric rise in the ranks of Illinois ecological/environmental veterans to the chair of direction in the Conservation Department.

He has the complete confidence of Gov. Walker, who said, "Tony represents what I believe to be the best in younger people. He feels, as I do, that government has not been responsive enough to people needs in protecting our natural resources. I share with Tony the belief that the Department of Conservation must be professionally staffed. I know that under Tony Dean, Illinois will develop a forward-looking program for the protection of our natural environment."

THE DUAL ROLE the new director saw as he entered the Department of Conservation has expanded, as he comes to grips with Department realities and problems. He brought into the Department a citizen's convictions — now he has, in government, opportunities to implement them.

Overshadowing all, however, is the dual responsibility to which the Department is dedicated — primarily, protecting and preserving the natural resources and, secondarily, providing as many outdoor opportunities for people, as possible, consistent with protection of the resource base. Sometimes these Department dual objectives conflict, and the decisions that must come from the director's chair are tough.

"I don't mind the difficult decisions," says Tony. "Work in conservation is challenging, exciting and, above all, rewarding, though clear-cut accomplishment is often hard to attain and not easy to measure."

Dean's work day is never limited to eight hours, often totals 14 to 16 hours or more, and many nights find him pondering property take-lines with a planning assistant, discussing site management policy with a parks or wildlife division head, or participating in budget and personnel decisions.

THE INSTILLATION of a "conservation ethic" in Illinois — a sense of respect for land as the basic resource progenitor and support of all life — is perhaps the prime long-range goal. "It's what farmers feel as 'land stewardship,'" says Dean. "It involves all people — not just the people who work on the land."

Dean feels the "conservation ethic" must be clearly defined within the Department, so that management divisions harmonize their efforts in presenting programs to the public with unified goals. "Educating the public toward a conservation ethic is a gigantic task," Dean acknowledges, "but it is becoming more feasible concurrently with public acceptance of the knowledge that resources are, indeed, limited and with public insistence that greater conservation measures be taken."

Dean feels that continued acquisition of lands, for park and conservation purposes, is virtually necessary. "Lands for conservation purposes embrace a variety of ultimate dedication — all the way from intensive people-oriented recreational use to wildlife refuges to nature preserves. The latter, of course, are dedicated for preservation of their unique resource values and, therefore, public use is necessarily limited."

THE DIRECTION of land acquisition and utilization is undergoing change under Dean. He hopes to provide more recreation areas by encouraging gifts of land to the state for that purpose, and he is attempting to speed up the sometimes lengthy processes by which land is acquired. Dean is examining steps in budgetary and departmental controls in an effort to shorten the time between the decision to buy and the actual ultimate public use of an acreage.

"Development of property has lagged behind acquisition," says Dean, "And we are proceeding now on the premise that small tracts can be opened up piecemeal for public use before the entire acreage is available."

Personnel responsibilities in land use are being extended in the Parks, Law Enforcement, Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries Divisions. "Our biggest asset in practical conservation lies in the work potential of our field people," the director states. "They are being encouraged to make personal contacts with property owners in efforts to convince them to open private woods, ponds and wildlife areas to public use."

"VOLUNTEER" acres thus obtained by field personnel could greatly relieve pressures on overcrowded parks and conservation areas which now exist, as well as those being planned and acquired for future use. The program is not unlike one which has been highly successful in Pennsylvania.

A program such as this would not only prove beneficial in adding more public use acres, but it would aid in the continual efforts to upgrade personnel performance and morale in the Department. "With active participation in the obtaining of private land for public use, whether by outright acquisition or by voluntary cooperation, personnel in all parts of the state can feel that same sense of personal satisfaction and accomplishment that is a necessary adjunct of pride in any profession," says Dean.

The work of the Historic Sites Survey will be continued and, hopefully, completed during this administration. The recording of Illinois locations of historic significance in architecture, archaeology, or simply as landmarks will be carried through to nominations

for national and state register so that sites of importance can be preserved.

Dean also has authorized the production of site facility maps for all Department properties as public use grows and demand increases for recreational information. "In the process of education," he says, "We are going to be talking more and more about the natural resources of Illinois, identifying them, describing them and advocating their judicious and best use — instead of simply relating what the Department is doing."

AN EXAMPLE of the broadened concepts which are a part of the new look in the Department is the addition of a non-game biologist to the staff of the Division of Wildlife Resources. The implication of stewardship toward all wildlife species involves recognition of responsibility to the public as a whole, not just a segment of it.

On the other hand, it is one of Dean's goals to make more lands available for public hunting. He enjoyed the role of a hunter in his native state of Kansas, but says he has had little opportunity to hunt since coming to Illinois. Leisure activities in which he and his wife, Lawri, take part include canoeing, hiking, backpacking and fishing.

He was graduated Cum Laude, with exceptional distinction, from the economics department of Yale University and studied two years at the University of Chicago law school. Dean also served as a consultant in computer sciences to

Chicago Title and Trust Co., and the First National City Bank of New York City.

HIS EARLY LOVE for the outdoors produced an appreciation that grew commensurately with formal education. Hence, it was not inconsistent that Dean was directly involved in founding the Illinois Planning and Conservation League, and that he founded, wrote and published "Environmental News," as a publication to reach people with the conservation/environment message. Significant is that this publication carried in detail the status of environmental bills in the General Assembly, and Dean's experiences in both covering conservation matters and testifying on them gained him acquaintances that prove valuable in his present position. He has acted in an advisory capacity to several citizens' conservation groups, including the Great Lakes Chapter of the Sierra Club, and has participated in seminars on ecology and conservation at various colleges and universities.

The new director feels a personal responsibility for decision-making in conservation. He weighs each problem, each position, and shuns hasty opinions. He values all the input he can get — and has a strong belief in giving full ear to local public opinion.

The "conservation ethic" is uppermost, and he is convinced that top personnel performance within the Department can best achieve it.

## OLIVE TONED AND VESTED

From high up you cheer;  
Could it be from giddiness  
You shout "Hick—three beer?"

—Joe Dvorak

## ILLINOIS AUDUBON'S OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON CONTROL OF MOSQUITOS

### The Only True Solution: Continuous Attention to Breeding Places

by LEE JENS

Pesticides Chairman, Illinois Audubon Society

In general, the attitude of Illinois Audubon Society on the use of pesticides is contained in its statement of policy, passed by the Board of Directors in 1964, as follows:

In pest control, man's constant goal should be to work with nature rather than to resort to force; to eliminate causes wherever possible, rather than to attack symptoms. Treatment with a broad-spectrum, highly-toxic pesticide should be done only:

1. When there is no sufficiently adequate alternative.
2. When the need for the desired result is great enough to accept the hazards.
3. When there is scientific proof that the treatment will be highly effective.
4. In the smallest possible amount, applied in the safest possible manner to forms of life other than the pest. The chemical chosen should be the least toxic commensurate with control of the pest.

No government program should be undertaken, and no government advice on pesticides should be given, without the agreement of the agriculture, health and conservation departments whether at state or federal level.

In short, the policy of the Society is: "Treat with chemical pesticides as little as possible."

In keeping with this policy, the IAS Board of Directors passed a resolution in 1971 against community fogging for mosquito control, no matter what material is used, except in cases of high emergency such as an epidemic of encephalitis.

**Fogging is a very short-lived control.** According to one expert, Kenneth Nutter, former head of the Wheaton, Ill., Mosquito Abatement District, it is done only for psychological reasons—to make home owners believe a lot is being done by the dramatic fogging machine (which incidentally can be very hazardous to children who run into the fog and out into the paths of oncoming automobiles). Illinois Audubon Society does not believe that killing adult mosquitoes is a true way of control. Once mosquitoes are on the wing, we agree with Stanley Rachesky, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Illinois, that it is too late for control.

**Fogging, in addition to being an ineffective control for mosquitoes,** is fatal to many beneficial insects because the poisons used are non-selective. Very few people have any conception of how much man depends on beneficial insects, such as the pollinators of plants, and parasites of harmful

insects. No one knows how much harm is done to soil organisms which are essential for the maintenance of the nitrogen cycle upon which our lives depend.

**By killing much of the food** of insect-eating birds, the very birds, which are such an important biological control for insects, fogging influences them to go elsewhere. By the same token, larvacides eliminate food for fish, amphibians and warm-blooded animals. Mosquitoes are able to develop resistance to insecticides. This might mean that in a true emergency, there would be nothing that would kill them.

**Illinois Audubon Society believes** the only true solution is attention to the breeding places of mosquitoes. Mosquito Abatement Districts have apparently done very little to educate the public. Continuous community sanitation is necessary to get rid of small stagnant water areas by drainage, filling or impoundment. All such receptacles as tin cans and old tires must be removed. Since mosquito larvae can hatch in a week, bird baths should be emptied and cleaned frequently. All clogged gutters should be cleaned, furnace humidifiers checked, cess pools sealed. Garden pools should be stocked with gold fish or gambusia, and heavy marginal growth should be thinned.

**Open ponds and running water** are not breeding grounds, but shallow vegetative margins may be. However, the elimination of too much vegetation is not conducive to a waterfowl population.

**Permanent lakes, ponds and sloughs** normally contain enough fish and predatory insects to eliminate most mosquito larvae. Shallow, semi-permanent marshes can be breeding places of great magnitude. They can be made into permanent marshes (called wildlife "oases") with a central pool and stocked with fish. This has been done in the Cook County Forest Preserve District.

Examples of wildlife that enjoy such areas are ducks, songbirds, raccoons, mink and muskrats. Wetlands not only support wildlife but they help to maintain adequate water supplies and moisture of the soil, and are reservoirs to lessen flood damage.

**Open ditching is often detrimental to wildlife** if it causes ponds to dry up and changes vegetation. Controlled ditching involves the use of gates in ditches to prevent excessive lowering of the water. The water is thus retained for wildlife and does not breed mosquitoes.

**The Society does not believe** that the total elimination of mosquitoes, were it possible, would be desirable, since they are part of the natural balance and furnish food for many forms of wildlife. In addition, if their ecological niche were emptied, some other organism would take it over: Nature does not allow empty niches. Also, other niches would be emptied by the non-selective insecticides. What appears in these empty niches might be even worse.

**We believe in keeping as much diversity** in the biotic community as possible, for it has been proved that the more diversity and complexity in the community, the more stable it is and the less given to outbreaks of pests. Dr. Robert L. Rudd, author of "Pesticides and the Living Landscape," states, "If at any point the numbers of a single species are caused to change, the intimacy of the internal relations within a biotic community insures that other members will change." Chemical pesticides work against diversity in an area, making it more unstable and more given to outbreaks of pests.

**Recent hearings held by the Illinois Environmental Protective Agency** indicated many individuals find mosquito fogging extremely detrimental to their health and they have filed formal complaints with the agency.

**If individuals wish to cut down on mosquitoes** during an outdoor party in their yards, Illinois Audubon favors "black lights" which are on the market and put out heat that attracts mosquitoes and executes them against an electric grid. People who like to give such parties should also avoid shrubbery in low damp places in their yards, and drain low areas that collect rain. Repellents applied to the skin are useful. Even more, Illinois Audubon Society favors methods used in former days, when people stayed on their screened porches when dusk appeared, and did not stand about outside half clothed, putting out the heat and carbon dioxide that attracts mosquitoes.

## Endangered Species Permit System Is Functioning

A permit system has been set up to implement provisions of the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act, according to Anthony T. Dean, director of the Department of Conservation. The act became effective May 1.

The new law prohibits the transfer, sale or possession of animals which are in danger of extinction, except for zoological, educational or scientific purposes. It also prohibits traffic in products or skins from endangered animals, setting up a permit system by which persons in possession of these products before May 1 can retain them.

Enacted by the General Assembly last summer, the law was to have become effective January 1, but his was postponed by executive order until May 1 to allow the permit system to be set up.

"We are providing means for citizens to voluntarily comply with the law," Director Dean said, in announcing the permit system. "Persons who possess skins, rugs, furniture, articles of clothing or other products made from rare and endangered animal species can obtain an application from the Conservation Department, list their articles on it, and send it in to gain a limited permit."

The Director said that enforcement provisions of the Act will be directed toward the commercial trade and not against the ordinary citizen in possession of personal items. "The citizen need only declare his items and obtain his permit. There is no fee," Dean said.

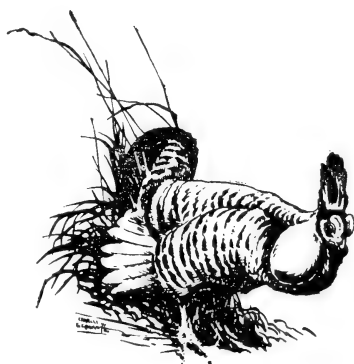
"Products" covered by the act include the "fur, hide, skin, teeth, feathers, tusks, claws or the body, or any portion thereof," from an animal protected by the law.

Permit application forms can be obtained from: Illinois Department of Conservation Division of Wildlife Resources, Attention: Vernon M. Kleen, non-game staff biologist, 601 State Office Building, Springfield, Ill. 62706; or Illinois Department of Conservation, Chicago Office, 1227 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60605.

Animal species for which permits must be obtained include those listed in the Illinois law. Others may be added as the newly-appointed Endangered Species Protection Board designates.

Species named in the Illinois law include: leopard, snow leopard, clouded leopard, tiger, cheetah, alligator, cayman, crocodile, vicuna, red and gray wolf, polar bear, mountain lion or cougar, jaguar, ocelot, margay, kit fox, Pacific Ridley turtle and green turtle.

If you think the world  
is going down a rat-hole  
environmentally & otherwise,  
remember that people do  
rise to the occasion;  
that individuals can, in fact,  
make a difference.  
Therefore, there is hope.  
Turn the page.  
One of them is among us.



## PRAIRIE CHICKEN REFUGE IS NAMED FOR AUDUBON'S JOE GALBREATH

### HE SPEARHEADED THE PRIVATE EFFORT TO SAVE A NATIVE ILLINOIS SPECIES

THE DRAMATIC 15-YEAR FIGHT to save Illinois' native prairie chicken from extinction is meeting with some success—and research scientists are sounding a note of cautious optimism about the future of the plucky little “boomer” in this state.

From a low of fewer than 300 birds five years ago, the dwindling flocks have been increased to more than 500 individuals presently. The increase is directly attributable to the acquisition of grassland habitat tracts in expansion of the Jasper County sanctuary system.

The drama in the prairie chicken's struggle to remain an existing species is comparable, from an Illinois viewpoint, to the international effort to save the whooping crane.

The difference is that individual volunteer work and donations formed the impetus to save the Illinois species through habitat preservation, and that state agencies (though privately interested) moved officially only in advisory, research and management capacities during the original efforts to save this endangered species. Acquisition of sanctuary lands was not in state budgets.

AT A DINNER MEETING in April in Newton, a few miles northeast of the sanctuary system, the final three parcels owned by the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois were officially turned over to the Illinois Department of Conservation for dedication into the Nature Preserve System, and recognition was given those Illinois conservationists who in the late 1950s recognized the plight of the dwindling species and organized the Foundation.

The 110-acre Specht farm, about 3½ miles south of Newton, was named the “Joseph W. Galbreath Prairie Chicken Sanctuary,” in honor of Galbreath, who not only helped organize the Foundation but has followed through on each succeeding step toward preserving the species.

Galbreath, of Centralia, who was teaching environmental education classes in southwestern Illinois more than a score of years ago, is a long-time officer and director of IAS.

GALBREATH DESCRIBED THE INCEPTION of the Foundation idea, in a casual 1958 conversation with Elton Fawks, East Moline, and Ray Mostek, Lombard, two other prominent Illinois conservationists and Audubon officials. “We decided to do something about the prairie chicken.” The following year the Prairie Chicken Foundation was born.

Gaylord Donnelley of Chicago, a member of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission and The Nature Conservancy, and a sanctuary benefactor, made the Galbreath sanctuary designation on behalf of Charles C.



**Representing the Illinois chapter of The Nature Conservancy, Gaylord Donnelley (right) presents the certificate of recognition to Joe Galbreath for his work in preventing extinction of the native prairie chicken.**

Hafner III, president of the Prairie Grouse Committee of The Nature Conservancy, who was in Florida.

The dinner ceremony marked the dissolution of the Prairie Chicken Foundation, with its final three property tracts—west half of the Donnelley Bros. 120 acres, Ralph E. Yeatter 77 acres and Max McGraw 20 acres—all in the Jasper County area between Newton and Bogota, donated to the Conservation Department for preservation and management.

Accepting the properties on behalf of Conservation Director Anthony T. Dean, James M. Lockart, supervisor of the Division of Wildlife Resources, expressed appreciation for the Foundation's work and pledged renewed efforts to preserve the species. He indicated management of the sanctuary system by the Natural History Survey will continue in cooperation with the Department of Conservation.

A citizens' volunteer committee was named to serve in an advisory capacity to the Department on management. Members of the committee, all veterans in the prairie chicken preservation campaign, are: Elton Fawks, East Moline, Izaak Walton League; Ralph W. Smith, Chicago, Illinois Wildlife Federation; Judith Joy, Centralia, Sierra Club; Joseph W. Galbreath, Centralia, Audubon Society; Glen C. Sanderson, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois Natural History Survey; and Gaylord Donnelley, Chicago, Illinois Nature Preserves Commission.

OF EQUAL IMPORTANCE to the Prairie Chicken Foundation in the campaign to acquire habitat lands for the species has been the Prairie Grouse Committee of Illinois Chapter of The Nature Conservancy. The Foundation was formed in 1959 with an aim to acquire acreages through public solicitation of funds; response was good and public acceptance was forthcoming, but donations were small and it became evident in the mid-1960s that funding was not being accelerated in amounts necessary to cope with critical urgencies of habitat need, coupled with rising land prices.

Consequently, the Prairie Grouse Committee was organized in 1965 by The Nature Conservancy which, by nature of its dedication to funding such purposes, was in a favorable position to push acquisition rapidly. Within two years after the committee was formed, about 400 acres were added to the Bogota-Newton area sanctuaries and a 160-acre tract near Kinnmundy in Marion County was purchased. In 1970, the Conservation Department bought 410 acres in Jasper and Marion Counties from The Nature Conservancy.

There are presently about 960 acres in 11 tracts in the Jasper County system and about 300 acres in Marion County. The latter is in three tracts, all owned or leased by the Prairie Grouse Committee. Population of the prairie chicken is reduced from uncounted millions of birds 100 years ago to less than 600 individuals now in the state—about 400 on the Jasper County areas and the remainder on the Marion County tracts and in a few known scattered wild flock remnants elsewhere.

SANCTUARY STUDIES of the prairie chicken during the past decade have added considerably not only to knowledge of the species itself, but to the sum total of what is known in general of upland birds. Mating habits, nesting requirements and data, predator-prey relationships, habitat importance and other facets of ecological value in prairie chicken management have been documented in day-to-day observations by biologists of the Natural History Survey and the Department of Conservation.

Blinds have been constructed at strategic points overlooking the "booming" grounds on several of the Jasper County sanctuaries. Reservations to observe the twice-daily traditional "booming" or mating dances of the prairie chicken can be made in advance with Ron Westemeier, Natural History Survey wildlife specialist on the sanctuary project. (Westemeier's address is 304 Poplar Drive, Effingham, Ill. 62401, phone 217-342-6075.) Audubon and student groups keep the registration list heavy

### **Citation to Joe Galbreath from The Illinois Nature Conservancy:**

"In recognition for his long continued leadership as chairman of the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois which successfully sustained the remnant population of the prairie chicken near Bogota, Illinois, during their most critical period 1954-1973 and which was instrumental in their recovery from near extirpation to a healthy and viable population. This certificate is given in grateful appreciation for his indefatigable efforts that our state and nation may still enjoy the Illinois strain of this incomparable pinnated grouse as part of our natural heritage."



**On the Yeatter Sanctuary for prairie chickens, near Bogota, Illinois, an elevated blind was recently erected for observing the spring "booming" ceremonies.**

and aid in recording activities on the booming ground for Westemeier's growing data compilation.

A typical morning in the blind begins at 4 o'clock, when Westemeier addresses the group of sleepy-eyed observers that gather for briefing in the "red barn," on-the-spot sanctuary headquarters on the northeast corner of the 140-acre Chauncey McCormick tract, five miles southwest of Newton.

Observers are escorted to their blind sites as the eastern sky slowly illumines to herald the new day. One hears the flutter of feathers in the near-pitch darkness, as a few cocks begin to gather on the booming ground.

THE FIRST "BOOM" is heard as the party is settling in the blind—and it never fails to stir a thrilling tingle of nostalgic anticipation at the traditional tableau that is about to be witnessed, like the Plains Indian of old, who modeled both his colorful dances and costumes after the prairie chicken's ritual.

The "boom" is an eerie, three-note hollow echo, not unlike the musical noise made by blowing across the mouth of a big jug. One "boom" usually starts off the morning's ritual—soon it is built into a rising crescendo as other cocks join and the din becomes steady, like the mellow sound of a hive of bees on a rising and falling note.

The prairie chicken's nuptial ceremonies begin in January and end in early June, morning and evening each day—but the real whoop, hoot and cackle is an April and May affair when the cocks put on their best displays and major efforts. A typical booming ground is in shore grass or stubble,



on flat ground occupying an area perhaps one-fourth the size of a city block.

The strongest cocks occupy the center of the booming ground, each staking out his own territory with invisible boundaries that only he, and his neighbors, can discern. The mating dance begins with an individual cock taking a short run, stopping suddenly, stamping his feet in a drum-like patter; he bows, the pinnae on his neck are erect like horns and they point straight forward as though he were a bull sizing up a matador. His air sacs fill to an orange sphere nearly as large as a tennis ball, and the "booming" commences as he inflates them with staccato measure.

Each cock defends his "territory" against rivals, and tries to invade ground of his neighbors. He comes on the run when his ground is threatened by a rival; the two have a beak-to-beak confrontation with squawks and cackles. Sometimes they sink to their bellies continuing the debate, frequently a fight ensues, nonfatal and non-bloody, and the intruder returns to his own territory minus a few feathers.

THE HENS ARRIVE on the booming ground later than the cocks, and when one appears she is often greeted with whoops from the cocks closest to her. A cock will intensify his display when a hen approaches, but she usually meanders through the displaying males with disdain, often picking at the ground as though she were more interested in full crop than in progeny. Hens too, however, contest choice spots on the booming ground and favored males with other hens.

She is not as disinterested as she appears and may mate with several cocks. The entire ritual, however, is time-consuming and often turns out to be more of a social event than progenitive. Males continue to display, seemingly preoccupied with their own impressive activity, while females gradually lose interest and leave the booming ground after two or three hours to feed in nearby fields.

Nests of dead grass, stems and leaves are constructed starting in mid-April, and a hen will begin to incubate her clutch of 10 to 12 eggs in late April or early May. The incubating period, about 23 days, is about the same as for quail or pheasants, and prairie chickens are not as capable of compensating for destroyed nests by repeated re-nesting.

A high mortality results when the meadows are plowed or moved before July. The lack of good, undisturbed nesting and brooding cover is the chief reason that prairie chicken populations disappeared at a rate that approached extinction a decade ago.

Sometimes the main reason for a species decline is so obvious that it is not readily apparent, or is unappreciated by most people—and this was true regarding the prairie chicken. Historically, action generated by concern over decreasing populations has been directed toward control of hunting, while the plow and the mowing machine—not the shotgun—were the primary causes for the bird's decline.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PREDATOR-PREY relationship studies have been excellent on the Jasper County sanctuaries, and they have proven biologic conclusions that predators will not tend to eliminate a species, or even take healthy birds. Westemeier says the prairie chickens undergo daily threats or attacks from hawks, cock pheasants and coyotes, but that he has never seen a successful predation by these animals.

One recent observer reported three attacks by marsh hawks in one morning's two-hour booming ground period—one of the attacks lasted 11 minutes, during which time all chickens on the booming ground flushed except four or five of the central cocks, which stood their ground as the hawk swooped low and made diving attacks at first one, then another. The count on the booming ground at the time was 39 birds—27 cocks and 12 hens.

The hawk attack is characteristic—a folded-wing dive and strike at the cock, which, in anticipation, is standing with head held high and ducks the strike, retaliating instantly with a counter-strike as the hawk flies off out of reach. One such attempt at each cock, and the hawk relents.

This particular hawk folded its wings and sat down in the middle of the booming ground. The flushed cocks and hens returned instantly, and the booming activities resumed, with the hawk observing from a central location. The chickens paid him no heed—he represented no threat on the ground. The predator observed the booming ritual for six or seven minutes, then arose and swooped low once over the ground before flying away into the distance, creating hardly a stir among the prey flock.

The biologic conclusion is that he had observed no ill, injured or weak of the prey species; hence, gave up and retired from the field.

AS THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION assumes managerial supervision of the prairie chicken sanctuaries in its Nature Preserve system, efforts will be made not only to perpetuate and increase the flocks now established but to re-introduce the species to other areas of the state where sufficient grassland may exist in a preserved status.

Extermination of a species is a high price to pay for progress, and Illinois citizens do not have to pay it—thanks to the efforts of the Prairie Chicken Foundation, the Prairie Grouse Committee, the Natural History Survey and the Department of Conservation. It has been a volunteer effort, now backed by state recognition and a state preserve system.

—John G. Warren

## **Text of Joe Galbreath's Remarks at Prairie Chicken Sanctuary Dedication:**

Time was when man was not concerned about extinction of wildlife. If you questioned an individual or group why a species should be preserved, the likely answer would be: So what!

Today, we are slowly beginning to realize that all life — every plant and animal — has a purpose in the chain of life. Dominion over all in Genesis did not include extinction, but man was assigned the responsibility for the stewardship of every living thing. Man cannot exist without wild things. The Prairie Chicken is one symbol of man's need for wilderness. It is an indicator of man's essential needs, (a monitor of the total environment). When all wildlife is gone man will soon follow down the same road to extinction.

Robert Ardrey, outstanding naturalist writer, puts the truth beautifully:

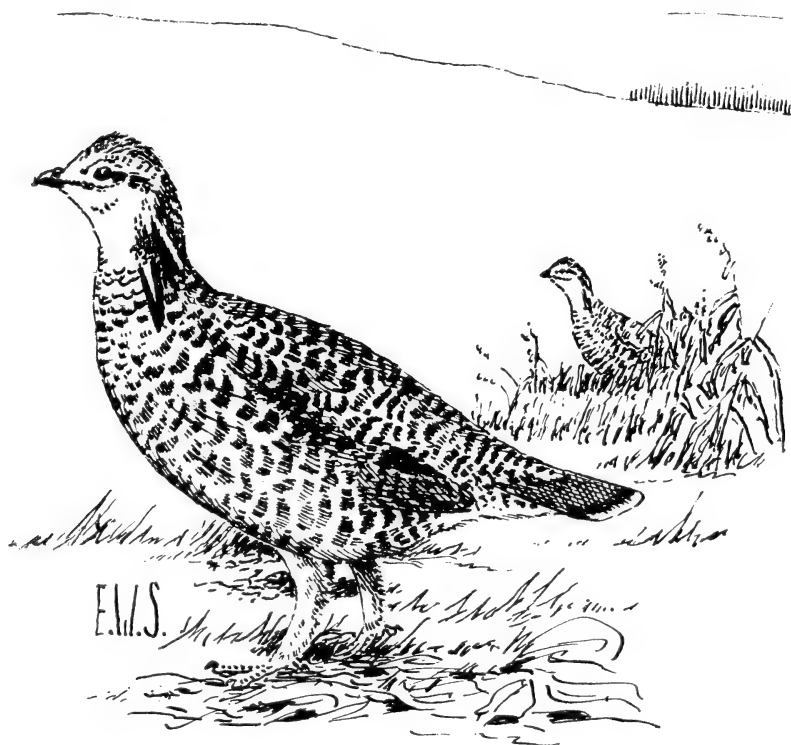
"Dreary will be the morning when you and I awake and leopards are gone; when starlings in hordes no longer chatter in the trees gossiping about the adventures of the day to come . . . when robins cease to cry out their belligerent challenges to the bushes beyond the lawn . . . when the diversity of species no longer illuminates the morning hour and the diversity of men has vanished like the last dawn-afflicted star. If this be the morning we must waken to, then may I, please God, have died in my sleep."

The Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act states that "man is less than a diety, and that he is part of a complex biota, many parts of which are beyond our understanding. It holds that our fellow arrivals deserve respect and sympathy and beyond this, deserve to live in their own right."

We believe the native Prairie Grouse in Illinois should be included in this protection. The Prairie Chicken should be included on the endangered list, especially East of the Mississippi.

Some history now: In 1959 a small group of dedicated conservationists of the N.R.C.I. met in Oregon, Ill. They had a dream: attempting to save the Prairie Chicken from becoming extinct in Illinois. They set a date for an organizational meeting in Springfield. Out of the modest gathering the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois emerged. They had no money, no state charter, no tax exempt status — but a firm determination to do all they could to buy the needed sanctuary land to provide the essential nesting and brood-rearing permanent grassland.

In 1961 the 77-acre Yeatter sanctuary was purchased on a bond-for-deed contract. The Nature Conservancy, a strong financial backer of our program, loaned us money to make the down payment at no interest. After much hard work over 10 years, approximately \$100,000



### Prairie Chicken

was collected. We bought additional acreage and had 80 acres given to us by Mr. McCormack of Sulphur Spring, Mo. Then The Nature Conservancy in Illinois, under the enthusiastic leadership of Glen Sanderson, got behind the movement. Under his leadership, over 800 acres in Jasper County have been acquired. All the P.C.F.I. interests have been transferred to the Prairie Grouse Committee of N.C. and to the State Illinois Department of Conservation.

I especially wish to express my deep gratitude to some of the outstanding backers of our endeavor: Elton Fawks, Raymond Mostek, Ralph Smith, John Slachter, Lou Stannard, George Fell, Tom Evans, James Eaton, and especially the late Ralph Yeatter. It was through the dedicated effort of these individuals that our dream came true.

I hereby, as president of the board of the P.C.F.I., present the present sanctuary to the State Department of Conservation to be dedicated as nature preserves for the preservation of our native Prairie Grouse.

# The Sanctuary Fund

*In recognition of the 75th anniversary of Illinois Audubon Society, the following members, friends, and organizations have made contributions to the Sanctuary Fund.*

*These names will, also, be permanently inscribed in an appropriate time and manner at the time the wildlife sanctuary is formally established.*

LEROY ANDERSON

MRS. ELIZABETH BARNETT *in memory of husband Sherman R. Barnett*

DAVID & RUTH BARNOW *in honor of Mrs. Martin Steinberg*

ALVALEEN BARRON

HELEN BIBAS *in memory of Emily Hammer*

EDWARD R. BILLINGS

DALE E. BIRKENHOLZ *in memory of Loring Merwin*

ROBERT BOND

STELLA LOUISE BORCHELT

HUBERT BRAMLET

ANNA LOUISE BRENNER *in memory of her sister Eleanor Buck*

HENRIETTA A. BRUNSVOLD *in memory of her parents, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Engel*

ANNE G. CARTER

MARION CLOW

MR. & MRS. MORTON R. COHEN

HARRIET COMSTOCK *in memory of Aunt Esther Craigmile*

OLGA DAVIDSON

THOMAS E. DONNELLEY

KATHERINE & JOE DVORAK

J. W. GALBREATH

JOAN & RICHARD GRABER

GRANT HERMAN

MRS. ROBERT HIXON

STEPHEN Y. HORD

JOHN HOCKMAN

MARGARET T. HORSMAN *in honor of Winifred E. Jones*

LEE JENS *in memory of Christopher E. Jens*

GUY JENSEN

FLORENCE JOHNSON

KANE COUNTY CHAPTER OF ILLINOIS AUDUBON

MIRIAM H. KEARE *in memory of Spencer R. Keare*

MR. & MRS. RICHARD KEMP *in memory of Albert John*

REV. GERALD KRICK  
LAKE-COOK CHAPTER OF ILLINOIS AUDUBON *in memory*  
*of Maurice Allsbrow*  
CHARLES LAPPEN *in memory of his mother, May Lappen*  
MRS. JOHN LESLIE  
CHARLES LEVY  
CYRUS MARK  
GRACE MACLEOD  
INA MAENAFZIGER  
MINNIE MALUNAT  
MRS. GEORGE MILLER *in memory of sister Agnes Havlicek*  
MR. & MRS. THOMAS NATHAN  
MRS. THOMAS A. NELSON  
OLIVER NICKELS  
MR. & MRS. ROBERT OEHMIG  
MRS. DEWITT O'KIEFFE  
JOHN O'TOOLE  
EDWARD L. PACKARD  
NORALDEAN PALECEK  
CLARENCE O. PALMQUIST  
ALICE PERKINS *in memory of husband Robert H. Perkins*  
HELEN S. PFEIFER  
RALPH PHELPS  
PIONEER FUND  
HAZEL PROSSER  
EDNA E. RICHARDSON  
CHANDLER ROBBINS  
ELMER C. ROBERTS *in memory of Sampson Rogers, Jr.*  
RICHARD & PAULA RODRIAN  
JOAN ROSS  
MR. & MRS. LADD L. ROZHON  
E. G. SEXTON *in memory of John J. Sexton*  
GRACE FRANCIS SMITH  
MRS. ROBERT E. SPIEL  
PHYLLIS STOUT  
MYRTLE H. SUCKRAN *in memory of her parents*  
CLARA C. TAGGART  
EDMUND THORTON  
MARTHA W. TOLMAN  
HARRY VOLKMAN  
WALTER VOGL *in honor of Mary Vogl*  
WILLIAM WARD  
GEORGE H. WOODRUFF  
CHARLES F. WRIGHT  
ANNE B. ZALOHA

## The I.A.S. 1972 Christmas Count

*By Kathleen Struthers*

THERE WERE AGAIN 36 Christmas Census reports—though not all the same as last year's. Marion, Vermilion, and Winnebago Counties failed to report; Adams, Richland, and Will-Cook replaced them. There were 140 different species, 16 of which were represented by a single individual.

**Common Loon, Woodcock, and Dunlin** were reported for the count period, but not on specific count days. There were 3 additional races, not listed as separate species—**Richardson's Canada Goose, Krider's Red-tailed Hawk, and Northern Horned Lark**. There was one **White-fronted/Canada Goose** hybrid reported in DuPage County. This was NOT included in the Census chart.

Of the total of 282 **Bald Eagles**, 158 were adults, 95 immatures, 7 unidentified, and 22 not specified. Had the weather permitted an aerial census in the Jersey-Calhoun count, there would probably have been more sighted.

Although only 3 counties reported **Goshawks** last year, 12 counties reported them for the count day this year. **Red Crossbills**, absent from the reports last year, were seen in half of the counts this year. **Mute Swan, Harlequin Duck, Bewick's Wren, Dickcissel, Indigo Bunting, Pine Grosbeak, and Sharp-tailed Sparrow** are the other additions to this year's list. Most noticeably absent this year was the **Snowy Owl**, reported on only one count last year, but sighted by many excited Chicagoland birders throughout the winter.

524 Nathan Road, Park Forest, Ill. 60466



**CENSUS EDITOR'S NOTE:** We owe a big "thank you" to **Kay Struthers** for taking over the task of compiling our 1972 Christmas Census Table and doing such an admirable job. She not only tallied the figures and checked out the totals in both directions, but she completely retyped a hash of notes, nearly illegible field cards, and hand-written reports to make clear, readable copy for the printer. Again, we want to thank the hundreds of participants who braved cold winds, snow, sleet, freezing rain, and rough terrain to take the biggest Illinois census ever.

The total of 3,421,157 individual birds is an impressive figure—until you analyze some of the components. When we take the totals from St. Clair, Cook (Chicago Urban and North Shore), Union, Rock Island, and Williamson Counties, we come up with roughly 714,000 Starlings, 171,000 sparrows, 705,000 Redwings, and 1,400,000 Grackles. Include two game species—153,000 Canada Geese and 50,000 Mallards—and we have 3,200,000 birds. This leaves roughly less than 220,000 songbirds, shorebirds, and other species that we commonly regard as desirable wild birds.

Richard Rodrian is undertaking a study in St. Clair County to determine (if possible) whether the massive populations of blackbirds there have

## 'RETURNING HOME'

by Mrs. Mary Koga, Chicago

Courtesy of the Nature Camera Club  
of Chicago.

tended to reduce the numbers of songbirds. Perhaps such a change has taken place because of the tremendous competition in that area for available food and nesting sites. This will be worth watching—and reporting.

The figure of 140 species is impressive, but also a bit misleading, for 16 of these species consist of just one individual of its kind. These include the **Horned Grebe, Harlequin Duck, Osprey, Peregrine Falcon, House Wren, Indigo Bunting, LeConte's Sparrow, and Sharp-tailed Sparrow**—some truly rare birds, and some relatively common, but not in winter in Illinois.

My conclusion is that, except for birds that we encourage—either by negligent farming practices (as the blackbirds) by spreading urbanization (sparrows and starlings) or by wildlife management policies—the waterfowl—we have less, rather than more, of the desirable wild birds than we had 25 years ago. Man is nature's worst enemy.

—Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Dr., Glen Ellyn

## STATION DATA

**Adams County, QUINCY.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center at Quincy.) **Dec. 30:** Twenty-nine observers in 18 parties. Total party-hours, 65 hrs., 50 min. (22 hours, 30 min. on foot, 43 hours, 20 min. by car); total party-miles, 445 (34¾ on foot, 408 by car)—**Mrs. Donald Landess** (compiler), 1414 North 9th, Quincy, Ill. 62301.



**Bureau County, PRINCETON.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center at Bureau Junction; towns 10%, fields 20%, woods 20%, roadways 25%, creeks and rivers 25%.) **Dec. 27:** 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Clear, temp. 23 to 41 deg. F.; wind SW, 5 to 15 m.p.h.; some snow cover; river and most streams open. Nineteen observers in 9 parties. Total party-hours, 50 (18 on foot, 32 by car); total party-miles, 311 (31 on foot, 280 by car.)—**Jim Hampson** (compiler), RFD 3, Mendota, Ill. 61342.



**Carroll and Whiteside Counties, CLINTON, IOWA.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center at Elk River Junction, Iowa, as in previous years.) **Dec. 30:** 5:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Overcast, rain; temp. 37 to 52 deg. F.; wind SE to SW, 10 to 25 m.p.h.; ground bare, river 80% ice covered. Eleven observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 35 (11 on foot, 24 by car); total party-miles, 364 (12 on foot, 352 by car)—**Peter C. Petersen** (compiler), 235 McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa 52803.



**Champaign County, URBANA-CHAMPAIGN,** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center at Saley on Route 10, including Sangamon River Valley near White Heath, Lake-of-the-Woods, Brownfield Woods, Trelease Woods, Busey Woods, University South Farms, and intervening open country; woods 40%, forest-edge 40%, open fields 20%.) **Dec. 16:** 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; clear, 4 to 12 deg. F.; wind west, very strong; ground, shrubs, and trees coated with sleet ice, bottomlands flooded. Sixteen observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 23½ (20 on foot, 3½ by car); total party-miles, 100+ (23 on foot, 77+ by car). **Pigeon Hawk, Brewer's Blackbird, and Red Crossbill** seen for first time on this count. **Ruby-crowned Kinglet** last reported here on count in 1954—**S. Charles Kendeigh** (compiler), 1116 W. Healy, Champaign, Ill. 61820—CHAMPAIGN COUNTY AUDUBON SOCIETY.



**Clark County, LINCOLN TRAIL STATE PARK.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center at Lincoln Trail State Park, including Big Creek, Mill Creek, old bed of the Wabash River, Darwin, Livingston, and Marshall; fields 33-1/3%, deciduous woods 16-2/3%, brush 25%, creek and river bottoms 10%, residential 10%, evergreen plantation 5%.) **Dec. 27:** 6:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Clear; temp. 22 to 40 deg. F.; wind SW, 3 to 10 m.p.h.; very wet fields, much corn unharvested. Fourteen observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours, 41 (8 on foot, 33 by car); total party-miles, 314 (12 on foot, 302 by car)—**Mrs. Jean Hartman** (compiler), 915 N. 8th St., Marshall, Ill. 62441—LINCOLN TRAIL CHAPTER, IAS.

**Cook County, CALUMET CITY.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Burnham Ave. and 154th St., Calumet City, including Lake Michigan from Calumet Park to Buffington Harbor; Lakes Calumet, Wolf, Wampum; all forest preserves within the area; Sand Ridge Nature Center; Markham Prairie; 103rd St. dump. Woods and marshes 3%, fields 18%, lakes and streams 18%, towns 55%, steel and oil industries 6%.) **Dec. 31:** 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Sky cloudy; wind 8 to 15 m.p.h.; temp. 30 deg. F.; ground frozen, light snow. Eleven observers. **David Duke** (compiler), 35 Braeburn, Park Forest, Ill. 60466—SAND RIDGE AUDUBON SOCIETY.



**Cook County, CHICAGO URBAN.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered near the intersection of North Ave. and Pulaski Rd., including all inland and urban areas. Breakwaters, harbors and lakefront **not** censused. Urban 66%, river bottoms and forest preserves 20%, cemeteries, parks and golf courses 10%, thickets and feeders 4%.) **Dec. 17:** 3 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mostly sunny; temp. 0 to 19 deg. F.; wind W, 3 to 10 m.p.h.; 2 to 4 inch snow cover; rivers mostly frozen; North Shore Channel open. Four observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 48 (34 on foot, 14 by car); total party-miles, 332 (52 on foot, 280 by car). **Black Duck** count of 109 was highest in this count's history. The **Short-eared Owl** was followed through a cemetery by the compiler and a flock of crows for over ½ hour—**Jeffrey Sanders** (compiler), 3126 W. Jarlath St., Chicago, Ill. 60645.



**Cook County, CHICAGO NORTH SHORE.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Routes 68 and 41, Glencoe. Feeders 5%, lake-front and harbors 20% fields 15%, coniferous plantings 10%, river bottom forest 15%, suburban wood lots 10%, residential areas 10%, creek and lagoons 15%.) **Dec. 23:** 3 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. Cloudy; temp. 28 to 36 deg F.; wind S-SE, 4 to 12 m.p.h.; 5-inch snow cover, Lake Michigan and harbors open, inland ponds frozen. Twenty-four observers in 13 parties. Total party-hours, 104 (76 on foot, 28 by car); total party-miles, 600 (100 on foot, 500 by car). Of special interest—**Whistling Swan, Blue-winged Teal, Harlequin Duck, Goshawk, Pigeon Hawk, Brown Thrasher, Pine Grosbeak, and Oregon Junco**—**Robert P. Russell Jr.** (compiler), 1020 Ashland Ave., Wilmette, Ill. 60091—EVANSTON BIRD CLUB.

## BINOCULARS REPAIRED

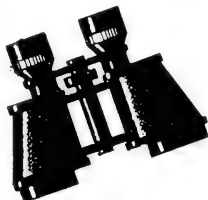
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**Cook, DuPage, Kane Counties, BARRINGTON.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at SW corner Sec. 36, Barrington Township, including Deer Grove, Spring Lake, Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation, Trout Park, Mallard Lake, west half of Busse Forest; plowland 30%, grassland 20%, oak-hickory forest 5%, marsh 4%, water 1%, plantings and thickets 5%, urban 15%, suburban residential 20%.) **Dec. 27:** 5 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Clear; temp. 17 to 35 deg. F.; wind SW, 10 m.p.h.; 8 to 10 inches crusted snow, streams open, lakes and ponds mostly frozen. Thirty-four observers; 32 in 12 parties, 2 at feeders, Total party-hours, 100 (61 on foot, 39 by car); total party-miles, 521 (70 on foot, 451 by car). Unusual and noteworthy observations included one **Richardson's Canada Goose** among the usual larger geese; **Goshawks**; the high number of **Kingfishers**; **Brown Thrasher**; the first **Ruby-crowned Kinglet** and **Rufous-sided Towhee** for this count; and the **Vesper Sparrow**—**Charles A. Westcott** (compiler), Route 3, Stover Road, Barrington, Ill. 60110—**KANE COUNTY CHAPTER IAS; NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF BARRINGTON**, and guests.



**DeKalb County, DE KALB.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at junction of Sections 9, 10, 15, and 16, Township 41N, Range 4E, including Rotary-McQueen Boy Scout Camp, Kishwaukee Audubon Society Wildlife Sanctuary, Russell Forest Preserve, and the towns of Kirkland, Kingston, Genoa, Sycamore, DeKalb; fields and pastures 80%, deciduous woods 15%, towns 5%.) **Dec. 17:** 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Cloudy, temp. from minus 11 to plus 15 deg F.; wind W, 0 to 20 m.p.h.; 8-inch icy, crusty snow cover, little open water. Twenty-three observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 46 (6 on foot, 40 by car); total party-miles, 374 (27 on foot, 327 by car) —**Ronald Schultz** (compiler), 1400 W. Lincoln Highway, Apt. J-12, DeKalb, Illinois 60115—**KISHWAUKEE AUDUBON SOCIETY**.



**DuPage County, MORTON ARBORETUM, LISLE.** (No area description given.) **Dec. 17.** Thirty-one observers. One **Krider's Red-tailed Hawk** was included with the regular **Red-tailed Hawk** tally—**Margaret C. Lehmann** (compiler), 7020 S. Jeffery Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60649—**CHICAGO ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY** members and friends.

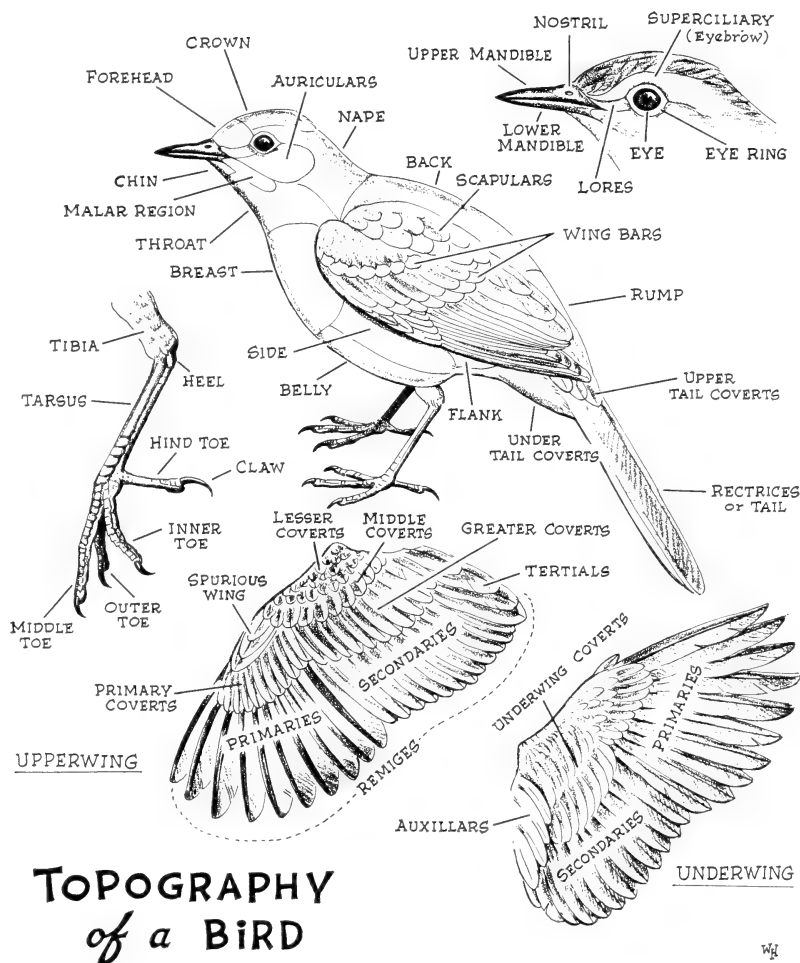


**Fulton and Mason Counties, DUCK ISLAND—COPPERAS CREEK—CHAUTAUQUA.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Woodyard Slough, including Chautauqua National Wildlife Refuge; Big, Rice, Spring, and Quiver Lakes; Quiver Creek; Illinois River; Mason State Forest, and Duck Island. Field and pastures 35%, water and marshes 25%, river bottoms and deciduous woods 27%, coniferous forest 12%, roads 1%.) **Dec. 21:** 4 a.m. to 4 p.m. Mostly cloudy; 31 to 36 deg. F.; wind W 2 to 10 m.p.h. Lakes mostly frozen, river open, ditches and creeks mostly open; scattered snow cover. Nine observers in 6 to 7 parties. Total party-hours, 58 (35 on foot, 23 by car); total party miles, 335 (35 on foot, 300 by car). Two **Goshawks** were seen at approximately the same time at locations several miles apart—**Ira** and **Jeffrey Sanders** (co-compilers), 3126 W. Jarlath St., Chicago, Ill. 60645.



**Jersey and Calhoun Counties, PERE MARQUETTE STATE PARK.** (All points with a 15-mile circle centered at Meppen, including parts of Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge; upland woods and fields 50%, bottomlands 40%, lakes and rivers 10%.) **Dec. 23:** 5 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Overcast and fog;

temp. 30 to 34 deg. F.; wind SE, 8 to 14 m.p.h.; lakes frozen, rivers mostly open. Ground 30% ice covered; some areas flooded. Forty-one observers in 8 parties. Total party-hours, 52 (33 on foot, 19 by car); total party-miles, 252 (27 on foot, 225 by car). Aerial census impossible this year due to fog. The immature **Golden Eagle** was the first for the Christmas count, but is regularly seen on our February eagle count. True number of **Bald Eagles** probably greater than reported, as many are usually seen from the air in areas inaccessible to ground parties. There was very close observation of the **Long-eared Owl**. Flock of 400 **Cowbirds** sighted—**Sarah Vasse** (compiler), Box 142, Brussels, Ill. 62013—GREAT RIVERS CHAPTER IAS and SOUTHWEST CHAPTER IAS.



**Kane County, FOX VALLEY—SOUTHERN KANE COUNTY.** (All points within a 15-mile circle centered at Bristol, Ill. Mostly open farmland, with approximately 30% wooded areas along about 15 miles of Fox River frontage.) **Dec. 23;** 7:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Overcast; temp. 28 to 33 deg. F.; winds light and variable. River mostly frozen. Ice made walking hazardous and secondary roads often impassable. Twelve observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 31 (7 on foot, 24 by car); total party-miles, 288 (15 on foot, 273 by car)—**Maryann Gossmann** (compiler), Rt. 1, Box 71, Plainfield, Ill. 60544—FOX VALLEY CHAPTER IAS.



**Kane County, MAPLE PARK-MOOSEHEART.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 2 miles east of LaFox, including Kane County Forest Preserves, St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia, Mooseheart, part of South Elgin, and the Fox River. Fields and pastures 45%; river bottoms and woods 33%; urban, roads and feeders 10%; waters, marshes and gravel pits 8%; farmyards and thickets 4%.) **Dec. 16;** 4 a.m. to 5 p.m. Clear, temp. minus 5 to plus 7 deg. F.; wind NW, 5 to 18 m.p.h.; 2 to 4-inch snow cover; river and creeks partly open, marshes and gravel pits frozen. Twelve observers in 8 to 10 parties, and 9 at feeders. Total party-hours, 99 (74 on foot, 25 by car); total party-miles, 615 (90 on foot, 525 by car). **Catbird** seen at close range—**Jeffrey Sanders** (compiler), 3126 W. Jarlath St., Chicago, Ill. 60645.



**Lake County, WAUKEGAN.** (No area description given.) **Jan. 1.** Of special interest are the **Oldsquaw** and **White-winged Scoter**—**Margaret Lehmann** (compiler), 7020 S. Jeffery Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60649—CHICAGO ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY members and friends.



**LaSalle County, STARVED ROCK STATE PARK.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Wildcat Canyon in Starved Rock State Park, including Buffalo Rock State Park, Matthiessen State Park, LaSalle, Oglesby, Utica, parts of Ottawa and Peru. Deciduous woods 30%, pastures and fields 55%, rivers and streams 10%, towns 5%.) **Dec. 16;** 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Clear; temp. minus 4 to plus 6 deg. F.; wind NNW, 20 m.p.h.; river open, ponds and streams frozen. Twelve observers in 5 parties, plus 6 at feeders. Total party-hours, 36 (9 on foot, 27 by car); total party-miles, 301 (16 on foot, 285 by car). Of special interest—46 **Snow Buntings** on count and one **Peregrine Falcon** during count period but not on count day—**Jim Hampson** (compiler), RFD 3, Mendota, Ill. 61342.

### THE MEMORIAL FUND OF ILLINOIS AUDUBON

If you wish a lasting memorial for lost loved ones, we suggest a memorial contribution to Illinois Audubon Society. You could consider a special donation to the Sanctuary Fund, the Educational Fund, or simply the General Fund. Suitable cards will be mailed to you and to anyone else you designate. Write:

**Illinois Audubon Society**  
**1017 Burlington Avenue, Downers Grove, Illinois 60515**

**McHenry County, WOODSTOCK.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile west of junction of Bull Valley and Fleming Roads, 3 miles east of Woodstock. Roadsides 40%, open country and farmlands 35%, woodlands 20%, water area 5%.) **Dec. 30;** 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Zero to 2-inch snow cover; water 60% frozen; temp. 38 to 43 deg. F.; wind S, 20 to 30 m.p.h.; overcast, occasional light rain. Thirty-one observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours, 49 (8.25 on foot, 40.75 by car); total party-miles, 378.9 (9.9 on foot, 369 by car)—**Stephen Peck** (compiler), 730 Broadway, Crystal Lake, Ill. 60014—**McHENRY COUNTY AUDUBON SOCIETY.**



**McLean County, BLOOMINGTON.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered on the Administration Building of East Bay Camp on Lake Bloomington. Wooded area 40%, cultivated land 20%, shrubland 20%, pasture 10%, shoreline 10%.) **Dec. 31;** 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; cloudy; temp. 28 to 30 deg. F.; wind NW, 15 to 20 m.p.h.; no snow, but 2 inches of ice-covered ground for 15 days before count. Thirteen observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 32 (16 on foot, 16 by car); total party-miles, 178 (18 on foot, 160 by car)—**Dale E. Birkenholz** (compiler), 805 Karin Dr., Normal, Ill. 61761—**CARDINAL AUDUBON CLUB.**



**Mercer County, WESTERN PORTION.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 4 miles E of New Boston.) **Dec. 31;** 6 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Overcast; temp. 24 to 30 deg. F.; wind W, 15 to 30 m.p.h.; ground bare, river 80% ice covered. Ten observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 31 (8 on foot, 23 by car); total party-miles, 377 (9 on foot, 368 by car). A total of 18 **Bald Eagles**, 12 adults, 2 immatures, and 4 not differentiated, were reported. **Peter C. Petersen** (compiler), 235 McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa 52803.



**Ogle County, OREGON.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 1 mile east and 1 mile south of White Pines State Park, including the Park, Lowell Park, Lorado Taft Field Campus, Lowden State Park, Sinnissippi Farms, Camp Ross, and the Rock River Valley between Oregon and Dixon; woods and bottomlands 60%, fields and roadsides 30%, farm yards and residential areas 10%.) **Dec. 31;** 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; temp. 20 deg. F.; cloudy skies; wind SW to W, 30 to 35 m.p.h. (chill factor 30 deg. below); snow flurries in the afternoon; floating ice on Rock Rover; some ponds and streams frozen; ground bare. Total party-hours, 50 (31 on foot, 19 by car); total party-miles, 288 (26 on foot, 252 by car). Twenty-five observers in 9 parties, plus 14 observers at feeders. One **Bald Eagle** and three **Red Crossbills** seen during count period but not on count day—**Mrs. Harry A. Shaw** (compiler), 1304 Fourth Ave., Sterling, Ill. 61081—**THE WHITE PINES BIRD CLUB** members and friends.



**Ogle and Lee Counties, ROCHELLE.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Flagg Center, at the junction of Flagg, Pine Rock, and Lafayette townships. Roadsides 40%, farm fields 20%, woodlands 20%, stream banks 11%, towns 4%, and feeders 5%.) **Dec. 31;** 7:15 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.; temp. 23 to 30 deg. F.; sky overcast, with occasional snow flurries in the p.m.; wind WSW, 10 to 15 m.p.h.; ground practically

**STATION DATA CONTINUES ON PAGE 32**

# THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

SPECIES	Adams	Bureau	Carroll & Whiteside	Champaign	Clark	Cook - - Calumet City	Cook-Chicago Urban	Cook-Chicago North Shore	Cook, DuPage & Kane	DeKalb	DuPage	Fulton & Mason	Jersey & Calhoun	Kane - - Fox Valley	Kane - - Maple Park	Lake
Common Loon								X								
Horned Grebe																
Pied-billed Grebe						1						2			2	
Double-crested Cormorant											1					
Great Blue Heron	1		X								1					1
Black-crowned Night Heron											1					
Mute Swan																
Whistling Swan								1								
Canada Goose		200	1		52		21	6	484		211	5	1340			3
Snow Goose											2		2000			
Blue Goose											1		7000			1
Mallard	61	2000	1011		16	138	850	825	1078	3	763	1078	50000	45	900	295
Black Duck			100				109	41	126		66	24	40		22	12
Gadwall								1					1		2	
American Widgeon			4					2					4		2	
Pintail			3					2	1			1	X		1	
Green-winged Teal							3	2								
Blue-winged Teal							2	1								
Shoveler						2	2	X								
Wood Duck			1						1		3	1			3	
Redhead							4								1	3
Ring-necked Duck								X					1			
Canvasback								2					2			11
Greater Scaup								X								3
Lesser Scaup	4						2	2			1				10	24
Common Goldeneye	357	8	37			190	43	252	50		1	3	340		205	606
Bufflehead								X								21
Harlequin Duck								1								
Oldsquaw								108								37
White-winged Scoter																1
Ruddy Duck																1
Hooded Merganser		3														
Common Merganser	31		135			12		X			1	6	406	1		4
Red-breasted Merganser		7						2				1				5
Turkey Vulture					5											
Goshawk			1			2		1	8		5	2			2	3
Sharp-shinned Hawk		1	1					1	1				X			
Cooper's Hawk	1		4					2								
Red-tailed Hawk	17	13	37	1	11	5	3	24	58	3	43	27	44	7	26	31
Red-shouldered Hawk	1	1	1			2		1	1		3	1			1	1
Rough-legged Hawk	1	4	2	6	5	2		3	9	40	14	9	2	9	45	2
Golden Eagle													1			
Bald Eagle	22	5	7								6	64				
Marsh Hawk	2	2	2	3	5			X		5	1	3	5		1	1
Osprey																
Peregrine Falcon	1															
Pigeon Hawk				1	1			1								
Sparrow Hawk	14	3			1	30	9	6	7	6	1	9	6	25	1	4
Bobwhite	46	65	55		1	12						34	40		7	
Gray Partridge										6					22	
Ring-necked Pheasant		5	9	17	4	11	22	51	229	56	152	12		59	215	4
Wild Turkey		3	4													
American Coot						2	3					1				2
Killdeer			X													
Woodcock								X								
Common Snipe			5							1	1					
Dunlin																
Glaucous Gull		12														
Herring Gull	39	21	259		1	345	111	611	3		372	5	130	2	3	277
Ring-billed Gull	29		9			4	72	7			172	170	258		37	30
Bonaparte's Gull							21									
Mourning Dove	268	58	64	130	300	58	4	39	90	49	132	85	83	59	105	124
Screech Owl							9	6	3		19	2	1		17	
Great Horned Owl	1		5		1	1	3	1	4		6	4	2		8	1
Barred Owl	7		2	1								3	2			
Long-eared Owl			2			X		1	2		1		1		1	1
Short-eared Owl							1	1	X	1		2			3	
Saw-whet Owl							3		1						2	
Belted Kingfisher	5		7		2	X		1	1	7	5	4	2		1	1
Yellow-shafted Flicker	21	15	11	9	21		2	10	X	2	11	4	52	1	5	1
Pileated Woodpecker	6											1	17			

X - Seen in Count Period, but not on Count Day

# CHRISTMAS 1972 BIRD CENSUS

LaSalle	McHenry	McLean	Mercer - - West	Ogle	Ogle & Lee	Peoria	Peoria - - Chillicothe	Randolph	Richland	Rock Island	Rock Island & Mercer	Rock Island & Whiteside	Sangamon	St. Clair	Union	Will & Cook	Will & Grundy	Williamson	Wisconsin - - Lake Geneva	TOTALS - - 1972
								X									1			X
								33					4				1	1	3	47
							1				1				1			8		14
							2							3						5
	24	9				38		52	1			1		6	63000		177	90000	2	155633
								75										10		2087
								300										4		7306
744	105	21	4	1	73	110	329		199	9	223	400	25	47	38	453	3203	69	65116	
1						6	2		2		4	40		15		34	191	8	843	
							1							3						8
	1						17				1		1		24		3	2		32
												1					X			37
																				6
																				3
															43					45
						1				3										15
						1				1		X	2						1	13
													3						5	14
							5						20		5				25	65
												3						1		7
						3	1		47			15			3			X	7	119
9		20				256	4		179	24	16	40			2		31	23	311	3007
						150	4											3	3	181
																				1
																				145
							5													1
							5			1			20					3	3	12
2			8				202	44	1	39	39	18					3	7	2	41
										1							38	1230	124	2341
																	28		2	46
								1		1						X	2		1	5
			1	3						1			1							29
				2	1					1	1		1		1				1	10
3	16	10	19	17	6	20	36	9	22	39	16	15	11	4	23	5	7	15	8	16
						1	13			1		1			5			3	1	38
19	3	13	7	24	7	3		1	1	1	1	9	2		1	9	10		2	266
			18	X		3	24			58	14	7			4			X		5
1		2	3	5	5	1	4	2	16	1		2	2		36			18		282
					1										5	3	1	1		84
X																				1
																				1
1	2		1	1	3	16	11	7	33	1	2	1	1	14	24	8	13	33	2	4
32		X	41			149	55	1	37	11	8	15	132		4		34	61		297
					5															840
21	32	52	1	2	14	4	1		1	98	2	12	1			23	30			33
															1				2	1142
						2		197					200					X		8
					1	6	4			5	1				12		1	15	83	505
																				30
1		2		2	15	4				10	1	2	3				1		1	X
								X												49
																				X
										1										13
89	27		23	X		1942	469	56		71	6	13	12	30		32	127	112	69	5257
				3		246	412	132		15		2	25	40		3	96	80	5	1847
																				21
27	33	29	70	59	32	92	16	12	514	92	105	95	47	18	134	6	8	102	34	3173
1	X		1	1						7	1	1						1		70
			6	1	2	2		1		4	3	5	2			X	1	1		65
	X		2	1		3				1		1	1		2			2		28
	X		1							1	2	1					7		2	23
			3							2					3	1				17
																				6
	3	1	X		1	5	5	1		1	1	5	2		4	1	3	2	1	72
6	1	2	42	12	3	31	29	10	23	11	13	11	15	13	102	3	3	40		535
					X					3			3	2	23			1		56

# THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

SPECIES	COUNTIES															
	Adams	Bureau	Carroll & Whiteside	Champaign	Clark	Cook - - Calumet City	Cook-Chicago Urban	Cook-Chicago North Shore	Cook, DuPage & Kane	DeKalb	DuPage	Fulton & Mason	Jersey & Calhoun	Kane - - Fox Valley	Kane - - Maple Park	Lake
Red-bellied Wnodpecker	72	24	28	11	19	5	3	5	14	17	14	30	147	10	17	3
Red-headed Woodpecker	152	59	66	26	128	1			3	2	1	135	69	1	7	2
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1		1	1			1	2	2		4	1	2		5	
Hairy Woodpecker	12	13	9	2	5	5	10	58	11	5	26	14	23	13	27	2
Downy Woodpecker	65	64	30	25	18	17	38	80	81	35	93	46	132	30	69	16
Phoebe																
Horned Lark	12	46	11	140	138	15			48	131	17	21	82	117	225	
Blue Jay	377	129	226	36	357	48	12	31	35	20	30	325	191	16	90	17
Common Crow	199	106	434	145	30	137	40	527	1343	269	745	200	378	377	2000	75
Black-capped Chickadee	201	110	96	24		27	35	343	217	28	280	188	179	33	138	37
Carolina Chickadee				3	59											
Tufted Titmouse	133	60	36	16	23	23		1	4	5	12	90	153	2	17	
White-breasted Nuthatch	46	38	33	3	2	11	11	30	37	17	38	27	72	14	33	7
Red-breasted Nuthatch		5	10	3	5	1	X	19	15	1	18	7	1	4	17	4
Brown Creeper	4	4	8	3	2	2	9	6	5	3	19	12	4	2	32	6
House Wren																
Winter Wren		2	1					X	1		2	X	X			
Carolina Wren	10	6	4	4	5	X		2			4	1	40		X	
Bewick's Wren					2											
Short-billed Marsh Wren																
Mockingbird	9	3		3	27							1	12			
Catbird															1	1
Brown Thrasher		1			1	1		4	1		1	1		1	X	
Robin				1	8	3	8	57	4	1	7	1	4	1	1	2
Hermit Thrush								3			1					
Eastern Bluebird	22	3			16								27			
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1		18	8			5	62			18	3	15		6	2
Ruby-crowned Kinglet				1					1		5	1				1
Cedar Waxwing			150			10		150			43	20			15	18
Northern Shrike							4	1		1					1	
Loggerhead Shrike	3				X								4			1
Starling	994	2250	749	146	2557	637	30000	11635	1400	398	1189	2000	3868	443	2200	203
Myrtle Warbler			2					2				1	2			
House Sparrow	1791	2249	2072	175	2308	201	155000	10000	854	1194	503	1500	3091	648	3000	178
European Tree Sparrow													67			
Eastern Meadowlark	7	20	6		92				2	21	X	8	88	16	4	
Western Meadowlark																
Red-winged Blackbird	1990	3	140			16		11	105	7	39	3	9128		1	2
Rusty Blackbird			2						X			5	8		1	
Brewer's Blackbird		5		1											2	
Common Grackle	106	1	1	3		18	2	17	16	11	15	2	4211	24	18	
Brown-headed Cowbird	1	2	11	1		96		13	5		11	100	401	12	5	
Cardinal	517	102	123	74	158	26	53	232	131	68	215	146	364	33	122	18
Indigo Bunting																
Dickcissel		1														
Evening Grosbeak		58	15			X	17	10	20	4		17	4	X	50	4
Purple Finch	16	13	10	1	3	1	X	71	14	2	20	7	1	1	41	6
Pine Grosbeak								1								
Common Redpoll						2				5					3	
Pine Siskin	28	X	5	1		4		48	81		114	20	3	8	38	
American Goldfinch	99	16	39	73	35	61	18	263	112	7	66	207	164	42	67	9
Red Crossbill		X	55	31			12	11	66		50			X	42	5
White-winged Crossbill											5					
Rufous-sided Towhee		1			3	1			1			1	1		2	
Savannah Sparrow																
LeConte's Sparrow																
Sharp-tailed Sparrow		1														
Vesper Sparrow					1				1				3			
Slate-colored Junco	367	487	420	265	373	266	185	641	832	699	722	630	422	240	755	155
Oregon Junco					2		X	7			4	1			4	
Tree Sparrow	31	90	443	450	29	155	51	301	444	623	769	138	134	28	250	259
Chipping Sparrow														1		
Field Sparrow	61		2		13			1	4	3	3	1		2	1	1
Harris' Sparrow																
White-crowned Sparrow	1	7		13	7	3		2				1	22	1	1	
White-throated Sparrow		25	2		X	9	1	10	11	1	9	1	27	2	7	1
Lincoln's Sparrow																
Fox Sparrow	1					1		2			2	2	1		3	
Swamp Sparrow		2		13	4	3		1	9	2	13	1	56			2
Song Sparrow	31	45	25	38	24	36	3	46	50	15	116	19	120	19	5	5
Lapland Longspur		2								75		5	40		X	
Snow Bunting							4	5	15	370					3	
TOTAL FOR SPECIES	55	57	64	43	47	51	47	74	58	43	67	74	71	39	72	62
INDIVIDUAL TOTALS	8295	8479	7062	1909	6907	2640	186819	26727	8157	4207	7240	7443	85624	2325	10976	2556

X - Seen in Count Period, but not on Count Day

CHRISTMAS 1972 BIRD CENSUS

LaSalle	McHenry	McLean	Mercer - - West	Ogle	Ogle & Lee	Peoria	Peoria - - Chillicothe	Randolph	Richland	Rock Island	Rock Island & Mercer	Rock Island & Whiteside	Sangamon	St. Clair	Union	Will & Cook	Will & Grundy	Williamson	Wisconsin - - Lake Geneva	TOTALS - - 1972
13	10	10	33	37	4	41	60	16	63	46	25	20	28	7	87	3	4	23	4	953
10	8	11	57	61	8	23	112	13	111	58	40	50	90	10	55	9	22	29		1429
			1	1						2			2		13					39
6	6	3	10	26	4	8	12	2	3	29	9	7	3	3	10	3	9	2	11	401
28	27	24	72	77	12	57	77	7	50	101	31	25	53	18	102	7	28	25	20	1680
								1												1
176	15	49	18	13	18	43	18		100	340	288	33	211		1	6	42	60	4	2441
32	91	61	163	128	38	191	240	41	302	178	158	113	198	126	131	23	56	219	24	4453
120	1103	45	380	2273	187	99	235	23	31	268	49	318	111	11	97	193	53	114	59	12774
37	152	20	77	151	19	192	187	5		232	63	47	91	9		78	30		90	3416
							9	80							168			96		415
42		18	25	51	7	106	101	26	41	86	29	19	74	19	147	27	2	56		1451
21	29	16	27	81	18	45	50	1	13	70	18	26	10		55	18	2	2	30	951
6	16		1	14	7	2			1	15		1	6		2	2		4	2	189
4	1	1	1	29	4	3			1	4	4	3	2		2	1	10	6	2	199
																		1		1
2				X	3			X			1		2		2			3		22
		1		2		6	11	1	7	2			22	4	43	X	3	16		194
						1														2
		3				4	10	69	74					4	14	50		97		380
																				2
										2			3		1			2		19
	1	3	1		2	1		2	11	3	4	1	1	4	112	5	4	27		280
										1			1		3					9
		1				9		15	42	1			4		42			21		203
1	3		12	X	X	1	3			2	1	1	7		10	7	2	15		203
				2			1			1					6		1	1		21
12	3		24	9		30				18	2	2			47	24		4		581
					1												1		1	10
								X	18						26			8		60
557	1331	1453	954	1119	941	3242	2157	262	942	2565	1769	1603	517	675000	746	1283	747	2323	280	760460
	1					2									50			1		62
1878	2055	783	2439	863	1116	1972	1701	723	3923	3747	2935	2445	1441	329	285	335	593	410	236	214973
														3	3					73
1		8	1		X	5	1	70	230	24	14	47	13		4	162	8	151		1003
			1							2	1	3								7
3			22		X	2602	84		1	7214	3	828		675000	337		11	20000	154	717704
	1		1			3	8			3	1	2			6	8		30		79
						1														9
12	15		1	2	2	7612	80	3		716	2	43	4	1350000	101	12	59	30000	1	1393110
	2	1	1			5	11			97	21	30		2	100		28	5	14	975
41	51	60	217	106	21	265	156	53	402	238	293	68	143	80	171	46	60	329	37	5219
															1					1
																				1
	1			135	X	4	7			7	4		2		4		4			367
4	22		18	102	X	49	3	X	2	29	17	1	8		7	1	2	13	14	499
											1							2		4
					38		2			2	3								6	61
	2				12		11			52	2		5		28	3	42	1	3	511
2	7	45	123	36	57	236	63	6	49	68	62	30	219	12	147	20	23	78	15	2576
	25			X	3	2				39	15	12	18		X				18	404
																				5
1	1	3				1		2	12	1					32			39	1	103
							1								4			1		6
																		1		1
					16		1			1	1	1								26
540	549	254	747	950	235	727	761	67	435	1167	2557	788	442	74	658	350	958	1185	169	21072
						1				3							1			23
29	359	127	626	338	175	332	234		70	796	1963	1444	282		65	97	752	111	248	12243
																				1
				9	2	1	1	1	26	4			5	36	52		3	79		311
											1									1
2			3			16	3	8	122	3	3	14	9	4	103		11	204		563
7	2	7	2	1	1	8	25	9	4	9	4	2	7	2	193		2	176		567
						1	1													2
7					1				1				X		3		1	4	1	30
	X	1	10	3		4	11			7		5	5	15	43		37	45	6	298
3	7	21	28	6	15	170	146	4	48	91	41	56	85	21	102	23	109	163	10	1746
											3					4				129
46					32						1		2							478
43	44	36	53	42	47	65	61	54	43	81	60	58	70	37	75	38	63	77	57	140
3846	6792	3252	6386	6769	3074	20787	8390	2745	7865	19254	10689	8549	5145	2700968	68141	2712	4834	151355	2238	3421157

clear of an icy snow which had persisted several weeks until the last 2 days; streams clear of ice and running nearly bank full, most ponds frozen. Fifteen observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours, 38 (14 on foot, 18 by car, 6 at feeders); total party-miles, 257 (24 on foot, 233 by car). One **Osprey** and 32 **Snow Buntings** were of special interest—**Norris Groves** (compiler), 1033 N. 3rd, Rochelle, Ill. 61068—**KYTE CREEK CHAPTER IAS.**



**Peoria County, PEORIA.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Bradley Park on Main St., Peoria, including Illinois River, Kickapoo Creek, Worley Lake, Mud Lake, Detweiler Park, Bradley Park, Springdale Cemetery, Glen Oak Park, Grandview, Fondulac Area, and Forest Park Wildlife Refuge; woods 30%, fields and pastures 30%, streams and lakes 10%, towns 30%.) **Dec. 17;** 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Cloudy; temp. 2 to 20 deg. F.; wind SE to S, 3 to 20 m.p.h.; ground covered with ice and snow, river and ponds frozen. Thirty observers in 9 parties, plus one at feeder. Total party-hours, 77 (30 on foot, 47 by car); total party-miles, 487 (38 on foot, 449 by car). Of special interest were one **Pigeon Hawk**, two **Myrtle Warblers**, and one **Rufous-sided Towhee**—**Virginia Humphreys** (compiler), 1329 E. Hillcrest Place, Peoria, Ill. 61603.



**Peoria and other counties, CHILLICOTHE.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at southern city limit on Route 29, including Spring Bay, Mossville, Woodford County and Marshall County Conservation Areas, Spring Branch Conservation Area, and Sante Fe Trail Hunting and Fishing Club; towns 5%, river and back water 10%, river bottoms 15%, fields and pastures 30%, wooded hills 40%.) **Dec. 30;** 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., rainy, cloudy; temp. 44 to 48 deg. F.; wind 10 to 28 m.p.h., hard rain, windy, thaw—muddy fields, creeks rushing. Twenty-five observers in 10 parties. Total party-hours, 85 (36 on foot, 49 by car); total party-miles, 462 (41 on foot, 421 by car). Of the 24 **Bald Eagles**, 20 adults and 4 immatures were reported—**Richard Collins** (compiler), RFD 1, Lacon, Ill. 61540.



**Randolph County, SPARTA.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 6 miles west and 2 miles south of Sparta, including Baldwin Lake, Randolph County Conservation Area, Baldwin, Krotz Nature Preserve, and Sparta. Lake 39%, urban 15%, roadsides 45%, feeder 1%.) **Dec. 16;** 7 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.; temp. 10 to 30 deg. F.; wind NW, 20 m.p.h.; light snow on ground; all lakes frozen except Baldwin. Thirteen observers in 3 parties (1 party in afternoon only). Total party-hours, 19 (3 on foot, 16 by car); total party-miles, 123 (5 on foot, 118 by car). The **Goshawk** was seen closely by two observers. The **Common Loon** and **Dunlin**, seen during count period but not on count day, were studied with telescope by two observers—**Michael Morrison** (compiler), 601 E. Main St., Sparta, Ill. 62286—**FORT CHARTRES CHAPTER, IAS.**



**Richland County, BIRD HAVEN SANCTUARY, OLNEY.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Bird Haven, 2 miles northeast of Olney; deciduous forest 10%, open farmland 90%.) **Dec. 27;** 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Clear; temp. 24 to 44 deg. F.; wind S, 0 to 5 m.p.h.; ice on ponds and lakes. Twenty-four observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 40½ (16 on foot, 24½ by car); total party-miles, 363 (14 on foot, 349 by car). One **Eastern Phoebe** was reported—**Wayne Taylor** (compiler), RFD 2, Olney, Ill. 62450.

**Rock Island County, DAVENPORT, ROCK ISLAND, MOLINE** (All points within a 15-mile circle centered at former toll house area of Memorial Bride (I-74), as in previous years.) **Dec. 17:** 5:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Cloudy in a.m., clear in p.m.; temp. 0 to 26 deg. F.; wind S, 5 to 20 m.p.h.; ground covered by 4 inches of snow; river 80% ice covered. Thirty-one observers in 17 parties. Total party-hours, 104 (15 on foot, 56 by car, 33 misc.); total party-miles, 504 (17 on foot, 487 by car). Fifty adult and 8 immature **Bald Eagles** were sighted. The **Goshawk** and **Glaucous Gull** were seen in good light by qualified observers. There was a good, 5-minute study of the **Hermit Thrush**—**Peter C. Petersen, Jr.** (compiler), 235 McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa 52803.



**Rock Island and Mercer Counties, ILLINOIS CITY AND MUSCATINE, IOWA.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center at Lock and Dam 16.) **Dec. 16:** 5:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Clear; temp. minus 2 to plus 10 deg. F.; wind NW, 10 to 20 m.p.h.; ground covered by 4 inches of snow; river 95% ice covered. Nine observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours, 29 (7 on foot, 22 by car); total party-miles, 328 (8 on foot, 320 by car). Adult male **Pine Grosbeak** seen at 25 feet with 10X binoculars in good light, with **Red Crossbills** for size comparison; bill seen well—**Peter C. Petersen, Jr.** (compiler), 235 McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa 52803.



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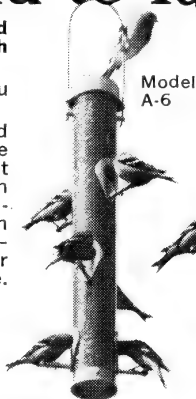
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**Rock Island and Whiteside Counties, PRINCETON—CAMANCHE, IOWA.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center at Folletts.) **Dec. 23:** 5:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Overcast; temp. 28 to 31 deg. F.; wind SE, 5 to 12 m.p.h.; ground covered by 2 inches of old snow; river 50% ice covered. Six observers in 2 parties. Total party-hours, 23 (4 on foot, 19 by car); total party-miles, 314 (5 on foot, 309 by car). Seven adult **Bald Eagles** reported. **Peter C. Petersen, Jr.** (compiler), 235 McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa 52803.



**Sangamon County, SPRINGFIELD.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at city square, including Lake Springfield, Clear Lake, St. John's Sanitarium, and Camp Butler; Oak Ridge, Rose Lawn, and Oak Hill Cemeteries; Oak Crest Country Club; Washington and Carpenters' Park; Winch's Lane, Chatham Flats, Sangamon River. Water 5%, river bottom 15%, river bluffs 5%, pasture 20%, cropland 40%, city parks 15%.) **Dec. 17:** 6 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Cloudy, clearing after 1:30; temp. 3 to 24 deg. F.; wind S, gusts to 27 m.p.h.; land and ponded water surfaces covered with light snow over ice. Nineteen observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours, 53 (26 on foot, 27 by car); total party-miles, 267 (35 on foot, 232 by car). Three **European Tree Sparrows** were reported—**Robert C. Mulvey** (compiler), 56 West Hazel Dell, Springfield, Ill. 62707—SPRINGFIELD AUDUBON SOCIETY.



**St. Clair County, CASEYVILLE.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center at Caseyville.) **Dec. 23:** 6:45 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.; temp. 28 to 31 deg. F.; cloudy, low overcast, and foggy; ground dry, thin ice on ponds and lakes. Total party-hours, 24½ (8½ on foot, 16 by car); total party-miles, 175½ (8½ on foot, 167 by car)—**Richard H. Rodrian** (compiler), 605 Hollywood Hts. Rd., Caseyville, Ill. 62232—SOUTHWEST CHAPTER, IAS.



**Union County, WARE—LA RUE—PINE HILLS.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 1½ miles NNW of Ware along Ill. State Route 3, including Union County State Wildlife Refuge, Union County State Forest, and the LaRue Ecological Area of Pine Hills.) **Dec. 31:** 6:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; clear all day; temp. 30 to 43 deg F.; winds S-SW, 8 to 12 knots, with gusts to 20 knots in late afternoon. Fifteen observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 47 (34 on foot, 13 by car); total party-miles, 206 (31 on foot, 175 by car). All lakes open; no snow cover. All 4 **Golden Eagles** were immature; **Short-eared Owls** seen by David Hayward, the following day, 7 were found in the same field; **Indigo Bunting** seen in a multiflora hedge row by Vernon M. Kleen—**Vernon M. Kleen** (compiler), 500 S. Douglas Ave., Apt. D, Springfield, Ill. 62704—SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CHAPTER IAS.



**Will and Cook Counties, PARK FOREST SOUTH.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Governors State University in Park Forest South, including Sauk, Deer and Pine Lakes; Plum and Raccoon Groves; Schubert and Thorn Creek Woods. Open fields and farmland 65%, woods 12%, suburban 20%, industrial 3%.) **Dec. 30:** 7 a.m. to 4 p.m.; temp. 45 to 53 deg. F.; wind E-SE at 8 to 15 m.p.h.; sky cloudy, with rain part of day; ice and snow on ground, with flooding. Total party-hours, 60 (24 on foot, 36 by car); total party-miles, 372 (29 on foot, 343 by car). One **Short-eared Owl** and four **Lapland Longspurs** seen on count; **Goshawk**, **Great Horned Owl**, and **Carolina Wren** seen during count period but not on count

day—**Aura Duke** (compiler), 35 Braeburn, Park Forest, Ill. 60466—THORN CREEK AUDUBON SOCIETY.

☪                      ☪                      ☪                      ☪

**Will and Grundy Counties, MORRIS—WILMINGTON.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Carbon Hill; SW along Illinois and Michigan Canal; Illinois River to Morris; then on NE side of Illinois River to Kankakee River; then to Wilmington, covering many back roads SW of Wilmington. Farm woodlots 15%, river edge 60%, plowed fields 20%, cattail marsh 5%.) **Dec. 23:** 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Overcast; temp. 30 to 35 deg F.; wind E, 5 to 10 m.p.h.; ground covered with crusted snow; large rivers open; ditches frozen. Nine observers in 3 parties most of the time. Total party-hours, 24 (9 on foot, 15 by car); total party-miles, 208 (10 on foot, 198 by car). Of special interest were **2 Goshawks**, **1 Killdeer**, **1 Common Snipe**, **7 Long-eared Owls**, and **1 Myrtle Warbler**—**Karl E. Bartel** (compiler), 2528 Collins, Blue Island, Ill. 60406.

☪                      ☪                      ☪                      ☪



### 'GANNET'S ROOKERY'

by Eva Hackett

Courtesy of Nature  
Camera Club of Chicago.

**Williamson County, CRAB ORCHARD NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Refuge Headquarters, including part of Devil's Kitchen Lake; fields 20%, lake shore 30%, swamp woodland 15%, upland 15%, lakes 15%, pine woods 5%.) **Dec. 30:** 6 a.m. to 5 p.m.; overcast, raining from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.; temp. 51 to 57 deg. F.; wind, southerly 10 to 20 knots, with gusts to 30 knots; lakes open; no snow on ground. Twenty-five observers in 8 parties. Total party hours, 58 (33 on foot, 25 by car); total party-miles, 447 (42 on foot, 405 by car). **House Wren** seen by David Hayward; **Pine Grosbeaks** seen by Glenn Cooper, et al.; **LeConte's Sparrow** seen by H. David Bohlen; **Verper Sparrow** seen by Vernon Kleen. **Golden Eagle** and **Wild Turkey** seen during count period, but not on count day—**Lee Bush** (compiler), Cambria, Ill. 62915—SOUTHERN ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY.

☪                      ☪                      ☪                      ☪

**Wisconsin, LAKE GENEVA.** (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Williams Bay, Walworth County, Wisconsin, including area all around Lake Geneva and surrounding countryside.) **Dec. 30:** 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Stormy, temp. 36 to 41 deg. F.; wind S, 5 to 15 m.p.h. Snow melting, west end of lake open. Eight observers in 5 parties; six feeders observed. Total party-hours, 40 (22 on foot, 18 by car); total party-miles, 254 (24 on foot, 230 by car). Of special interest were **1 Greater Scaup Duck** and **18 Red Crossbills**—**Clarence Palmquist** (compiler), 834 Windsor Rd., Glenview, Ill. 60025.

# Guest Editorial

by TOM BELL, Editor

THE HIGH COUNTRY NEWS

Published at Landers, Wyoming

One of the distressing elements of the environmental movement is the lack of knowledge and understanding on the part of the general public. Such lack is fed upon and exploited by the special interests. And sometimes special interests themselves lack the basic understanding.

Take the current price and shortage of lumber. Harry Bridges' Longshoreman's Union vehemently protested any cut-back in log exports to Japan because it would put men out of work on the docks. The volume of logs being shipped to Japan, of course, has grown to such proportions that a great work force has been created.

Men who work on the docks have little knowledge or understanding of what is happening back on the land in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, or Wyoming. If they have ever heard of multiple-use or sustained yield, they have little concern. And if they have heard the terms, it was probably from an employer who has prostituted the meanings to suit his own purposes.

One of the failings of our society, especially our urban-oriented society, is the basic lack of understanding of the vital elements of our environment. People even confusingly use the terms environment and ecology interchangeably. So it

is no wonder the public is confused over complex issues in which environmental matters are set against jobs, taxes, and the growth ethic.

Somehow the public has to be made aware that the basic concern of knowledgeable environmentalists is for the life-support system itself. Destroy the land-base, or the envelope of air, or the quality of the water supply for the human race and you have destroyed society. Jobs or taxes will then be irrelevant matters.

The cry is heard that there must be a balance between the environment and economics. But so far the imbalance has not been righted. If the choice is between clean air and jobs, the jobs still have it, hands down. No matter that the life of the worker, or even the lives of his children living nearby, are foreshortened by emphysema or lung cancer. (And now, it seems, we are also going to be given the choice between clean air and the lights in our own homes. Question: "Do you want to go back to candles?")

Clever advertising and the oracles of big business have even led the public to equate a "quality" environment with a man-made environment. As a result, the public is led to believe that science and technology in the hands of big

business can create an even better world than that placed here by the hand of God Himself. Show them enough profit and THEY can do anything!

Man has come to believe that he can act with impunity in matters relating to the total environment. The problem is that few men have yet acquired the simple wisdom propounded by Barry Commoner, among others, that "everything is tied to everything else."

Log handlers on the docks at Seattle are not supposed to know that a timber resource is being destroyed by over-exploitation because Japan will pay any price for the logs. The loggers on the ground are not supposed to know that part of the earth's landbase may be destroyed by the clearcutting for timber. After all, the small part of the vast forest they are working in is only a small part of the world's vast reserves. (Little do they know that the world's vast reserves have all but disappeared.)

The merchant in the grocery store, who depends upon the logger's wives for purchase of his groceries, is not supposed to know that both a land base and a timber base is being destroyed. It is of little concern to him that Japan needs logs or a home-builder in Indiana needs 2x4 studs.

The banker in the small western town is not supposed to know that the money reserves he worries

about are there at steep cost to the environment. If he thinks of his grandchildren at all, he thinks in terms of how much money he can leave them. The banker and all the others must ultimately learn that you can make more paper money at the stroke of a pen. But you can't make trees short of 50 to 100 years, or make a new soil profile in less than 1,000 years, or make a new species of animals in all eternity.

Environmentalists are damned for putting men out of work, or putting roadblocks in the way of "progress" and a broadened tax base. It is too bad for that is not their intent. The roadblocks often have to be put in the way to make the public sit up and take notice, and to bring out the facts which are often obscured.

If I may speak as an environmentalist, I would have to say that I am saddened by the lack of knowledge and understanding by those who criticize loudest. If they could but inform themselves, there would be far fewer conflicts between environmental and economic concerns. A good case in point is that concerning the suit between the Wyoming Outdoor Council (of which I am a director) and the U.S. Forest Service. An environmental impact statement would bring out many of the facts, which the general public does not now know. If they did know, the decision might be different.

## RITUAL

Clock alarm ringing;  
dawn coloring Eastern sky;  
Meadowlark singing.

—Joe Dvorak



# FIELD NOTES

by **ELTON FAWKS**

## OCTOBER and NOVEMBER 1972

**Loggerhead Shrike** — Oct. 29, Illinois Prairie Path. **Bruno Dudonis** and **Karen Waskalnies**.

**Evening Grosbeak** — 3, Oct. 19 at Morris. Also at same feeder Dec. 10 and Jan. 21. **Eva E. Ophein**.

**Common Loon** — Nov. 14 at Quincy. **Joanna Anesi**.

**Mute Swan** — Date not given for November, one at Quincy. (Good supporting data). **Anesi**.

**Carolina Wren** — Nov. 19 and Dec. 8 and 13 at Osinego. **Mrs. Henry Steele**.

**Short-billed Marsh Wren** — 4 on Nov. 12 at Polo. **Mr. and Mrs. Ed Taylor**.

## DECEMBER 1972

See also Christmas Counts.

**Bohemian Waxwing** — 3, Dec. 25. **Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw**.

**Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** — Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 and 4, Osinego. **Steele**.

**Carolina Wren** — December 22 at Liberty. **Anesi**.

**Hermit Thrush** — December 22; quite tame, stayed several days. **David H. Barnow**.

**European Tree Sparrow** — Dec 22 at Liberty. **Anesi**.

**Evening Grosbeak** — Dec. 1, 8 at Highland Park. **Barnow**.

## JANUARY 1973

**Great Blue Heron** — Jan. 1 near Quincy. **Anesi**.

**Goshawk** — Jan. 1, Lee County. **Shaws**.

**Cooper's Hawk** — Jan. 20 at Savanna. **Shaws**.

**Red-shouldered Hawk** — Jan. 1, Marshall Co. **Virginia Humphreys** and others.

**Golden Eagle** — Jan. 1 at Quincy. **Anesi**.

**Northern Shrike** — Jan. 18, Savanna. **Shaws**.

**Bohemian Waxwing** — 2 with 75-plus Cedar Waxwings, Jan. 2, Sterling. **Shaws**.

**European Tree Sparrow** — Jan. 25 at Beverly; **Anesi**. Jan. 24 and before at Beverly; **Lorraine Funk**.

**Evening Grosbeak** — Jan. 19, huge flocks at Grand Detour and Oregon at feeders. **Shaws**.

## FEBRUARY 1973

**Mute Swan** — 1 and 2, Peoria, all of Jan. and Feb. **Humphreys.**

**White-winged Scoter** — Feb. 18 at Chillicothe. (Well documented.) **Mervin and Pearl Foster.**

**Red-shouldered Hawk** — Feb. 16, Marshall Co. **Dick Collins.**

**Pileated Woodpecker** — Feb. 17 near Banner; **Dr. Princen.** Feb. 24 near Banner; **Princen.** Feb. 23, Marshall Co.; **Collins.**

**European Tree Sparrow** — February 20 at El Dara. **Anesi.**

**Evening Grosbeak** — Reported at eight feeders in Peoria. Dec., Jan., and Feb. **Humphreys.** Feb. 3, 10 and 13 in Woodford Co.; **Humphreys.**

**Snow Buntings** — Feb. 12 at Belvidere; several good sized flocks with **Lapland Longspurs** and **Horned Larks.** **Mrs. A. H. Zoellich and Mr. and Mrs. George Baker.**

## MARCH 1973

**Red-breasted Merganser** — March 25, 7 in Fulton Co., 30 in Mason Co., March 31; 7 in McLean Co. **Humphreys.**

**Evening Grosbeak** — Pair March 12 at Belvidere. **Violete, Florence and Elaine Bursstatte.**

**Common Redpoll** — A male March 12 at Sterling. **Shaws.**

## RED CROSSBILLS AND PINE SISKINS

Most people reported these. Data submitted by followng: Irene Mostek, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw, Mrs. David H. Barnow, Mrs. Henry Steele, H. Trimble Eva E. Ophein, Jim and Judy Sindt, Mrs. Paul G. Vetter, Dr. Carl Rist, Dr. Princen, Dr. Bjorkluns, Virginia Humphreys and many members of the Tri-City Bird Club.

## BALD EAGLE ACTION

This action took place on Mississippi River bluffs below Lock and Dam 14 on the Illinois side: One immature Bald Eagle looked as if his ankle was caught in the fork of our Eagle Tree. Body hung down with wings spread; flopped several times, then broke loose and pushed an adult off his perch. Then the immature turned around and appeared caught again. Later dropped to the ground and picked up a stick, three feet long (as round as my arm) went into flight almost to the top of the tree, then dropped it, perhaps because it was too heavy.

—Jacob and Ruth Frink

## SMOOTH-BILLED (?-Ed.) ANI

A **Smooth-billed Ani** was reported at the Nov. 12 meeting of the Bureau Valley Audubon Club. It was seen by **Mrs. J. Speckan and Mrs. Watson Lawton**, who are from the Everglades area of Florida. The bird was seen in Princeton. **AMERICAN BIRDS**, February 1973 issue, Volume 27, Number 1, lists a **Groove-billed Ani** seen in both Ohio and Missouri. In light of these two most unusual finds, the editor (EF) is assuming that the Ani could very well be a **Groove-billed**.

### TO RIGHT THE RECORD

Two of my April records were confused in Field Notes, Winter-Spring 1973 issue. Here is the correction:

**Cattle Egret** — 1 in breeding plumage (buff chest and back . . . orange-pink bill), leg color not noted.

**Small Heron** — Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago, Ill. This bird was seen in a drizzle. There is no doubt of the I.D.

**Oregon Junco** — 1 with black head with brownish body, Golf, Ill.

—Ralph M. Eiseman



## Summary of a Four Year Bluebird Nesting Project

### In Wayne County for the years 1969 to 1972

Few birds are held in so deep affection and easy recognition as our Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*). Called the "harbinger of spring," it has produced tidings of love in verse and song throughout our nation's history.

The Bluebird is threatened with extinction unless more bird lovers provide its chief essential — suitable nesting boxes. If every bird lover would put out a few nesting boxes in appropriate places and properly care for them, the Bluebird population could be greatly increased.

In a Wayne County project, over some 100 acres of open farmland, standard (Duncan or Musselman) wooden boxes, built from old or scrap lumber, were placed approximately four feet high, facing southeast on telephone, electric and steel posts about 40 to 60 rods apart. The nests were checked about every two weeks after being put out the first of March to the first of April. No perches were placed on the boxes; each had a screw fastener or hinged top for easy inspection.

The main competitors were house sparrows. However the further away from buildings, the fewer sparrow nests. Each house sparrow nest was removed as soon as discovered, care being taken not to leave any nesting material near the site. No. 2 competitors were house wrens or Carolina wrens. No. 3 wasps (once a wasp builds a nest in a box, Bluebirds do not use it).

Results of project for each year was as follows:

1969 — 5 boxes — 3 successful broods.

1970 — 12 boxes — 5 nests with eggs — 3 successful broods.

1971 — 14 boxes — 9 nests with eggs — 9 successful broods.

1972 — 14 boxes — 7 nests with eggs — 4 successful broods.

Note — 1972 had a cold, wet, late spring. Two broods were fledged around August 25. These were the latest broods produced in the four year study. It might indicate that attempts are made to raise a brood until success is attained. Two nests were built over clutches of Bluebird eggs. I have no explanation for the cause.

Bluebirds are observed all winter in our area. From 2 to 14 have been observed on Christmas census routes.

— J. W. Galbreath

## A Large Hawk Flight at East Peoria

On the morning of 16 September 1972, we observed a migration of hawks along the Illinois River Valley near East Peoria, Tazewell County, Illinois. The day began heavily overcast and it was not until 10:30 a.m. that we first noticed the flight: a Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) flew close overhead. We then observed approximately 10 to 15 buteos circling higher overhead, partially concealed by the heavy cloud cover and the low visibility ceiling.

The following half hour was spent watching an estimated 100 birds pass overhead, including 90 Broad-winged Hawks (*Buteo platypterus*), 7 Red-tailed Hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*), 3 Ospreys (*Pandion haliaetus*) and 2 Cooper's Hawks (*Accipiter cooperi*). At this point the wind velocity was moderate, flowing in a southerly direction at 11 knots, and the temperature was 64 degrees.

The next half-hour was spent in search of a better vantage point for viewing the migration; consequently it does not reflect an accurate count, although 30 Broad-wings were identified. By 11:30 a.m. we had found a strategic location along the river valley at the top of a bordering ridge. Apparently this located us under the center of the flight path. The cloud cover had scattered and the temperature had warmed to 78. From this site it appeared that the birds were following the Illinois River. From 11:30 a.m. to 12:00 noon we counted 150 Broad-winged Hawks.

By noon the cloud cover had been almost totally dispersed by increasingly strong winds (14 knots), visibility was practically unlimited, and the temperature had reached 80. The winds were still from a southerly direction veering to southwesterly aloft, presumably facilitating thermal soaring. From 12:00 to 12:30 p.m. yielded a count of approximately 100 birds, including 95 Broad-winged Hawks, 1 Cooper's Hawk, 2 Sharp-shinned Hawks (*Accipiter striatus*), 1 Osprey and 1 adult Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*). By 12:30 p.m. the number of birds we were seeing had dwindled to a few and the migration had apparently passed. For the two-hour period of observation we estimate that 380 birds were counted.

An examination of weather conditions at that date and those days immediately preceding may offer relevant insight of conditions requisite for hawk migration. A summary of weather data received from the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration indicates that on 16 September 1972 a low-pressure system was approaching the East Peoria area, moving down from central Canada, while a cold front was moving eastward across the northern Midwest states and central Canada. Fairly heavy thunderstorms had occurred in these areas for several days prior to the 16th, and the resultant heavy cloud cover had only begun to dissipate on the morning of the 16th.

We wish to express our appreciation to Dr. Jean W. Graber for suggestions in the preparation of this report.

—Brooks M. Burr  
Illinois Natural History Survey  
Urbana 61801

—Steve D. Ogle  
David M. Current  
1600 W. Bradley  
Champaign 61820

## Continued Avian Census at McGraw Wildlife Foundation, Dundee

by S. TENISON DILLON, Staff Biologist

Bird population and habitat information have been given in other ILLINOIS AUDUBON BULLETIN articles (Dillon, 1968, 1970 and 1971). The present paper is a continuation of the 1971 article, providing additional species seen during the calendar years of 1971 and 1972 with similar data (Table 1). Total annual species numbers for these units, as well as other selected areas, will be presented in a later paper.

These numbers will provide a species proportion, but will have little additional significance because, with the exception of two units, the areas censused have been selected with ease of access in mind and show no monthly periodicity. Two units—a wooded roadway and an open area — have been censused twice every month throughout the last five years. The total species numbers for these units, as well as other selected areas, will be presented in a later paper.

Roughly one-third of the species in Table 1 are not unusual at the time of year seen, and/or at the Foundation's location (Smith, 1958). The rest are somewhat irregular both as to time, location, or a combination of these

Table 1. New Avian Species Noted on the McGraw Property in the Calendar Years 1971-1972.

Species	Date First Seen	No. at 1st Encounter	Area	Remarks
Swan, Whistling	3/13/71	3	Central	Moving north, Islands
Merganser, Hooded	3/15/71	3	Fox River	-
Merlin (pigeon hawk)	3/23/71	1	Agricultural	Milk Pail Road
Sandpiper, Pectoral	4/20/71	50	Central	
Vireo, White-eyed	5/16/71	1	Central	Slow Creek
Duck, Shoveller	5/71	4	Central	Eichler Lake
Flycatcher, Acadian	7/ 6/71	1	Fox River	Railroad Tracks
Goose, Snow and Blue	10/71	Many	Central	The Woods
Duck, Ruddy	10/71	1	Central	West Lakes
Shrike, Northern	12/20/71	1	Central	The Orchard
Grosbeak, Pine	2/ 6/72	1	Central	The South End
Duck, Gadwall	2/29/72	1	Central	South end - Trout Stream
Kingbird, Western (Arkansas)	7/18/72	1	Central	Found dead
Sparrow, Grasshopper	10/10/72	1	Agricultural	Milk Pail Road
Duck, Canvasback	11/19/72	2 (AD. pr.)	Central	Eichler Lake

(Smith and Parmalee, 1955; Ford, 1956). As an example, the Whistling Swans are rarely seen this far inland and/or around water bodies the largest of which is only 10 acres. They were doubtless sidetracked along the Fox River. The Canvasback also follows a migration pattern of more open water.

The Hooded Merganser, Northern Shrike, White-eyed Vireo, and Merlin are listed as rare, accidental, casual, or uncommon migrants, or winter residents. The Merlin is, however, seen in the Chicago area almost every year (Smith and Parmalee, 1955 and Ford, 1956).

Two species deserve special mention: The Western (Arkansas) Kingbird is commonly found in those states west of the Great Plains (Petersen, 1941), but is casual to accidental within 50 miles of the Chicago loop (Smith, 1958), and individuals apparently are likely to appear in almost any temperate to tropical North and Central American locality (Ford, 1956). The Pine Grosbeak, unnoticed during the first five years of censuses, descended in small but ever increasing numbers throughout February of 1972. Flock sizes increased to approximately 25-30 individuals feeding within 15 acres of an abandoned nursery on horticultural varieties of crabapples.

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## Whooping Cranes: A Possible Sighting

The worst snowstorm in half a century paralyzed northern Illinois on Apr. 9 with sixteen inches of snow on the ground in some areas and drifts as high as ten feet in others. Schools and businesses closed; travelers were stranded; helicopters and snowmobiles rescued the stranded and the ill. Many dramatic tales unfolded. This is one:

On Tuesday, Apr. 10, around 5 p.m., Walter Zimmerman was sitting on his sofa, leisurely watching birds and surveying the tremendous snow drifts outside his home on Van Brocklin Road (between Pearl City and Freeport). Suddenly, two absolutely enormous birds flew toward his home, flying from the east and heading west. He screamed for his wife (who teaches conservation in the Pearl City High School), and she joined him as they watched in utter disbelief.

The birds were flying approximately 150 feet high. They were completely white with black primaries ... and their heads seemed to have dark markings, but the exact color was not possible to see at that height. The birds approached, and then they suddenly changed their course from west to north; the Zimmermans watched as these birds with 90-inch wing span gracefully continued. The bright sun and the white snow seemed to complement the event.

They excitedly searched through their bird books. What bird could possibly be as large as a Sandhill Crane (it seemed even larger); what bird could be so white with such magnificent black primaries? A Whooping Crane! There are only around fifty known Whooping Cranes in existence. The Zimmermans were so shaken that they could barely speak. They called their ecology instructor at Highland Community College, Keith Blackmore, who lives near Forrester. He questioned them at great length. Had they attempted a picture? Ironically, no. Their camera was all set for instant photography, and they have taken many pictures with the telephoto lens. But, they were too excited to think.

Mr. Blackmore called Professor Wade, Northern Illinois University; he, in turn, called friends in Illinois and Minnesota. They concluded that this was a "possible sighting." (Technically, it cannot be a "confirmed sighting.") Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman are avid birders and purposely vacation often near Black River Falls, Wis. to watch the Sandhill Cranes (where there may be 12 to 15 at one time). Roger Allen, amateur ornithologist, said the fierce 50-mile blizzard winds the previous day could most certainly have blown the cranes this direction, inasmuch as Iowa (west) experienced conditions similar. Migrating lower than usual could have indicated the dismay experienced by the cranes in search of food or lodging amidst their unprecedented flights!



## **The Monk Parakeet, Another Introduced Resident?**

by Dale E. Birkenholz and Mark Shoger

Department of Biological Sciences  
Illinois State University, Normal

The Monk, or Gray-headed parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*) has been one of our popular cage birds for several years. In 1968 alone, 11,745 birds were imported into the United States (Banks, 1970). During the past three years increasing numbers of the birds have been reported living in the wild, and the species is now an established permanent resident in at least five localities in New York and New Jersey (Trimm, 1972; and personal communication).

Birds also have been reported from Arkansas, Michigan, North Dakota, Virginia, and Wisconsin; in the latter state, a flock of 8 to 15 birds now are present in suburban Milwaukee (Wells, 1973). Recent unpublished reports

indicate that the bird may be even more common and widespread. This report documents the birds' presence in Illinois.

On August 21, 1972, we learned of two parrots inhabiting a silo on a farm three miles southwest of Carlock, McLean County. The birds first appeared on July 30, entering the silo through a crack in the roof. They began building a nest almost immediately. The pair, or at least one bird, remained until early October. During this time we made observations at least twice weekly on the birds' behavior.

The parrots occupied an extensive home range. Especially in early morning and late evening we observed them approaching from localities out of sight. They were quite active but could be approached to within 10 meters while they fed. The birds usually flew and fed as a pair, but occasionally a single bird carried twigs to the next. They usually tolerated house sparrows in the vicinity of the nest, and two sparrow nests were built at the top of the silo wall, within 12 feet of the parrot nest. The parrots, however, drove starlings from the area. The birds were quite vocal, giving raucous, shrill squawks upon leaving and returning to the silo and periodically during flight. On August 30, Shoger observed intensive billing while they fed in a soft maple tree. The pair also groomed each other on the neck, along the primaries, and in the rump area.

The parrots fed mostly in an apple and pear orchard 60 meters north of the silo and on one occasion they fed for 45 minutes in a mulberry tree 300 meters northeast of the silo. They also fed in an apple tree on an adjoining farm, and they did considerable damage by clipping terminal buds and leaves from both silver and sugar maples on the farmstead.

The nest, used both for roosting and nesting in this species, was begun almost immediately after the birds took up residence. As it was built at the apex of supporting structures under the roof, it was inaccessible and could be examined closely only by using a mirror mounted on the end of a pole. On August 21 the nest measured 12 by 16 inches and was 10 inches deep. The twigs, 6 to 15 inches in length, were from wild cherry, the maples, black willow and multiflora rose. These twigs were gathered from a distance no greater than a pasture 100-300 meters away from the silo. Subsequently the birds periodically added twigs to the nest but it did not increase appreciably in size.

The monk parrot is about 12 inches in length, mostly green, with soft gray breast, face, and forehead, and a deep blue tinge in the primaries. The bird has aroused interest, first because it is similar in size and conformation to the extinct Carolina parakeet, and represents the first parrot since that species to become established in the northern states. Secondly, the bird is a potential pest—already classed as such in South America, where it is native, and where it has become established in England (Bump, 1971).

The bird appears to be hardy, adapting to cold winters as long as adequate food is available. According to the published literature, however, the bird is presently established only in numerous localities in New York and New Jersey. Here, they nest in both trees and buildings. They apparently survive the winters primarily by utilizing bird feeding stations. The circumstances surrounding the birds' presence in other states have not been reported upon as yet.

Such an introduction is viewed with mixed feelings. Damage to fruits and crops might well result if the species increases; yet, the birds' presence

does produce an aura of nostalgia because of memories associated with our now extinct native parrot.

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## The Extirpation of the Piping Plover As A Breeding Species in Illinois and Indiana

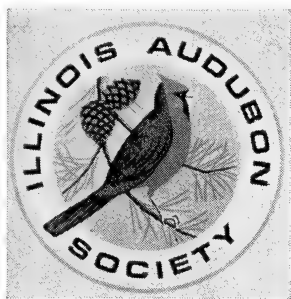
Charles B. Cory, in "Birds of Illinois and Wisconsin," states that the Piping Plover "occurs more or less commonly during the migrations and a few remain as summer residents and breed." Several breeding records exist for the Waukegan dunes (Lake County), Wolf Lake (Illinois-Indiana border), the Calumet flats on the north side of Lake Calumet (Cook), and for the Indiana dunes along Lake Michigan, the only known Indiana breeding station. As late as 1955, Smith and Parmalee were calling this species an "uncommon but fairly regular migrant along the shores of Lake Michigan, nesting in the Waukegan dunes, Lake County."

It was about this time that increasing recreational use of Lake County beaches, particularly at Illinois Dunes State Park, extirpated the last known breeding pairs in Illinois. The last recorded breeding for the Lake Calumet area is May 29, 1955, when Charles T. Clark found a nest with four eggs on the flats. The birds may have persisted in the Wolf Lake region through the 1950s; there are several summer records of very small

flocks (1-4 birds) in this region up to about 1960. No direct evidence of breeding however was found during these years.

The Lake Calumet colony was not endemic, but began sometime in the 1940s when railroad cinders were used for marshland-fill, resulting in an area very attractive to shorebirds. Breeding birds in this Lake Calumet-Wolf Lake area may have been overflow birds from the Indiana Dunes where the species was quite successful in the first half of this century. The Piping Plover bred sporadically at least until the early 1960s (personal communication with dunes residents).

The present status of the Piping Plover has greatly changed from 1909 when Cory's work was published. Indeed, the status has changed most drastically in the past two decades. No longer does the species breed in the Indiana Dunes (because of heavy recreational use); Wolf Lake is no longer suitable for anything more than a stray migrant; the Lake Calumet area is largely destroyed and will eventually be entirely industrialized (gone too are the breeding



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locales for the Wilson's Phalarope, LeConte's Sparrow, and the marshes where Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow was first discovered). The breeding area at the Illinois Dunes State Park was declared a nature reserve, but protection came too late. The birds had disappeared some years before.

The Piping Plover has the ability to repopulate areas formerly inhabited, but whether this is possible depends upon an overflow from Wisconsin and Michigan breeding areas. At present, the species is barely holding its own in those states. The nearest breeding locale now is Muskegon, Mich., across the lake. More importantly there appears to be no suitable habitat left for the species in northern Indiana or northeastern Illinois. It would seem possible that sandbars in the Mississippi River offer suitable habitat for the species, but to my knowledge there are no records from this area during the summer. Similar habitat on the Missouri River in Nebraska and South Dakota is utilized for breeding by the plover.

As a migrant, the Piping Plover still occurs in both Illinois and In-

diana. It is a regular migrant, but in very small numbers (perhaps 3-6 per year in northeastern Illinois) and should best be called a rare migrant.

The best places to look for Pipers are the beaches of Lake County, Ill., in July and August and the Indiana dunes area during the same period. Away from Lake Michigan, the bird is a very rare migrant — there being only a handful of records from downstate areas, mainly the shores of large reservoirs like Crab Orchard in Illinois or carefully birded Geist Reservoir in Indiana.

Documentation of this species' decline in Illinois and Indiana shows that the disappearance of breeding pairs of Piping Plovers correlates with increased use of beaches for recreation by man in the 1950s and direct destruction of habitat by fill and industrialization. While I have no direct evidence of disturbance on breeding pairs, the literature contains several references to an immediate decline in Piping Plovers, following heavy use of beaches. Man aids the decline of many species, but it is seldom that we see this happening

so fast and so completely and so near to home as the example of the Piping Plover.

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Also recent issues of the **Passenger Pigeon**, **Jackpine Warbler**, **The Audubon Bulletin** and **American Birds** (formerly **Audubon Field Notes**).

—Robert Russell

1020 Ashland, Wilmette

## The Annual One-Day Bald Eagle Count

February 17 or 18, 1973:

Again, most of the Mississippi from its source to below St. Louis, as well as a portion of the Wisconsin River and all of the Illinois River from Ottawa to Grafton, were covered. Kentucky was again covered by the Kentucky Ornithological Society. In some of the other areas that came in, some good coverage was made in Nebraska, mostly by the Big Bend Audubon Society. The area from Bellevue to Warsaw, Iowa was again covered by cars and an airplane. Careful comparison was made. In some of this route, cars are better, but over most of the area the plane does best. Peter Petersen did the plane counting. Dr. L. H. Princen handled the Illinois River coverage. The St. Louis Audubon Society, with 125 people counting, again led all groups. A total of over 450 people took part. These were Lockmaster, Fish and Wildlife and Game Management personnel as well as many bird-watchers. (My thanks to all.)

	Adults	Immatures	Not Aged	TOTAL
Lock and Dam 3 thru Lock and Dam 11	122	24	1	147
Lock and Dam 12 to Lock and Dam 19	322	87	0	409
Lock and Dam 20 to Pool 22	27	8	0	35
Pool 22 to below St. Louis	88	43	8	139
Illinois River	66	70	6	142
RIVER TOTALS	625	232	15	872
RIVER PERCENTAGE	73%	27%		
Illinois Wildlife Refuges	26	23	0	49
Kentucky	12	24	7	43
TOTALS	663	279	22	964
PERCENTAGE	70%	30%		
Other Reports				
Missouri	4	1	0	5
Nebraska	128	39	11	178
TOTALS	132	40	11	183
PERCENTAGE	76.7%	23.3%		

Golden Eagles — 3 adults and 4 immatures in Illinois Wildlife Refuges.

Also on Feb 24 — 1 adult and 2 immatures at Whitewater Refuge in Minnesota.

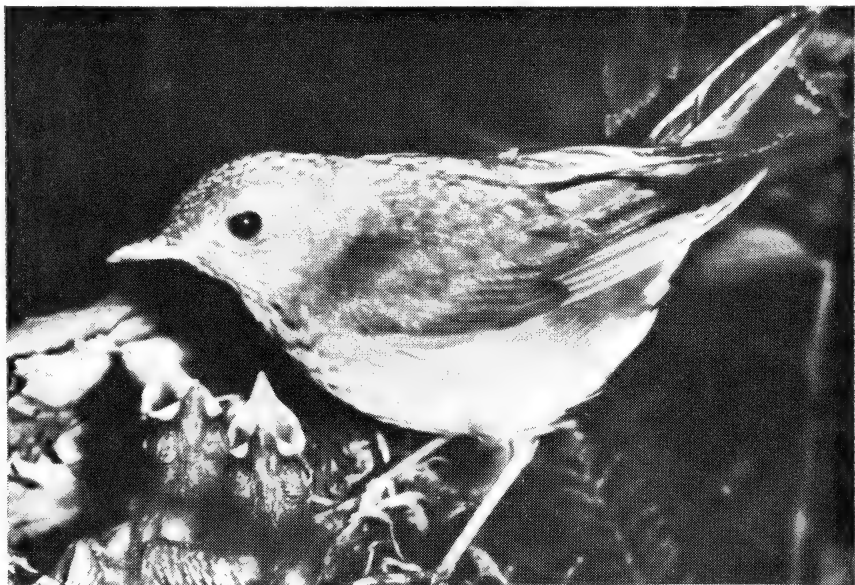
Comments: Most observers reported the coldest December on record. January and February were mild with ice leaving the river. This dispersed the eagles greatly. The day before the count it dropped to 5 above and Saturday morning, the 17th, it dropped to 15 below. Sunday was warm with much fog. This was the temperature at Moline, Ill. and this type of weather seems to be true for the complete river. Much floating and shore ice formed until the brief cold snap. This, with the new snow, brought the eagles back to the prime fishing areas on the river. The few spots that were checked on both days showed more eagles Sunday.

The reverse was true in Kentucky where bays and inlets were frozen due to the cold weather. One adult Golden Eagle was found in the state; a week later, three were found. In Missouri, a hundred miles of the Missouri River area were covered by Columbia Audubon Society, and only one eagle an adult, was found (between Glasgow and Herman). In Kansas, two adult eagles were counted near the Missouri River between St. Joseph and Atchison, but none from that point to Lexington, Mo.

Finally, I would like to have your comments on the following: A couple of suggestions have been made, one that we move the 1974 count up one week so as not to interfere with the three day Washington's Birthday holiday period, and, two, that we limit the count to a single day — Sunday. (In most years, the count with a choice of either Saturday or Sunday did not work too much of a hardship in terms of assembling the data, but this year it made quite a difference.)

—Elton Fawks

510 Island Ave., East Moline 61244



'VEERY WITH YOUNG ONES'

by Ralph A. Reinhold  
Scarborough, Canada

## One Man's Viewpoint

### A POTPOURRI ON THE BIG THICKET

by **RAYMOND MOSTEK**

**Past President, Illinois Audubon Society**

Conservationists all over the country are rallying to aid the people of Texas in a last ditch stand to establish Big Thicket National Park near Saratoga.

The Texas Ornithological Society Newsletter admonished its readers and others: "Every birder who cares for bird survival and a place to watch birds is needed . . . to write to public officials. If you don't help now, you don't deserve to ever see a rare or uncommon bird again, and may your life be full of starlings and English sparrows."

Senator Lloyd Bentsen said that the Nixon administration and the Department of Interior are putting roadblocks in the way of his bill to establish a 100,000-acre national park on the Texas east coast. Senator John Tower of Texas says that he has hesitated to introduce a new bill because the Senate passed legislation for the Big Thicket, but the House did not. (It appears more and more, that the House of Representatives, which is supposed to be "close to the people," has become reactionary, stubborn, and ornery, not only on environmental legislation, but in other areas.) Congressman James Haley of Florida has replaced the obstructionist Wayne Aspinall of Colorado, who was defeated with help by the League of Conservation Voters last fall. Hopefully, the House Interior Committee will now begin to move more rapidly.

Our Vice President for Conservation, Betty Groth, has written about Big Thicket in the past. Several conservation journals have picked up the issue. Famed country singers George Jones, who was born near Saratoga, and his wife, Tammy Wynette, have done a benefit performance for the Big Thicket Association. The Jenkins Publishing Co., Box 2085, Austin, Texas, has just published a book by Dr. Peter Gunter for \$12.50 on the Big Thicket. Real estate developers and lumber interests are destroying thousands of acres of this wonderland. Upon visiting the area, Supreme Court Justice, William O. Douglas said, "Is there no way to stop this plunder?"

Well, of course, there is if enough conservationists and interested citizens send their congressmen some letters, telegrams and phone calls. The reason congressmen react to the plunderers rather than the conservationists, is that 1% of the population contributes 90% of the campaign funds. When conservationists become more politically involved, and start contributing some funds and energy, the plundering could stop. (How does your congressman feel about saving the Big Thicket from the plunderers?)

The Big Thicket of Southeast Texas is a wooded region famous for its vast impenetrable wilderness. An alluvial basin of deep and porous sandy clay soil, it is a bio-

logical crossroads, with its flora and fauna of the arid southwest mixing with that of the moist eastern woodlands. Hard freezes seldom come to the area, because of its proximity to the gulf. An observer can find ferns and palmettos, mixed forests of beeches, oaks and magnolias, orchids and evergreen pines.

Bears, panthers, and wildcats can still be found. Hunting is very popular in the area, with huge herds of deer. About fifty acres of the Big Thicket are being lost every day and with it goes the giant alligators, and other reptiles. The Big Thicket area covers approximately five southeast Texas counties: Tyler, Jefferson, Liberty, Hardin and Polk.

Congressman Bob Eckardt of Texas is now being supported by

Congressman Charles Wilson and Jack Brooks. Some homeowners in the area feel they will be displaced with the passage of park legislation. They have been assured this will not happen, just as it did not happen at the Indiana Dunes, Cape Cod and other areas, which are now national parks.

Your program chairman can obtain slides and tape on "The Vanishing Big Thicket" from Lone Star Chapter, Sierra Club c/o Mrs. Frankie Dieckow, Box 53270, Houston, Texas 77052. A 16-mm film is available from Texas State Historical Association, Drawer 8059, Austin, Texas 78712. The Eckhardt bill is HR 5941, which would establish a reserve of not less than 100,000 acres. It is reported that conservationists are urging President Nixon and the Interior Department to support the bill.

## BOOK REVIEWS



### FIELDBOOK OF ILLINOIS MAMMALS

by Donald F. Hoffmeister  
& Carl O. Mohr

Dover Publishing Co., 1972  
233 pp, 119 figures, \$3.50

In 1957 the Illinois Natural History Survey published the long waited for "Fieldbook of Illinois Mam-

mals," which was out-of-print before the majority of the naturalists within Illinois knew of its existence.

This outstanding contribution to mammalogy covers the 59 species, which represents 7 orders and 16 families known to occur in Illinois. The reprint edition provides additional information on the Harvest Mouse, which previously was known from only Carroll County, and now is represented by specimens from throughout northern Illinois. Name changes are listed for four species that have changed since this book was first published. Since the reprinting an additional bat species (Free-tailed Bat) has been taken within the state. This represents a new family addition, making a total of 17 families in Illinois.

The book opens with a seven-page review of the habitat preference, and geographical distribution of Illinois mammals. This is followed by a brief outline of how to study mammals, and methods of

collecting and preparing museum specimens.

The chapter on mammal signs will be of considerable interest to both layman and mammalogist alike, with such interesting topics as, descriptions of burrows, tracks, trails, run-ways, droppings, tooth marks, and food signs. This chapter is well documented with figures, along with a key to the tracks of the common mammals, giving both common and scientific names, and also a checklist of present native and naturalized species. A key to the orders is provided, and easily understandable to the layman, as numerous figures show the key characteristics used in the key.

Each species of mammals found within Illinois is provided with a full description, including measurements of body, head, and tail. Other topics such as, economic status, life history, and distribution within the state and North America makes this volume well worth being in the library of anyone interested in mammalogy, or natural history in general.

Keys are provided for identification of the different species found within the state. These are well represented with figures showing the key characteristics, while a glossary of terms is also available for those not familiar with the new terminology. Each species is provided with an illustration of living animals, and distributional maps are provided for those species having limited distribution within the state.

The final chapter covers mammals of prehistoric times and mammal habitats within the future. The former chapter only illustrates what has already gone, while the latter draws attention to what is important in preserving our natural habitats.

I would highly recommend this book for anyone interested in mammals, or natural history in general. Both Dr. Hoffmeister and Dr. Mohr should be highly commended in the outstanding contribution.

—Harlan D. Walley  
Department of Biology  
Northern Illinois  
University, DeKalb

#### THE LIMITS TO GROWTH

by D. H. Meadows, D. L. Meadows,  
J. Randers & W. W. Behrens

New American Library, 1972  
207 pp, \$1.25 (paper)

In 1968, a group of world scientists met in Rome and initiated a remarkably ambitious undertaking: the Project on the Predicament of Mankind. In the course of its work, the international team examined five basic factors that determine, and therefore, ultimately limit growth — population growth, agricultural production, non-renewable resource reserves, industrial production, and increasing pollution. The "Club of Rome," working with the M.I.T. research team, employed a computer to de-

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—Harvey Manning/*Friends of Earth News*

velop various models of the future world system. Many of the global models which integrated the best available data for the five above factors are shown in the book.

The most disturbing model is the standard run and assumes no major change in the physical, economic, or social relationships that have controlled the world system. Based on these present relationships, the model indicated that a rapidly declining resource base will soon drive down industrial output and food production and eventually population growth. The timetable for these changes to occur is estimated to be between 10 years on the radical side and 70 years on the conservative side.

Another model, which assumes a doubling of the presently known resource reserves, shows that world growth stops because of increasing pollution levels that overload the natural buffering capacity of the environment. Pollution causes increased death rates and decreased food production. Only a few more years of exponential growth are added to world growth by doubling the resource base. Many other models using different combinations of data are also shown and explained. All arrive at essentially the same conclusion.

The authors suggest that it is possible to alter these projected trends by setting up a long-term condition of ecological and economic stability. Computer models were also developed for conditions of global equilibrium and indicated that a stabilized population alone

is not sufficient to prevent projected world changes. Both population and industrial growth (output) must be controlled to avert a collapse of the world system. When these two factors are controlled or limited, ecological, economic, and social stability could be maintained far into the future. The authors do not estimate how long.

Most trained ecologists will hardly disagree with the results of the research presented in the book since it is a reiteration of what we have been saying for many years: our system can not continue at its present rate of exponential growth. There are already indications that resource base reservoirs are becoming exhausted. The major problem is the declining power base: brown-outs are common especially along the east coast; gasoline shortages and rationing are forecast for the summer of 1973 and may be in effect by the time you read this review; and it is no longer possible to connect new houses to natural gas supplies. In fact, the natural gas shortage destroyed a sizeable portion of grain reserves this last year (no gas for grain elevators). The standard run model predicts that these situations will increase in frequency.

There are some indications that population and industrial growth may be on the way down in the U.S. Liberalized laws on birth control devices and legalized abortion have sharply slowed the population growth in the U.S. The control on industrial growth is also becoming effective, although the control is

indirect. Pollution control devices and safety standards (as for coal strip mines and nuclear power plants) are temporarily cutting into progress. Law suits filed by environmental organizations have stopped the Trans-Alaska Pipeline and have slowed exploration for offshore oil. Airports and canals designed to stimulate economic growth lie uncompleted. Channelization is now a dirty word to the environmentalist and both the Soil Conservation Service and the Corps of Engineers show signs of fatigue from the onslaught of objections to their plans.

Unfortunately the general public and those in public office seem more interested in accumulating material wealth at the lowest possible cost than in saving the world system, so in all probability, growth will continue more or less unabated. When the system does fall it will fall hard because the world population will be reduced substantially below its present level. It is simply a matter of applying the concept of carrying capacity to a different animal, *Homo sapiens*.

Most books on the environment describe that which has been done to the ecosystem. "The Limits to Growth" describes that which will be. Buy the book! It is not very expensive. Read the book! It will help prepare you and your children or grandchildren for the impending disaster.

—James S. Fralish

## OPERATION RHINO

by John Gordon Davis

Doubleday, 1973

233 pp, \$6.95

Though I have never hunted, I can well understand the motivation of the true hunter and sportsman as he stalks his wild game in the

field and forest. Indeed, most sportsmen, like the members of Ducks Unlimited, have contributed far more to the survival of wild ducks than the average bird-watcher, who for all his (or her) emotional concern, does not match the financial commitment of the hunter.

However, I have only contempt and deep resentment for the poacher and the ravager, who would kill the last Bald Eagle, Tiger, Rhino, Alligator, Grizzly Bear, or Cheetah for an ill-gotten gain. Davis puts it down for most of us when he writes in his Preface:

"The real villains, the real bad bastards, are the professional poachers . . . To them the meat is only a by-product, often only waste matter to be left to rot under the African sun. They are really after the hides, horns, tusks, for sale to the middlemen who sell them to the exporters down on the coast, who ship them around the world for trophies, mats, shoes, coats, billiard balls, piano keys, and aphrodisiacs. They are the wholesale bastards, the dealers in the long, slow, crippling, thirst-crazed death by the snares and the pits and the poison and the festering gun shot wounds. It is a very big, bad business indeed."

To slow down that business, some men are making an effort to transplant the big game of Africa to more protected surroundings. In this book, Davis tells of the effort to save the African Black Rhinoceros, transferring them to the relative safety of the Gona-re-Zhou Wildlife Preserve in Rhodesia. It is not an easy operation to move a beast as huge and as dangerous as the rhinoceros.

The operation, of course, is conducted thru the use of the tranquilizer gun. In the year 1971, of which Davis writes, more than 35 rhinos were moved. Up to ten feet

long, weighing more than 2,000 pounds, they have been clocked at 25 miles per hour. Fierce, when in a rage, their two foot long horns can do infinite damage. They have been known to cover great distances, despite being wounded, or hit by a tranquilizer.

In one of the tender parts of the book, Davis describes a cow rhino who gave birth after a pregnancy of 17 months. The calf was 30 inches long, 15 inches tall and weighed 60 pounds. The cow later became pregnant again, and while the calf was still with her, an effort was made to bring her down with a tranquilizer. In an agonizing experience for the workers, she resisted, fell over a ledge. The calf found her, sought protection from the sleeping cow, then resisted his captors. He was finally brought down himself by a tranquilizer and a couple of ropes.

Moving rhinos around Africa is a massive task in more ways than one. Happily, Davis informs us that the Great Indian Rhino is increasing slowly but satisfactorily, under the protective guidance of the Nepal and Indian governments.

—Raymond Mostek

## NATIONAL PARKS OF THE WORLD

by Kai Curry-Lindahl  
& Jean-Paul Harroy

Golden Press, 1972

Two volumes, 440 pp, \$7.95

For the traveler and non-traveler, "National Parks of the World" is a two-volume set that includes an ecological survey of over 200 of the most important national parks or equivalent reserves of some 73 countries of the six continents of the world. The contents of the two books are organized according to ecological "life zones" and provide an accurate picture of the eco-

logical distribution of the flora and fauna of the world. They also give an adequate description of the geologic landforms and climatic conditions of these areas.

Volume I includes Europe, North America and South America; Volume II includes Africa, Asia, Australasia and Oceania. Included are over 500 four-color photographs, giving a comprehensive view of the distribution of plants and animals interacting within a given environment. Information for the traveler, facilities, data on location, etc., is provided for each park as well as the descriptions of the natural history (general character, climate, topography, flora and fauna).

As an official International Union for the Conservation of Nature publication, "National Parks of the World" was authored by Dr. Kai Curry-Lindahl and Professor Jean-Paul Harroy, vice chairman and chairman, respectively, of the International Commission on National Parks of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. Both authors are internationally known conservationists who have been closely connected with I.U.-C.N.'s official documentation and supervision of threatened areas and world wildlife. Dr. Curry-Lindahl is at present United Nation's expert in ecology and conservation for Africa.

Though intended as a reference work, the volumes show how marshes were once deep navigable waters, how dunes can bury cities, how parcels of land become detached, how they change and move. They show how every parcel of spaceship earth is necessary for the whole.

There is one species of man. In one of the national parks there are 530 species of birds. If man lives 100 years, he is considered venerably old; if the changes in a geo-

graphical area cover only thousands of years, or millions, that area is considered relatively young. Statafell National Park, Iceland, is a kind of living sample of the Ice Age. The Galapagos Islands, fascinating to observers for centuries, inspired Darwin's theories. In the mere 15,000 years of man's life, he has looked at his world and recorded it. In these times when both he and life seem to be threatened, a work like "National Parks of the World" can give strength and inspiration to look for answers for the next 15,000 years. Effective solutions to our environmental problems demand an effective knowledge of the earth on which we live. It is to be hoped that this overview of the world of the protected areas will make us wiser in our course of action to protect and sustain life in a changing environment.

## INSECTS OF NORTH AMERICA

by Alexander & Elsie Klots

Doubleday, 1971, \$9.95

Audubon members who have been fighting the insecticide manufacturers, and their supporters in the press, the legislature and the Congress, may find this book a valuable weapon. It provides useful information on these ancient animals. I guess one might say that many insects have a face "only an entomologist could love." The close-up illustrations, some of the insects in the mating game, are fascinating. Those of the beetles and butterflies are especially good.

Alexander Klots is professor emeritus of biology at City University in New York. His wife, Elsie, has a doctorate from Cornell University and is also an entomologist. They have achieved wide popularity thru their publication of "Living Insects of the World" in

eleven languages. Alexander Klots is also a research associate at the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

We are told that in North America there are over 86,000 species of insects and they all seem to come out at the Sunday picnic table. For the suburbanite who has been plagued by ants and anthills, Dr. Klot's comments are interesting: he points out that ants are actually highly specialized wasps, with more than 3,500 species in the world and found in almost every habitat. In numbers of individuals, they outnumber every other type of animal found on the land. He mentions one ten-acre plot in Maryland that was known to have between 11 and 13 million individuals of one species alone (not counting other types). Queen ants do nothing but lay eggs for 12 to 17 years. A worker ant may live for ten years in captivity. Ants rely mainly on smell and taste.

With the increasing move of Americans to the suburbs, others buying abandoned farms, and others starting a hobby of bee-keeping, this book may find its way to many home library shelves.

—Raymond Mostek

### EPILOGUE

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Strip-mining

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# THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

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The Society was organized seventy-five years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, IAS has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents are invited to join the Society in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation, as well as in cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

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EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE and MANUSCRIPTS should be directed to the editor, D. William Bennett, Route 2, Box 618, Kenosha, Wis. 53140.

# ***illinois audubon bulletin***



E.G.W.



**1973  
fall**

# THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

*Organized in 1897 For the Protection of Wild Birds  
And the Preservation of the Natural Environment*

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# ILLINOIS AUDUBON BULLETIN

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## *The President's Message*

In my last message, reference was made to a proposed Society birding tour to Spain in the Fall. Due to the difficulty involved in lining up field trips in an area that would achieve maximum birding potential, it was felt that more research and advance planning were required. Avalene Barron is chairman of the committee engaged in planning the tour, and I am sure she will come up with a fine one. The destination may be changed from southern Spain, and we would welcome members' suggestions on foreign areas they would like us to consider.

The long awaited society publication, "Bird Finding in Illinois," is now at the printer. Edited and compiled by Paul Lobik and Elton Fawks, this book has been in the works since 1956. The manuscript was reviewed by local experts in 1970 to assure its timeliness. Complete with maps locating the various birding areas, the book hopefully will be printed in time for Christmas giving. It's expected to be 160 pages in length and will sell for \$3.00.

Mentioning Christmas brings to mind the subject of planning early for the Christmas Bird Count. The latest "American Birds" gives us the dates for the 74th count: December 15, 1973, through January 1, 1974. The editors of the last one pointed out some problem areas—first, in the correct, accurate and uniform determination of habitat types, and, the second, in the calculation of party hours.

As the counts are increasingly used for bird-population research, it becomes obligatory for all participants to exercise extreme caution in recording their observation, covering the assigned area, and turning in all necessary information promptly to the compiler.

Too frequently, the count is looked on as a kind of sporting event. Who can get the highest personal list? Which count-area will "top" its neighbors? Actually, thorough coverage of all habitats produces the best list and also fulfills the aims of the count. The key is in enough qualified observers to cover all habitats thoroughly and their knowledge of their territories.

So, plan early and well for your count, enlist as many good birders as possible, and plan to submit your count both to "American Birds" and to our ILLINOIS AUDUBON BULLETIN.

—**PETER C. PETERSEN**  
**235 McClellan Blvd.**  
**Davenport, Ia. 52803**

## Report and Results:



# *The '73 Spring Count*



**Almost a quarter-million birds  
and 255 total species  
are counted by 852 observers**

**by VERNON M. KLEEN**

**Staff Biologist, Department of Conservation  
Director, Illinois Audubon Society**

The late spring caused great concern for the success of our second statewide *Spring Bird Count*.

But, it was much better, in every way, than last year's first count, except for the total species observed—255—only one less than last year.

Nearly a quarter million birds were counted by 852 observers in the 73 counties that submitted proper reports.

At least 2,227 party hours were spent in the field, beginning as early as 0100 hours; some 13,000 miles were walked and driven; a few additional miles were surveyed from canoes. Most observers were afield only during daylight hours and therefore neglected the night-time species.

Procedures governing the count were the same as those established for 1972.

Saturday, May 5, 1973, was an excellent day for birding (weather-wise). Early morning temperatures ranged from the mid- to upper-thirties in the north and the upper-thirties to lower-forties in the south; the afternoon temperatures ranged from the upper-sixties to the seventies statewide. All these temperatures were somewhat cooler than those reported on count-day-1972. The sky was clear most of the day and only became



somewhat cloudy in the late afternoon; slight drizzles were reported from only a few locations in central or northern Illinois. The wind was light to moderate and generally from the southeast.

Because of the flooding conditions along major rivers, many observers were unable to visit their normal birding areas. The Mississippi River, near St. Louis, was from 8' to 11' above flood stage. In Union County, the wildlife refuge usually is the best birding spot in the county, but the water was so high at both entrances, it was impossible to even walk in. Because of floods and cool, rainy weather prior to count day, I was surprised that the count turned out so successfully, especially with 255 species accepted.

This year, several species were accepted that were not reported last year. One *Brewster's Warbler* (not included as a species in the table) was found in Kane County. In southern Illinois, I found the best birding from 6:45 to 7:30 in the evening: many *flycatchers*, *tanagers* and *warblers* were moving north through the tree tops during that period. I also noted that during two fifteen minute periods, beginning at 2:15 and 7:00 p.m., small groups of *nighthawks* were migrating high overhead.

Only 28 counties reported 100 or more species this year. Cook County, with 157 species, was high again. There were 20 or more participants in at least 15 counties (*Table 1*) and there were only 9 counties with just one or two observers. At least 23 species were reported from 66 (90%) or more of the counties participating (*Table 2*).

Only 9 species were reported from all 73 counties; in contrast, 23 species were reported from only a single county and 18 species from only two counties. *Figure 1* gives the total number of species found in each county and shows the number of observers and party hours in parentheses. The crosshatched counties again were without participants for this count.

*Table 3* shows the species observed, the number of counties reporting each species, the total number of individuals of each species reported, and the county which reported the highest number of individuals of each

TABLE 1

Counties with  
20 or more participants

Bureau	53
Kane	38
Champaign	36
LaSalle	32
Knox	31
Adams	30
Vermilion	30
Cook	28
Will	26
McHenry	24
Grundy	23
Kendall	23
Edgar	22
Marshall	22
McDonough	22

TABLE 2

Species Reported From 66 (90%) or more Counties

Mourning Dove	73	Mockingbird	72
Blue Jay	73	Field Sparrow	71
Robin	73	Chimney Swift	70
Starling	73	Common Flicker	70
House Sparrow	73	American Goldfinch	70
Eastern Meadowlark	73	Brown-headed Cowbird	69
Redwinged Blackbird	73	Downy Woodpecker	68
Common Grackle	73	Tufted Titmouse	68
Cardinal	73	Rufous-sided Towhee	67
Red-headed Woodpecker	72	Song Sparrow	67
Barn Swallow	72	Catbird	66
Common Crow	72		

species (that highest total is in parenthesis). Again, 51 different counties were responsible for reporting the highest individual total for one or more species. *Table 4* gives the 16 counties which reported the high counts for 7 or more species.

The five most common remained the same as in 1972, with the *Common Grackle*, 38,000+, the most abundant. The *Mourning Dove* moved from tenth to sixth place, while the order of the following six species remained unchanged. For comparison of these results, see *Table 5*.

An important function of this bird count is to measure populations. In order to acquire meaningful results, comparable data must be obtained. Such measurements are generally based on the number of party hours of observation; therefore, it is important for all observers and especially compilers to be able to accurately compute party hours of observation. If party hours are computed properly, it is possible to determine population changes of species over a period of years, to compare existing populations in different parts of the state, etc.

In order to show the status of various permanent residents, summer residents, and migrants at different latitudes in Illinois, I have divided Illinois in four areas. *Table 6* shows the number of counties and party hours for each area. The actual counties in each area are shown graphically in *Figure 1* and are listed in *Table 7*. *Figure 2* shows the relative abundance of selected species per ten party hours (approximately equal to one day of observation) for the four latitudinal divisions. The number in parenthesis following the species name is the statewide average number of birds per ten-party-hours.

If each species was compared for each area on such a figure, the statewide relative abundance and distribution for those species could be observed. For permanent residents such as the *Red-bellied Woodpecker*, *Mockingbird*, *Carolina Wren*, *Cardinal*, etc., any day could be used for the count; for summer residents (*Purple Martin*, *Baltimore Oriole*, etc.) the count day must occur after the birds had returned to their breeding area; for migrants, the count day selected would show how far and in what abundance the species had moved through the state.

Such migrants as the winter residents and early spring species (*Yellow-bellied Sapsucker*, *Palm Warbler*, etc.) would be most common in the northern part of Illinois while the late spring species (*Tennessee Warbler*, and, this year, some summer residents like the *Indigo Bunting*, *Red-eyed Vireo*, *Yellowthroat*, etc.) would be most common in the southern part of the state. From the figures, readers can see that *Red-tailed Hawks*, *Loggerhead Shrikes*, *Red-bellied Woodpeckers*, *Eastern Bluebirds*, *Carolina Wrens* and *Cardinals* were most common in southern Illinois; *Red-headed Woodpeckers* and *Horned Larks* were most common in central Illinois; and the *Belted Kingfisher* and *Purple Martins* were about equally common throughout the state on 5 May 1973.

Most observers and compilers submitted all necessary information concerning the count. The County statistics appear in *Table 7* (Col. 2 lists the area of the state the county occurs in; Col. 4, the total number

TABLE 3

Species	Co.s	Total	High County	Species	Co.s	Total	High County
Common Loon	5	8	2 counties (2)	Greater Yellowlegs	24	172	St. Clair (30)
Horned Grebe	2	4	Cook (3)	Lesser Yellowlegs	27	409	LaSalle (156)
Western Grebe	1	1	McLean (1)	Pectoral Sandpiper	28	2553	McLean (500)
Pied-billed Grebe	30	152	Bureau (26)	White-rumped Sandp	1	1	Monroe (1)
Double-cr Cormorant	3	7	Fulton (4)	Least Sandpiper	11	66	Livingston (17)
Great Blue Heron	38	222	Pope (19)	Baird's Sandpiper	1	3	Pike (3)
Green Heron	49	287	Will (37)	Dunlin	1	11	Will (11)
Little Blue Heron	9	319	St. Clair (300)	Short-b Dowitcher	2	14	McHenry (13)
Cattle Egret	9	66	Union (17)	Semp. Sandpiper	8	32	Stephenson (16)
Great Egret	19	198	St. Clair (42)	Marbled Godwit	1	1	Lake (1)
Snowy Egret	2	2	2 counties (1)	Sanderling	1	27	Lake (27)
Black-cr Nt Heron	15	189	St. Clair (187)	American Avocet	1	1	Monroe (1)
Yellow-cr Nt Heron	4	13	Jackson (7)	Wilson's Phalarope	2	3	McLean (2)
White-faced Ibis	1	1	Jackson (1)	Herring Gull	16	631	Whiteside (350)
Least Bittern	2	2	2 counties (1)	Ring-billed Gull	16	326	Hancock (85)
American Bittern	17	43	Jackson (10)	Bonaparte's Gull	3	610	Lake (575)
Mute Swan	3	7	Kendall (4)	Franklin's Gull	1	2	Fulton (2)
Canada Goose	24	309	2 counties (50)	Forster's Tern	8	53	Lake (30)
Blue Goose	2	3	Williamson (2)	Common Tern	8	40	Lake (14)
Snow Goose	2	6	DuPage (4)	Caspian Tern	1	1	Lake (1)
Mallard	60	1628	McHenry (245)	Black Tern	13	65	Massac (16)
Black Duck	5	10	Marshall (3)	Rock Dove	63	2798	LaSalle (330)
Gadwall	3	6	Will (3)	Mourning Dove	73	5911	Crawford (318)
Pintail	10	42	Whiteside (9)	Yellow-b Cuckoo	28	73	Madison (9)
Green-winged Teal	8	21	3 counties (4)	Black-b Cuckoo	4	9	Vermilion (4)
Blue-winged Teal	50	1554	Monroe (236)	Screech Owl	10	26	Will (6)
American Wigeon	5	15	Whiteside (6)	Barn Owl	1	1	Whiteside (1)
Northern Shoveler	25	214	McLean (65)	Great Horned Owl	24	43	Will (6)
Wood Duck	53	629	Pike (59)	Barred Owl	33	65	Union (10)
Redhead	8	29	McHenry (12)	Long-eared Owl	2	2	2 counties (1)
Ring-necked Duck	8	82	McHenry (42)	Short-eared Owl	4	6	2 counties (2)
Canvasback	2	3	McHenry (2)	Chuck-will's-widow	3	14	Union (9)
Lesser Scaup	22	304	Lake (70)	Whip-poor-will	33	192	Pike (45)
Common Goldeneye	1	1	Will (1)	Common Nighthawk	25	101	Union (32)
Bufflehead	4	13	Cook (8)	Chimney Swift	70	3310	Jersey (214)
Ruddy Duck	13	178	Cook (118)	Ruby-t Hummingbird	31	70	Alexander (6)
Hooded Merganser	1	2	Lake (2)	Belted Kingfisher	41	130	McLean (11)
Common Merganser	2	3	Tazewell (2)	Common Flicker	70	1647	McHenry (117)
Red-br Merganser	3	10	2 counties (4)	Pileated Woodpecker	17	64	Union (15)
Turkey Vulture	44	390	Clark (41)	Red-bell'd Woodpecker	62	697	Pike (49)
Black Vulture	3	15	Johnson (10)	Red-head Woodpecker	72	3605	LaSalle (206)
Mississippi Kite	4	7	Union (4)	Yellow-b Sapsucker	27	134	Cook (39)
Goshawk	1	2	Boone (2)	Hairy Woodpecker	52	172	LaSalle (12)
Sharp-shinned Hawk	5	8	Cook (3)	Dowry Woodpecker	68	800	Bureau (75)
Cooper's Hawk	12	17	5 counties (2)	Eastern Kingbird	63	647	Adams (53)
Red-tailed Hawk	61	271	Vermilion (18)	Gt. Crested Flyctr	49	247	Pope (21)
Red-shouldered Hawk	19	32	2 counties (4)	Eastern Phoebe	49	201	2 counties (16)
Swainson's Hawk	3	3	3 counties (1)	Acadian Flycatcher	20	49	Union (10)
Broad-winged Hawk	27	151	Cook (50)	Trail's Flycatcher	6	12	Lake (4)
Rough-legged Hawk	10	23	Adams (11)	Least Flycatcher	28	77	Livingston (8)
Marsh Hawk	17	30	Lee (7)	E. Wood Pewee	38	118	Will (11)
Osprey	6	7	Jo Daviess (2)	Olive-sided Flycat	2	2	2 counties (1)
American Kestrel	54	159	Will (11)	Horned Lark	62	1623	Livingston (107)
Turkey	2	4	Union (3)	Tree Swallow	55	1844	Cook (385)
Bobwhite	64	1316	Vermilion (80)	Bank Swallow	36	556	Bureau (156)
Ring-neck Pheasant	41	1369	Will (145)	Rough-wing Swallow	46	778	Peoria (85)
Gray Partridge	10	43	Lee (17)	Barn Swallow	72	2679	Jersey (227)
Prairie Chicken	1	154	Jasper (151)	Cliff Swallow	20	71	Williamson (13)
Sandhill Crane	1	3	McHenry (3)	Purple Martin	65	1761	Kane (175)
King Rail	1	2	Will (2)	Blue Jay	73	5574	Kane (325)
Virginia Rail	10	18	Lee (4)	Common Crow	72	3305	Kane (258)
Sora	21	168	Lee (24)	Fish Crow	3	1	2 counties (4)
Common Gallinule	8	22	Cook (14)	Black-cap Chickadee	44	977	Cook (93)
Purple Gallinule	1	1	Lee (1)	Carolina Chickadee	23	304	Clark (50)
American Coot	45	2156	Cook (454)	Tufted Titmouse	68	1235	Vermilion (79)
Semipalm Plover	8	20	Pope (8)	White-br Nuthatch	61	447	Bureau (66)
Killdeer	64	572	Will (53)	Red-br Nuthatch	26	59	3 counties (6)
Amer. Golden Plover	21	2679	Livingston (971)	Brown Creeper	14	36	Cook (7)
Black-bellied Plvr	4	227	McLean (200)	House Wren	60	826	Will (92)
American Woodcock	13	33	Cook (6)	Winter Wren	1	1	Bureau (1)
Common Snipe	20	60	McHenry (18)	Bewick's Wren	3	5	2 counties (2)
Upland Sandpiper	7	46	LaSalle (30)	Carolina Wren	48	447	Pike (50)
Spotted Sandpiper	33	127	Cook (20)	Long-b Marsh Wren	10	21	Will (7)
Solitary Sandpiper	28	133	Will (25)	Short-b Marsh Wren	4	6	Will (3)
Willet	2	3	Peoria (2)	Mockingbird	56	693	Crawford (68)

TABLE 3 (cont.)

Species	Co.s	Total	High County	Species	Co.s	Total	High County
Gray Catbird	66	707	Vermilion (39)	Rose-br Grosbeak	59	666	Mason (74)
Brown Thrasher	72	2310	Will (169)	Blue Grosbeak	5	8	3 counties (2)
American Robin	73	10160	LaSalle (653)	Indigo Bunting	54	1259	Clark (130)
Wood Thrush	57	337	Marion (28)	Dickcissel	47	1020	Pike (96)
Hermit Thrush	28	67	Cook (15)	Evening Grosbeak	15	84	Lee (20)
Swainson's Thrush	42	297	McLean (44)	Purple Finch	21	151	Bureau (22)
Gray-cheeked Thrsh	39	165	Marion (19)	Pine Siskin	26	174	Adams (22)
Veery	28	78	Union (10)	American Goldfinch	70	4869	Pike (446)
Eastern Bluebird	58	688	Clark (53)	Red Crossbill	4	18	McHenry (11)
Blue-g Gnatcatcher	40	292	Randolph (42)	Rufous-sided Towhee	67	918	Vermilion (49)
Golden-cr Kinglet	12	41	Boone (13)	Savannah Sparrow	29	147	Pike (39)
Ruby-cr Kinglet	53	564	Cook (81)	Grasshopper Sparrow	36	159	Mason (31)
Water Pipit	12	31	2 counties (7)	Henslow's Sparrow	4	6	Jasper (3)
Cedar Waxwing	16	160	Kane (39)	LeConte's Sparrow	4	7	Adams (4)
Loggerhead Shrike	26	78	Jefferson (9)	Sharp-tailed Sparrow	3	6	Jasper (3)
Starling	73	19065	Clark (1750)	Vesper Sparrow	32	137	Bureau (26)
White-eyed Vireo	36	225	Union (24)	Lark Sparrow	17	158	Mason (107)
Bell's Vireo	11	22	Clark (5)	Dark-eyed Junco	21	112	McHenry (21)
Yellow-thr Vireo	27	69	Union (9)	Tree Sparrow	19	107	McHenry (41)
Solitary Vireo	14	20	2 counties (3)	Chipping Sparrow	64	768	Jersey (114)
Red-eyed Vireo	40	194	Marion (16)	Field Sparrow	71	2044	McLean (149)
Philadelphia Vireo	2	2	2 counties (1)	Bachman's Sparrow	1	3	Williamson (3)
Warbling Vireo	44	237	Pike (25)	Harris' Sparrow	1	1	McLean (1)
Black-&-wht Warblr	50	185	Cook (23)	White-cr Sparrow	62	781	LaSalle (70)
Prothonotary Warblr	30	84	Monroe (12)	White-thr Sparrow	64	2667	Will (229)
Worm-eating Warbler	8	13	Pike (4)	Fox Sparrow	11	30	Adams (12)
Swainson's Warbler	1	4	Union (4)	Lincoln's Sparrow	16	32	Pike (4)
Golden-winged Warbl	19	58	St. Clair (12)	Swamp Sparrow	32	277	McHenry (31)
Blue-winged Warbler	19	38	Pike (7)	Song Sparrow	67	2929	Will (312)
Tennessee Warbler	40	411	Pike (44)	Lapland Longspur	2	29	Bureau (25)
Orange-cr Warbler	8	16	Cook (4)				
Nashville Warbler	51	434	McLean (84)	Total Species:		255	
Northern Parula	24	95	Pike (18)	Total Individuals:		245,266	
Yellow Warbler	50	330	Cook (27)				
Magnolia Warbler	10	43	Lee (17)				
Cape May Warbler	2	2	2 counties (1)				
Yellow-rumped Warbl	62	1282	McLean (129)				
Black-thr Gr Warblr	34	163	McLean (34)				
Cerulean Warbler	13	25	Union (6)				
Blackburnian Warblr	21	46	Will (10)				
Yellow-thr Warbler	21	55	Madison (10)				
Chestnut-s Warbler	19	36	Will (6)				
Bay-breasted Warblr	8	9	Massac (2)				
Blackpoll Warbler	15	60	Monroe (31)				
Pine Warbler	5	8	3 counties (2)				
Prairie Warbler	9	31	Pope (12)				
Palm Warbler	51	740	Cook (124)				
Ovenbird	32	80	Cook (12)				
Northern Waterthrsh	36	166	Cook (24)				
Louisiana Waterthr	19	44	Marion (6)				
Kentucky Warbler	17	54	Union (16)				
Mourning Warbler	1	1	St. Clair (1)				
Connecticut Warbler	1	2	Pike (2)				
Common Yellowthroat	61	960	Will (94)				
Yellow-br Chat	32	158	Pike (17)				
Hooded Warbler	4	5	Cook (2)				
Wilson's Warbler	6	8	2 counties (2)				
Canada Warbler	4	4	4 counties (1)				
American Redstart	29	89	Massac (14)				
House Sparrow	73	28440	Fayette (2442)				
Euro. Tree Sparrow	10	124	St. Clair (58)				
Bobolink	43	422	Monroe (65)				
Eastern Meadowlark	73	5768	Clark (409)				
Western Meadowlark	26	299	Kendall (69)				
Yellow-h Blackbird	2	22	Cook (14)				
Redwing Blackbird	73	34814	Will (2132)				
Orchard Oriole	31	119	Clark (13)				
Northern Oriole	62	705	Pike (105)				
Rusty Blackbird	10	70	LaSalle (15)				
Brewer's Blackbird	14	517	Adams (236)				
Common Grackle	73	38071	Will (2679)				
Brown-hd Cowbird	69	3789	Kane (279)				
Scarlet Tanager	36	99	Union (8)				
Summer Tanager	24	101	Massac (19)				
Cardinal	73	4434	Clark (224)				

TABLE 4

COUNTIES REPORTING HIGHEST COUNT  
FOR EACH SPECIES

Cook	25	Bureau	9
Pike	25	LaSalle	9
Will	25	St. Clair	9
Union	17	Lee	8
McLean	15	Vermilion	8
McHenry	14	Adams	7
Lake	11	Kane	7
Clark	10	Monroe	7

+ 35 with from 1 to 5 High Counts

TABLE 5

## 15 MOST COMMON SPECIES

	1973	1972
Common Grackle	38071+	31249+
Redwinged Blackbird	34814+	29859+
House Sparrow	28440	20672
Starling	19065	14936
Robin	10160	9219
Mourning Dove	5911	4374
Eastern Meadowlark	5768	5329
Blue Jay	5574	4665
American Goldfinch	4869	4508
Cardinal	4434	3619
Brown-headed Cowbird	3789	2896
Red-headed Woodpecker	3605	2744
Chimney Swift	3310	2837
Common Crow	3305	2321
Song Sparrow	2929	1732
No. of Party hours	2227+	1700+

of species; Col. 5 the total number of birds reported; Col. 6, the number of observers; Col. 7, the number of parties; Col. 8, the time of observations (in the 24-hour system); Col. 9 and 10, the number of miles walked and driven, and the number of hours walked and driven, respectively; Col. 11, the name of the county compiler.). *Table 8* shows comparisons between the 1972 and 1973 counts.

As last year, the compilation of this report was difficult. Many days were spent tabulating, deciphering, analyzing and writing the report. Most compilers did excellent work in submitting their reports; unfortunately, some did not use or complete the count forms provided, or made copies of the form which were illegible. Next year, some reports, if submitted as they were this year, cannot be accepted. Computation of party hours and party miles were not always correct and must be computed properly if we expect to obtain meaningful results from any bird count. It is nearly impossible for observers to walk two miles in one hour and expect to see many birds; yet, some compilers reported over twice as many miles walked as hours walked. Normal walking and birding speed is about one mile per hour and, in most cases, *Table 7* shows this to be true.

Again, many species reported for '73 were not substantially documented or documented at all. Species which should have been documented include those which had, for the most part, migrated out of Illinois (*Rough-legged Hawk*, *Rusty Blackbird*, *Slate-colored Junco*, *Fox Sparrow*, *Tree Sparrow*, etc.), those which arrived much earlier than expected (*Yellow-bellied Flycatcher*, *Olive-sided Flycatcher*, *Philadelphia Vireo*, *Connecticut Warbler*, etc.), and those which were outside their normal range (*European Tree Sparrow*).

It seems unusual that outstanding birders failed to report some of the aforementioned species in areas where they could possibly have been found, while other observers found these same species in areas where they would not have been expected and without documentation. For this reason, some species were not accepted.

However, several records were accepted and this report is undoubtedly "loaded" with incorrect identifications. Only one reporter indicated why he had *Brewer's Blackbirds* rather than *Rusty Blackbirds* and why

TABLE 6

Coverage Within the Four AREAS

AREA	Possible No. of Counties	No. Counties Participating	No. P.H.*	Ave. No. P.H.* per County
1	23	16 (69.6%)	266	16.6
2	28	16 (57.1%)	421	26.3
3	27	20 (74.1%)	611@	32.2
4	24	21 (87.5%)	929@	46.5
Total	102	73 (71.6%)	2227@	31.4

\* P.H. = Party Hours

@ Party Hours were not available for Putnam or Livingston counties; therefore, none of their data have been included.

TABLE 7

## COUNTY STATISTICS

ABBR.	AREA	County	Tl. Total		No. No.		T I M E		Miles	Hours		Compiler
			Sp.	Indiv.	Obs.	Pts.	Start-End	W/D		W/D		
ADM	3	Adams	108	5342	30	11	0600-1900	21/349	26/37*	Mrs. D. Landess		
ALX	1	Alexander	84	1497	4	1	0630-2000	2/36	7/6	Mike Homoya		
BON	2	Bond	64	654	4	3	0630-1300	3/0*	4/3*	Dennis Kirkham		
BOO	4	Boone	92	4917	13	?	0600-1800	25/474	15/50	Roger Gustafson		
BUR	4	Bureau	119	8213	53	27	0600-2000	51/463	74/43	Watson Bartlett		
CAL	2	Calhoun	80	894	2	1	0545-1745	4/125	5/4	Sally Vasce		
CAS	3	Cass	121	3036	7	?	0630-1630	4/85	4/6	Pat Ward		
CHA	3	Champaign	113	4572	36	5	0700-1700	19/178	23/10	Richard L. Cooper		
CLA	2	Clark	90	9209	15	8	0530-2030	17/243	10/36	Jean Hartman		
CLI	2	Clinton	88	1082	1	1	0630-2200	5/30	7/3	Henry Hartshorn		
COL	2	Coles	110	2216	11	4	0510-1500	13/65	11/3	L. Barrie Hunt		
COO	4	Cook	157	7774	28	13	0530-1800	36/296	58/12	Larry Balch		
CRA	2	Crawford	82	3974	17	7	0430-1930	11/357	30/20	Stella Barrick		
DUP	4	DuPage	72	2329	7	6	0800-1900	29/176	24/4	F. Paul Mooring		
EDG	2	Edgar	94	3416	22	?	0550-1800	31/225	26/30	Mrs. R. Steidl		
FAY	2	Fayette	98	6609	17	7	0615-1830	62/214	32/8	Martha McLaughlin		
FUL	3	Fulton	120	6396	12	?	0600-1830	14/356	14/34	Virginia Humphreys		
GAL	1	Gallatin	60	488	4	1	0705-1400	3/62	2/5	Ray Zoanetti		
GRE	2	Greene	91	1457	3	1	0700-1900	7/111	7/5	Helen Wuestenfeld		
GRD	4	Grundy	89	2628	23	?	0530-1900	32/137	(67)	Mrs. Wayne Hoffman		
HAN	3	Hancock	58	1682	7	2	0620-1410	3/77	2/5	Thomas Dunstan		
HAR	1	Hardin	64	844	2	1	0730-1830	11/37	10/1	Calvin Bey		
HND	3	Henderson	35	1437	6	3	0600-1500	3/282	2/7	Lionel Young		
HNR	4	Henry	66	643	8	?	0700-1200	4/4	4/1	Mrs. F. Johnson		
IRO	3	Iroquois	59	1499	3	1	0600-1700	??	6/5	Robert Gruenewald		
JAC	1	Jackson	105	779	7	2	0540-1615	5/45	10/4	Glenn Cooper		
JAS	2	Jasper	32	717	2	1	0445-0800	1/18	1/2	Ron Westemeier		
JEF	1	Jefferson	102	2246	5	3	0700-2130	9/117	(26)	Margaret Horsman		
JER	2	Jersey	100	4586	7	?	0800-1900	7/152	8/10	Mrs. K. Croxford		
JOD	4	Jo Daviess	74	812	3	2	0800-1930	6/38	10/6	William A. Smith		
JOH	1	Johnson	69	622	2	1	0800-1530	3/50	5/2	Jack Hayward		
KAN	4	Kane	123	8429	38	?	0540-1900	51/225*	61/20*	B. Muirhead & C. Redeker		
KNK	4	Kankakee	71	1200	7	?	0755-1720	4/85	3/5	Mrs. W.T. Lory		
KEN	4	Kendall	110	4549	23	?	0600-2000	39/350	45/15	Maryann Gossman		
KNX	3	Knox	56	1262	31	4	0630-1900	13/251	5/20	Elmer Mueggenborg		
LAK	4	Lake	124	3700	11	?	0100-2000	36/235	25/10	Jeffrey Sanders		
LAS	4	LaSalle	125	11152	32	11	0510-2000	78/612	63/44	John McKee		
LEE	4	Lee	103	4282	16	7	0530-1800	24/138	36/13	Bruce Canterbury		
LIV	3	Livingston	88	3563	?	?	?	??	??	Irene Koerner		
LOG	3	Logan	68	1321	4	3	0530-1915	16/167	15/6	Betty Sams		
MCP	2	Macoupin	64	1624	2	1	0725-1425	4/70	4/3	Mildred Schaefer		
MAD	2	Madison	104	2351	11	6	0600-1900	40/195	31/13	A.G. Wills		
MRN	2	Marion	101	3552	7	4	0600-2100	8/140	7/25	Winifred Jones		
MSL	3	Marshall	81	2168	22	7	0530-1900	23/343	18/24	Florence Burgess		
MSN	3	Mason	90	3064	11	3	0600-1730	18/102	11/14	R.H. Runde		
MSS	1	Massac	90	1005	2	1	0600-2100	5/75	5/3	Russell Riepe		
MCD	3	McDonough	85	3598	22	?	0600-1940	23/294	25/26	Alice Krauser		
MCH	4	McHenry	122	9171	24	?	0530-2200	54/269	38/23	Steve Peck		
MCL	3	McLean	127	6036	19	?	0600-1800	28/130	35/8	Dale Birkenholz		
MEN	3	Menard	75	1196	8	5	0630-2000	11/234	8/25	Gregg Tichacek		
MER	4	Mercer	34	281	5	?	1300-1730	4/4	4/1	Gertrude Swanson		
MON	1	Monroe	131	7644	2	1	0700-1900	4/95	5/7	Dick Anderson		
OGL	4	Ogle	81	1182	3	3	0530-2100	12/94	20/7	Mark Swan		
PEO	3	Peoria	99	4879	11	?	0600-1700	17/284	13/24	Ralph Scott		
PIA	3	Piatt	80	674	12	2	0800-1830	14/13	10/1	Hurst Shoemaker		
PIK	2	Pike	139	8470	11	?	0400-2000	17/433	27/27	Jim Funk		
POP	1	Pope	100	1472	4	1	0645-2015	2/68	5/8	Paul Biggers		
PUL	1	Pulaski	40	2676	2	1	0830-1230	0/70	0/4	Joe Newcomb		
PUT	4	Putnam	27	735	13	2	0630-1800	??	??	Gynetha Hawks		
RAN	1	Randolph	98	3015	13	5	0600-1800	23/327	16/16	Mike Morrison		
STC	1	St. Clair	119	8080	16	5	0630-1800	21/324	26/23	Kathryn Arhos		
SAL	1	Saline	75	991	8	?	0655-1700	18/135	19/4	Caren Hanlyn		
SAN	2	Sangamon	121	2386	3	1	0430-1900	24/120	15/3	H. David Bohlen		
STE	4	Stephenson	56	948	3	1	0630-2000	4/74	7/7	Fred Brechlin		
TAZ	3	Tazewell	102	2851	9	?	0500-1800	20/178	29/11	Eileen Crawford		
UNI	1	Union	119	3880	4	2	0400-2100	7/82	15/5	Vernon M. Kleen		
VER	3	Vermilion	121	4510	30	12	0600-2300	36/50	70/18	Marilyn Campbell		
WAB	1	Wabash	87	1313	2	1	0510-2200	7/92	9/8	Robert Standish		
WHI	4	Whiteside	96	1925	4	1	0700-1900	6/133	6/6	Mrs. Betty Shaw		
WIL	4	Will	147	12794	26	13	0500-2000	55/272	50/29	Jerrold Olson		
WSM	1	Williamson	97	1069	4	2	0600-1400	2/48	3/7	Lee Bush		
WIN	4	Winnebago	94	3874	6	4	?	15/95	18/5	Jack Armstrong		
WDF	3	Woodford	90	3824	9	4	0700-1830	8/175	5/9	Mary Anne Parr		
TOTALS			255	245266	852		0100-2300	1232/-	(2227)			

11883

\* Miles and hours spent by canoe not included.

TABLE 8

Table of Comparisons for the first two Statewide Counts

	1972	1973
Number of Species	256	255
Number of Individuals	217,065+	245,266+
Number of Counties participating	62	73
Number of Observers	650+	852
Number of Party Hours	1700+	2227+
Number of Miles Walked	767+	1232+
Number of Miles Driven	10252+	11883+
Number of Species in 90% or more counties	30	23
Number of Counties with 100 (+) species	29	28
Number of Counties with 20 (+) observers	10	15

they weren't possibly female grackles. Only one observer documented the *Tree Sparrows*. (I would guess that many of the other *Tree Sparrows* reported were *Field Sparrows*, or other sparrows with a breast spot which often forms when the wind is blowing.) It is very important that we, as observers, continue to improve standards of field identification. Every observer should accept the responsibility of becoming a better observer, challenging the records of incompetent observers. For extraordinary sight records, a documentation form must be filled out.

The following is a quotation from the back of the documentation form:

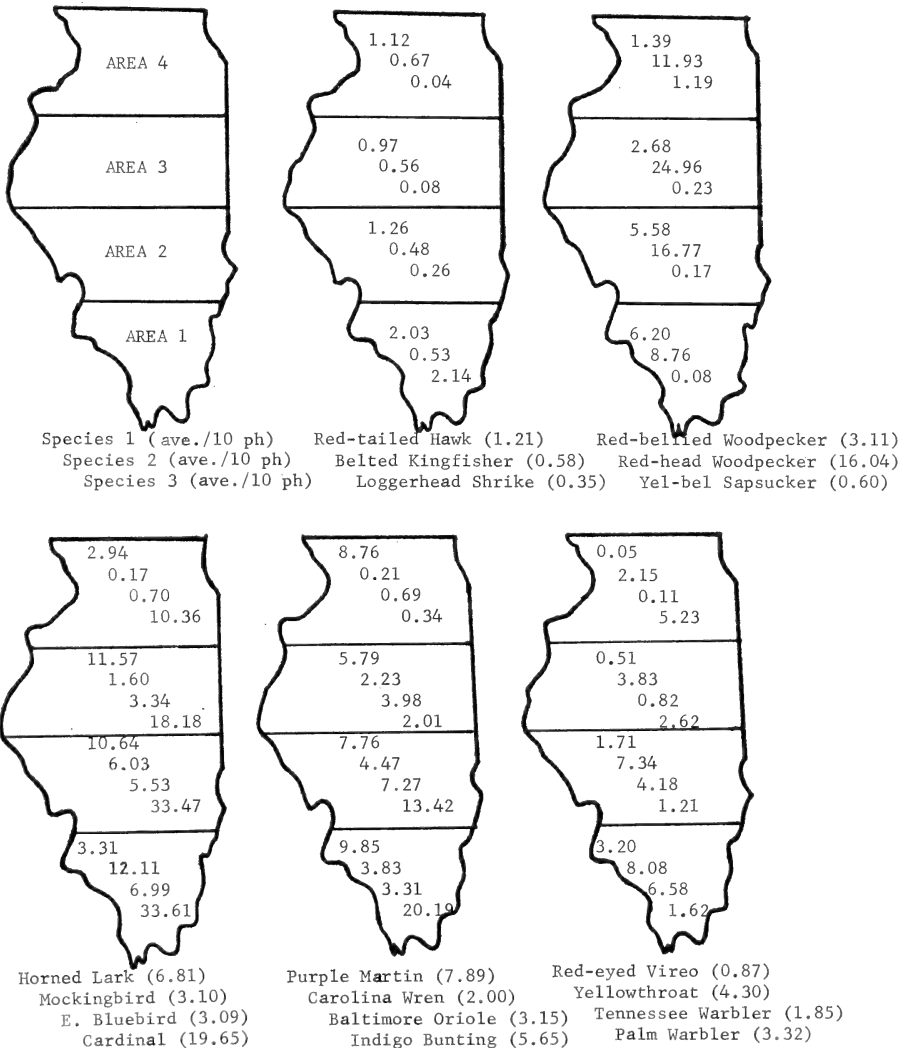
"If your observation involves a common species during a season of abundance, verification is achieved simply by returning there again in season. If, however, the observation involves a rare species, or a common species out of season, verification is not obtained easily and special documentation is necessary. The best documentation is a collected specimen, and many bird students insist this is the only acceptable evidence. However, others recognize the importance and reliability of sight records accumulated by experienced field observers, and maintain that even extraordinary sight records are acceptable if accompanied by an adequate verifying description. It must be emphasized that a request for documentation is not an affront, but an effort to perpetuate a record by obtaining concrete evidence which may be permanently preserved for all to examine. This procedure is required for every extraordinary observation irrespective of the observer."

Documentation forms can be obtained from me anytime. They should be filled out in the field at the time of observation without consulting a field guide.

A few comments concerning the count were submitted along with the reports this year. Some observers felt that the count should be held in a fashion similar to that of the Christmas Bird Counts. However,

FIGURE 2: Species Abundance per 10 party hours throughout Illinois.

(AREAS 1 through 4 defined in FIG. 1)



since the Christmas Counts occur during a period when most migration has been completed, a similar count period would have to be established during the summer month (probably June), not during the migration period. If observers were free to select the day of their choice for the Spring Bird Count, comparable results would not be possible due to different weather conditions from one day to the next and to the movement of the migratory species. In order to compare data collected for all species throughout the state, the count must be done on the same day by all observers.

Another comment, primarily from observers in northern Illinois, was that the fifth of May seemed too early to make the count and that next year it is scheduled still earlier. Part of the problem this year was that spring migration for many songbirds, especially the warblers, vireos and flycatchers, was from ten days to two weeks late; however, most of the species were already present in northern Illinois, but not in such large numbers as seen a few days later. In addition, the northern Illinois counties generally found more species than the southern counties: Cook, 157; Will, 147; and McLean, LaSalle, Lake, Kane, McHenry and Vermilion all with over 120 species. Therefore, the count wasn't really too early.

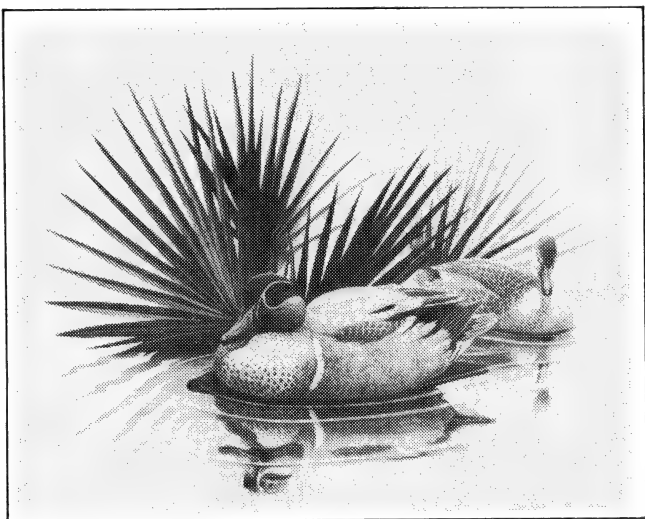
Next year, the count is scheduled for the fourth of May—the earliest possible that it will ever be held. Upon consultation with directors of Illinois Audubon Society, the count day will not be changed and will always be the Saturday which falls during the period of May 4 to 10.

At this time, I wish to thank everyone who helped make the second count successful, especially the compilers who took the time to organize their counties and submit the results. We look forward to your help again in 1974 and hope that it will be even better than this year.

## **Illinois Aims Legal Guns to Save Duck Grounds**

Illinois is joining Minnesota and Iowa in backing up the Arkansas suit as "friends of the court," as the Cache River—Bayou deView ditching and channelization project of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers becomes a Mississippi Flyway matter. Recognized is the threat to the migrating mallards of the flyway. The Stuttgart area in question, long famous as wintering grounds for more than 1½ million mallards annually—half the mallards that use the flyway, it is estimated—is focal point of the Corps project which would ditch and drain 232 miles of the Cache River and flooded timber backwaters.

In swinging Illinois' legal resources behind the opposition, Conservation Director Anthony T. Dean said: "I am requesting the Attorney General to intervene in federal action to save the Illinois migratory waterfowl resource. I have conferred with Gov. Dan Walker, and he has asked me to use all legal means possible to protect the Illinois waterfowl resource. The project would be disastrous to the huge flights of mallards which annually pass through Illinois."



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AB

# *The Annual Meeting*

There was concentration on two items—strip mining and its consequences, and the preservation and restoration of Illinois prairies—during the three-day, 76th Annual Meeting of *Illinois Audubon Society*, held May 18-20 at Galesburg's Holiday Inn. Host group was Knox County Audubon Bird Club.

At Friday's opening meeting, IAS Director Vernon Kleen offered his formal proposal to establish an *Ornithological Atlas* for the state. Then, the member slide show featured some incredible pictures of prairie flowers.

Saturday's proceedings were off to a beautiful start with the report from one of the field trips of watching a female Baltimore weave her nest. The annual business meeting of the Society proceeded with reports of committees, election of officers and the adoption of changes in the bylaws. At this session the annual press award was made to Tom Edwards of the *Peoria Journal Star* and an excellent display of many of his stories and news releases was introduced.

The Saturday afternoon program told the story of strip mining in Illinois—a story which hasn't been pretty in the past. But, hope for legislation to brighten the picture was presented by Dr. George Ward of Knox College and State Representative A. T. McMasters. Then Ken Russell gave a graphic picture of Fish and Wildlife resources in Illinois. Closing this program Leo G. Windish told the story, with fine pictures, of the Giant Goose Restocking Program.

The banquet, as usual, was delightful (and with live plant table decorations by Mrs. Doris Brown, president of the host club). Pictures of the prairies and an illuminating lecture about prairie restoration were presented by Dr. Peter Schramm.

For the bird walks Sunday morning everything and everybody cooperated except the strip miners. It seems that one group of birders was to have gone to "Hell's Half Acre," an excellent birding spot. When they arrived they found the strip mine shovel had completely destroyed the area some time the previous week. Overall, though, birding was fair, with 128 species reported. (The box lunch was one of the better ones.) Mrs. Alice Palmer, chairwoman, and the host club were thanked for a good meeting, good birding and a good weekend.

—Alice Webster



John Hockman, president of the new Fort Dearborn Chapter in Chicago, attended his first IAS statewide meeting.



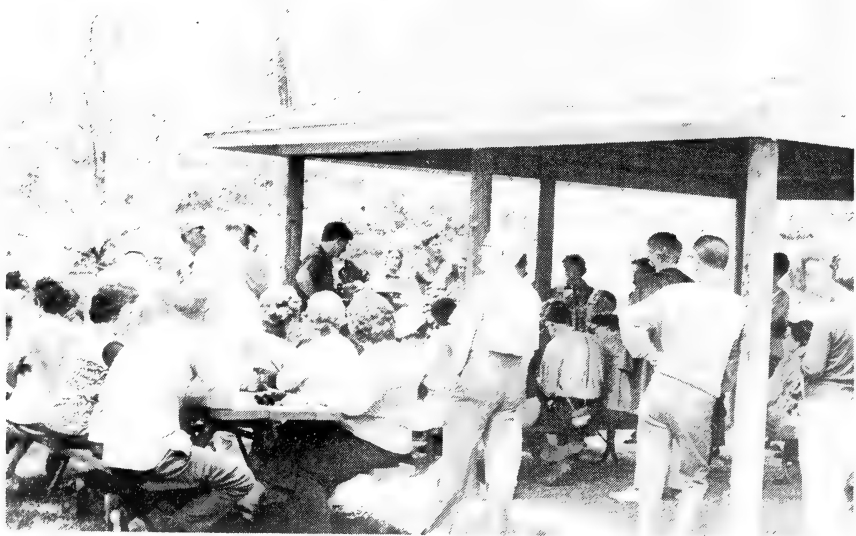
Board Member Alfred Dupree of Downers Grove (left) and IAS Vice President (Education) Peter Dring, Willow Springs, shared a banquet table.



President Pete Petersen and IAS Office Manager Jean Dewalt examine the display on the Barbara Dunham Dole Wildlife Sanctuary, near Wayne, Illinois, which will be established by Illinois Audubon Society.



IAS birders confirm observations of nesting bluebirds on the native prairie restoration area in Green Oaks Preserve of Knox College, Galesburg.



Adding up the "score" of a day's field trip at Little John Conservation Club area.

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## *IAS Awards for 1973*

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### *'MAN-OF-THE-YEAR'*

*The Dr. R. M. Strong Conservation and Ornithology Award to:*

DR. ROBERT FRANCIS BETZ

*... for his non-professional pioneering work in preserving original Illinois prairie terrain.*

Were it not for the heroic fight and impressive dedication of men like Dr. Betz, the prairie heritage of Illinois could have been wiped out by industrial civilization. He poured himself into the cause, sacrificing much of his private time; and, among the victories, due richly to his persistence and scientific help, were: Goose Lake Prairie, 2,800 acres; Sante Fe Prairie, 10 acres; Gensburg-Markham Prairie, 135 acres; Calumet Prairie, 25 acres; Wolf Prairie, 70 acres; Peacock Prairie, 5 acres; and, Fischer Woods, Churchill Woods, Thorn Creek Woods, and others. Also to his credit and distinction are the two dozen old settler cemetery prairies, now preserved through his identification work and his enlisting or inspiring the help of local historical societies, 4-H clubs, churches, caretakers, and concerned citizens. Dr. Betz is on the staff of Northeastern Illinois University, Chicago. His award and citation were presented during the Society's annual meeting in May in Galesburg.

### *'ANNUAL BOOK AWARD'*

*The Dr. Alfred Lewy Memorial Book Award to:*

THORN CREEK WOODS  
PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION

*... for its long, difficult battle to save—successfully—the 800 acres of Thorn Creek Woods from development.*

At stake in this natural, wild beauty of south suburban Chicagoland were many trees 100 to 200 years old, notably bur oaks, northern red oaks, sugar maples, elm, and linden—along with rolling and streamside terrain, native wildflowers, and a range of wildlife and birdlife.

High praise was paid to the Thorn Creek Woods Association, and its president, Charles Klaas, for winning against mounting odds and great obstacles.

The award of 12 nature volumes to the organization was made at the final Audubon Wildlife Film presentation at the Field Museum in April.

## AWARD TO THE PRESS

*The 1973 Press Award to:*

TOM EDWARDS  
PEORIA JOURNAL STAR

... for his 152 stories and essays on conservation and environmental subjects, amounting to a great array of attention in his region to ecological problems of Illinois. Mr. Edwards, himself, prepared impressive six-panel exhibit of his news clips for the year of 1972 in the Peoria newspaper. His award was presented during the 1973 annual meeting of the Society.

—Betty Groth



Recording Secretary Betty Groth, of Lisle, presented the Society's Man-of-the-year Award.



Peter Petersen (right), IAS president, with Dr. Peter Schramm, Knox College biology professor, at the Annual Meeting banquet.

## BINOCULARS REPAIRED

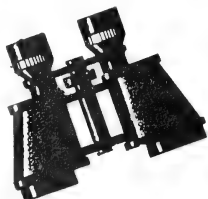
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## A RURAL ROADSIDE FOR PHEASANTS: IS THIS THE VERY LAST DITCH?



### As Habitat for the Ring-Neck Disappears, Nesting Grounds Share With Autos

by GARY C. THOMAS, Illinois Department of Conservation

The Ring-necked Pheasant has adapted fairly well to intensively-farmed regions of Illinois. But just how intensive can farming become before this exotic import heads downhill?

Clean-row crop farming — fence to fence — probably is driving the pheasant out of existence here, robbing the bird of nesting and cover habitat. So believe wildlife biologists of the Department of Conservation after a decade of specific study, still continuing through 1973 and '74.

Livingston, Ford and McLean Counties, in east central Illinois, are considered the major pheasant range in the state, although lately this prime area seems to be slowly moving south and westward.

Peak year for pheasant was 1962, with an estimated 95 hens per square mile during the spring breeding season. Four years later, Illinois sank to its all time low with almost 75 percent fewer birds. It was estimated that there were only 26 hens per square mile during this low in the prime pheasant range.

"We believe that the pheasant hit this low due to loss of habitat," says Jim Moak, chief upland game biologist for the Illinois Department of Conservation. "Farmers began using more and more fer-

tilizer and planted more and more acres to grow crops. Cattle were eliminated from many farms so row crops could be planted. This cut down the need for hay fields and pastures, which is where pheasants nest."

In the peak year of 1962, 30 percent of the land in the major pheasant range was in hay fields, pastures and small grains. The bird flourished. However by 1966, 75 percent of these crops and pastures were gone and had been replaced by row crops such as beans and corn.

"It is interesting to note that the pheasant population declined almost exactly the same amount as did the habitat," Moak points out. "Since the low year of 1966, our population has increased — but it is only about half of what it was during the peak. We estimate now about 45 hens per square mile on the study area in prime range."

Part of a Pittman-Robertson Federal Aid project, the study was sponsored by the Department of Conservation and done by the Illinois Natural History Survey.

The problem was easily defined — deteriorating land use. The solution was harder to come by.

"There were many things the Department of Conservation could have done, all limited by budget,"



says Blair Joselyn, assistant wildlife specialist with the Natural History Survey. "The Department could have bought land, leased land or even subsidized wheat and hay planting. However, dollarwise, none of these ideas were practical because of the large pheasant range, although that sort of management is practical for a species such as the prairie chicken because they are concentrated in one small area in Illinois. With the pheasant range we are talking about 20 to 30 counties. The expense would have been phenomenal."

The only practical solution seemed to be roadside ditches. But in these areas, the potential for breeding was limited. Pheasants were not attracted because the grass — bluegrass in most instances — was not suitable. And the main reason the pheasants wouldn't use roadsides was because they are mowed regularly.

A 10-mile study was conducted along roadsides, beginning in 1962. Farmers agreed not to mow the roadsides in this study area which was planted in hayfield-type cover with brome, alfalfa and orchard grass.

In effect, these plots replaced the hayfield and pasture land nesting areas. The area was searched for nests during the summer and compared with other untreated areas.

**The results showed** that the study area had three times more nests than other roadsides.

"Our problem was that most roadsides were mowed in mid-June when the pheasants are ready to hatch their young," Joselyn explains. "About 75 percent of the roadside areas in the major pheasant range is mowed once or twice before August. This has a devastating effect on population."

Later, a 16-square mile area in Ford County was selected as a pilot management site for roadside seeding. The idea was to seed all roadsides in this selected area with hayfield-type cover. Biologists persuaded 61 area landowners to cooperate, allowing seeding and agreeing not to mow until after August 1 each year.

The project was thoroughly experimental: to iron out problems, find the cost of seeding, see how much cooperation the landowners would give and note responses at the pheasant population.

Signs were placed along roadsides explaining why ditches were not being mowed, the area was limed and fertilized and planted with brome and alfalfa. Ninety percent of the landowners cooperated.

**"That was an excellent percentage," Joselyn says.** "In the particular township the farmer has the responsibility of mowing the roadside or to let it grow. We felt the program was accepted for numerous reasons by the landowners. The alfalfa and brome dominate the land and help eliminate noxious weeds. We are in effect giving the

farmers an excuse not to mow, while providing the pheasants a place to nest. In addition, the seedings were aesthetically acceptable to both landowner and public."

Initial tests have shown that the area becomes maintenance-free after the planting. There is no need to re-fertilize the area or to spray for weeds.

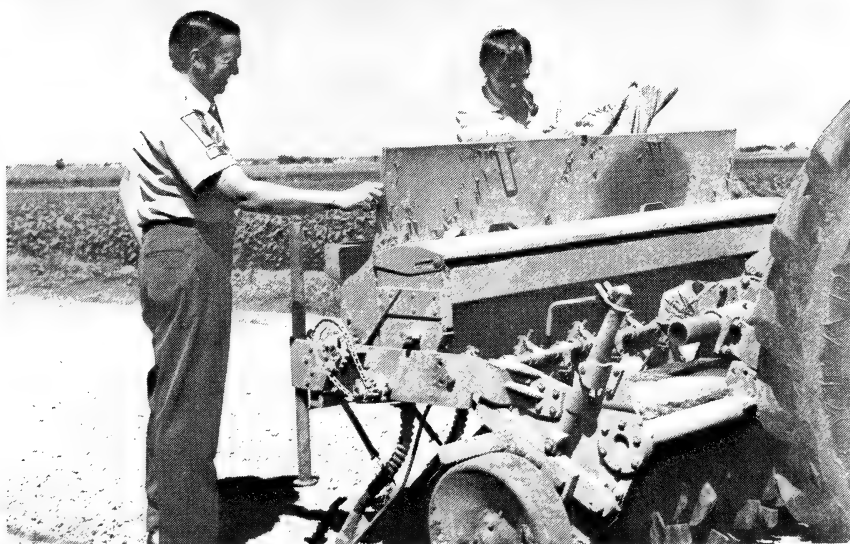
The heavy planting has not affected the roadside area. It was felt initially that it might hinder drainage, but this was not the case. The biologists encourage mowing after Aug. 1, however, since it's believed that if it were allowed to remain through the winter it might cause snow to drift over the roads. Also, one mowing tends to improve the stand.

After an area is seeded the biologists leave it alone. There are no searches made for nests, only call counts to determine number of hens nesting on the area.

"The roadside area we planted represents eight acres of land per square mile," Joselyn says. "This is one and a half percent of the total land area. The area we planted increased the hay in this test section by 50 percent, which gives some indication of how little hay there was in the area. This shows that the only sizable number of acres of nest sites is along the road-sides.

"We are not saying this one and a half percent of the land can carry the entire load for pheasant nesting, but we have showed that it can supplement the production area."

**Studies on this 16-square-mile tract show that last year there were .8 producing nests per acre, as compared to .3 producing nests per acre on untreated land. It looks as though this year the area will have one producing nest per acre.**



Jim Moak (left), chief upland game biologist, Department of Conservation, and Blair Joselyn, INHS wildlife specialist, work together to load brome and alfalfa for sowing a roadside in central Illinois.

"The reason for greater success is simple," Joselyn points out. Pheasants simply build more nests in the pilot area as opposed to the untreated area. There will be just as much success in pulling off a brood in untreated areas as there is in the pilot areas, but with more nests there will be more successful hatchings."

With demonstration that this program will increase the number of pheasants in a given area, the department is ordering other block plantings. Some are being made along areas in which ditches are being regraded by road commissioners.

"The benefits of the plan involve more than just pheasant," according to Joselyn. "Other bird and wildlife species, such as the Red-winged Blackbird, Bobolink, Dickcissel and others, were affected as

much because of the decline of hayfield-type cover. These plantings have helped them as well."

**The cooperation** the Natural History Survey and Department of Conservation have received from the landowners is tremendous. Roadsides are the major land areas these agencies had the potential to work on for increasing pheasant production. And it appears that these plantings can be made on a large scale for a reasonable cost.

"We are still down from what our pheasant population should be, but through this program, we feel we are moving in the right direction," Joselyn concludes. "Hopefully the program can be expanded to provide proper nesting habitat to other regions and we can help increase the population of the pheasant to the level we feel it should be."

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# FIELD NOTES

by **ELTON FAWKS**

**APRIL 1973**

- Common Loon** — April 6; 4, April 13. Belvidere. **Mrs. A. H. Zoellich, Mrs. William Shaw, Mrs. Frank Lettow** and **Elaine Burstatte**. Also April 9, Wonder Lake. **Barbara Gay**.
- Western Grebe** — April 28, Evanston. **J. Rosenband** and **W. Krawiec**.
- Turkey Vulture** — April 8, Palos; **J. Sanders, Rosenband**. April 15, Mettawa. **Sanders** and **D. Friedman**.
- Red-shouldered Hawk** — April 1, Chicago. **Sanders, Fred Yablon** and **Charles Clark**.
- Osprey** — April 12 and 13, Quincy; **Joanna Anesi**. April 8, 2 at Channahon; **Sanders, Rosenband, Larry Balch**. April 15, Illinois Dunes; **Sanders** and **D. Swanson**.
- Purple Gallinule** — News photo by William Stroud in Tazewell County News, April 17 (See this section).
- Golden Plover** — 9 on April 4, Peoria. **Virginia Humphreys**.
- Marbled Godwit** — April 26, Polo. **Mr. and Mrs. Ed Taylor**.
- Bonaparte's Gull** — Several April 14, Woodford County. **Elizabeth Bogan** and **Humphreys**.
- Loggerhead Shrike** — A few days before April 7 at Peoria. Seen April 7 by **Humphreys**; found by **Dick Collins**.
- White-eyed Vireo** — April 20 and 23, Morris. **Miss Eva Ophein**.
- Cerulean Warbler** — April 24, Sterling. **Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw**.
- Prairie Warbler** — April 22, Lincoln Park and Jackson Park, Chicago. **Sanders, Friedman, Yablon** and **S. Mlodinow**.
- Hooded Warbler** — April 22, Jackson Park. **Sanders et al**.
- Summer Tanager** — April 21, Skokie Lagoon. **Sanders** and **Darlene Friedman**.

**MAY 1973**

- Common Loon** — May 2, all day in front of my home on the Mississippi; first since I have been here over 20 years ago. **Elton Fawks**.
- Cattle Egret** — May 2, an injured bird caught by **Tom Gordon** and **Charles Delcourt** in Rock Island; later released by **Pete Petersen**. May 5 and 6, near Fulton. **Shaws**.

- Snowy Egret** — May 5, 1 near Fulton. **Shaws.**  
**Red-shouldered Hawk** — 2, May 19, Mettawa. **Sanders, Clark et al.**  
**Piping Plover** — 3, May 12 at Waukegan. **Sanders, Rosenband, Yablon and Mlodinon.**  
**American Golden Plover** — Thousands all of May, Rock Falls. **Shaws.**  
**Black-bellied Plover** — 6, May 14, south of Harmon. **Shaws.**  
**Willett** — 2, May 12 and 28. Chicago. **Sanders, Clark et al.**  
**White-rumped Sandpiper** — May 23, Harmon. **Shaws.**  
**Stilt Sandpiper** — May 26, Harmon. **Shaws.**  
**Wilson's Phalarope** — May 3 near Peoria; 2 pairs, May 13, Woodford County. **Dick Collins and Humphreys.**  
**Northern Phalarope** — May 23, Harmon. **Shaws.**  
**Ring-necked Pheasant** — May 13, nest with 18 eggs plus a runt egg; 2 females using this nest May 21; all eggs destroyed; Markham Prairie. **Karl E. Bartel.**  
**Bonaparte's Gull** — May 13, 48 at Hillsdale. **Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frink.**  
**Barn Owl** — 1, May 5, near Fenton. **Shaws.**  
**Bewick's Wren** — May 15, Sterling. **Shaws.**  
**White-eyed Vireo** — May 5, 2 at Sterling. **Shaws.**  
**Cape May Warbler** — May 10, Belvidere. **Burstatte.**  
**Pine Warbler** — May 1, Sterling, pair with one singing. **Shaws.**  
**Yellow-headed Blackbird** — May 14, Barrington. **Burstatte.**  
**Orchard Oriole** — May 22, Woodford County; female at site of last year's nesting. **Humphreys.**  
**Summer Tanager** — Pair May 12, all day, at Wonder Lake. **Gay.**  
**Blue Grosbeak** — May 22, Woodford County. **Zel Williams and Louise Augustine.**  
**LeConte's Sparrow** — May 12, Evanston. **Sanders and Balch.**  
**Henslow's Sparrow** — May 20, Markham Prairie. **Paul Strand and Bartel.**  
**Clay-colored Sparrow** — May 4, Sterling; **Shaws.** May 9, Tazewell County; **Humphreys et al.** May 13, Chicago; **Sanders et al.**

### JUNE 1973

- Cattle Egret** — June 10, Markham Prairie. **Bartel.**  
**Ruddy Duck** — June 2, Barrington. **Sanders, Balch and Clark.**  
**American Avocet** — June 2, Round Lake. **Sanders, Balch, Clark and Rosenband.**  
**Short-billed Marsh Wren** — June 10, Markham; by the end of July at least 5 pairs nested in 110 acres. **Bartel.**  
**Parula Warbler** — June 23, Quincy. **Anesi.**  
**Hooded Warbler** — June 2, Skokie Lagoon. **Sanders, Balch, Clark and Rosenband.**  
**Bobolink** — June 10, Markham; 5 pairs nesting. **Bartel.**  
**Red Crossbill** — June 20, Quincy. **Anesi.**



**RARE CIRCUMSTANCES**—This Purple Gallinule (photo) hung around an area of Morton, Illinois for six weeks in April and May, and gave members of Peoria Audubon Section a unique opportunity to observe and photograph. Florida Gallinules have been spotted often in the region—but not the Purple.

—William Stroud, 916 Kay, Morton 61550

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#### BIRDS TAKE OVER—LIKE 'OLDEN DAYS'

The Mississippi and Rock River floods in Northwest Illinois, with record rains, caused many pools of water that remained well into the summer. The Little Meredosia Levee broke near Hillsdale and Erie, making a lake that extended 12 miles towards the Mississippi, and held from there by a railroad embankment.

Birds took over as in olden days, when this was a famous hunting area, attracting hunters from all over the world, including the Prince of Wales. From 300 to 600 **Sora Rails**, one dead **Virginia Rail**, and a hundred or more **Great Blue Herons** were seen May 1-3. Four or five **Black-crowned Night Herons** were also seen as well as hundreds of **Sandpipers**. These were reported by Don McCorkle, conservation officer.

The open water here and elsewhere caused many ducks to stay the summer, with **Pintails** and **Blue-winged Teal** raising young. Other ducks

seen, but no nests or young found, were **Widgeons**, and **American Mergansers**.

In Fulton County, Herman Heir, Galesburg, reported that **Ruddy Ducks** nested in strip-mine areas, and a **Green-winged Teal** nested.

Other reports of **Blue-winged Teal** and **Pintails** nesting were from Hank Hannah, conservation officer.

—Elton Fawks

### HERONS AND EGRETS—ALWAYS FORCED TO MOVE?

Egrets and Herons were seen in the Frank Holten State Park located in East St. Louis. The birds nested in this area for many years before 1963. The nesting site was an island of trees within the park, but with removal of the trees, the birds were forced to move.

In 1967, a new nesting site was discovered near the Mississippi River on the Miss Commet's farm. This is in the vicinity of Routes 50 and 111, about five miles from the previous site. This area is about 400 by 1,500 feet with a variety of trees — oaks, wills, osage and cottonwood. The site retains water after rains. The adjacent sides are farm land, Interstate 64 and residential areas. This makes for targets for shooting.

Annually since 1967, members of the Southwest Chapter of Illinois Audubon Society have taken a census of the Egrets and Herons—always in the month of July. Here are comparative figures for the last six years:

	American Egret adult, young	Little Blue Heron adult, young	Black-crowned Night Heron adult, young	Cattle Egret adult, young	Dead	Nests
1968	45, 30	10,	8, 24		20	227
1969	75, 120	30, 30	25, 35		10	200+
1970	20, 50	150, 300	12, 25	6, 8	11	500
1971	99, 150	27, 50	71, 120	2,	11	300
1972	42, 50	58, 70	45, 70	6, 2	8	183
1973	92, 154	127, 214	63, 90	6,	13	247

Again, this important rookery is endangered: Miss Comment, owner of the tract, is 75 years old, and what if she's forced to give up the farm? The Southern Region Conservation Committee of IAS now is making plans to try to save it. But are there federal, state, or private funds available? Suggestions are needed badly from other members.

—Lucius Wrischnik, Chapter Secretary

### GALLINULE NEST NOTED AT MERMET LAKE

The purple gallinule has returned as a nesting bird at Mermet Lake refuge. A successful nest, with young, was noted at Mermet recently and the Department is taking steps to protect the nesting site and the peculiar water habitat that is necessary for gallinule propagation. This particular bird has an affinity for water lotus, walking on the floating plants and eating their flowers. Purple gallinules haven't been seen at Mermet, nor anywhere in Illinois, since 1966, as a breeding bird.

Also, visitors to Heron Pond Nature Preserve have had some rare warbler sightings in store — including the Swainson's.

—Illinois Department of Conservation

## Verification of Unusual Birds on Christmas Counts Taken in Illinois

I have taken the job, for the National Audubon Society, of regional editor for the Christmas Bird Counts of Illinois and Wisconsin. There has been much concern about questionable and undocumented records as shown in the following quote from *AMERICAN BIRDS*, April, 1973:

"Next year, things will be much tougher . . . observers, compilers, and editors alike now look upon CBCs as demanding of the strictest accuracy standards. From now on, compilers and count organizers must insist on reliability, on complete documentation of rarities, and a willingness to cast out records honestly . . . We want to be able, from now on, to defend their reliability."

I wish that every participant in Christmas Bird Counts could read Ludlow Griscom's paper entitled "Problems of Field Identification" published in the *AUK*, (Vol. 39, p. 31-41, 1922). Griscom lists the following necessary qualifications to make a competent field ornithologist:

"(1) First and most important, the student should learn by heart the published information on the birds of his locality. (Illinois has many such publications.)

"(2) Next, commit the diagnostic characters of every species in the local list to memory. If possible, a museum should be visited and bird skins examined.

"(3) Next, get out in the field and learn to know the birds of your locality well. The length of time this will take is naturally a question of the amount of time available for field work, but ten years is a safe estimate.

"(4) Above all, the student should cultivate the scientific attitude of mind, and he should believe in his infallibility."

I would like to quote one other sentence from Griscom: "One of the greatest advantages of field ornithology is that the more we know about it, the more we enjoy it, and the more we can benefit others."

Frankly, some of the counts I edited from Illinois last winter had very little documentation, and the necessary qualifications Griscom mentioned were, in some instances, obviously lacking. The editor of the "Middlewestern Prairie Region," Vernon Kleen, requires a verifying sheet for all unusual finds. We will adopt this for future Christmas Bird Counts.

The Documentation Form is self-explanatory, and many of you have used it before. It can be completed by simply listing the numbers on a sheet of paper and writing in the information. Don't forget to document high individual counts and birds seen in count periods.

It is advisable to take notes on the spot when a rarity is observed, even before looking at a field guide. If possible, get photographs (if clear enough these could be published in *AMERICAN BIRDS*) and, if need be, return the following day with other observers to try to substantiate the observation.

There are a number of species that are either birds that are difficult to identify or birds that are considered to winter by some people who obviously do not realize the winter range of those particular species. The following birds are examples of these categories:

Shoveler (for N. and C. Illinois), Thrush (for N. and C. Illinois), Brewer's Blackbird, Oregon Junco (must be described in detail — this species has been lumped in the Thirty-Second Supplement to the A.O.U. Checklist, so we'll have to wait to see how it will be treated next year.), Chipping Sparrow, Vesper Sparrow (for N. and C. Illinois), and Lincoln Sparrow.

Of course, I realize that each area has local conditions that might allow hardy individuals of certain

species to remain for winter. These conditions should be included in your verification form.

The emphasis now being put on these counts is as scientific data. The compilers should treat the count form they send into the Christmas Bird Count editor as a scientific document for which they are responsible.

—H. David Bohlen  
Illinois State Museum  
Springfield, Illinois 62706

#### CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT DOCUMENTATION FORM

1. Species \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Number \_\_\_\_\_
3. Location \_\_\_\_\_
4. Date \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Time Bird Seen \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_
6. Description of size, shape and color-pattern (DESCRIBE IN GREAT DETAIL all parts of the plumage, and beak and feet coloration, in addition, to the diagnostic characteristics, but include ONLY WHAT ACTUALLY WAS SEEN IN THE FIELD):
7. Description of voice, if heard:
8. Description of behavior:
9. Habitat — general:  
specific:
10. Similarly appearing species which are eliminated by question 6, 7, & 8, Explain:
11. Distance (how measured?):
12. Optical equipment:
13. Light (sky, light on bird, position of sun in relation to bird and you):
14. Previous experience with this species and similarly appearing species:
15. Other observers:
16. Did the others agree with your identification?
17. Other observers who independently identified this bird:
18. Books, illustrations and advice consulted, and how did these influence this description:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ City, State \_\_\_\_\_  
(originated by other authors)

## The Monk Parakeet in Illinois: New Views of Alarm

by GARY E. LARSON

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife  
Springfield, Illinois

The Monk Parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*) has survived northern Illinois winters, has reproduced here successfully, and may well be here to stay.

Also called the Quaker, or Gray-headed Parakeet, the "Monk" is native to the subtropical to temperate regions of South America. Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and southern Brazil and Bolivia, between 20 and 48 degrees south latitude, fall within the range of this species. Since much of the United States, and all of Illinois, lie between 20 and 48 north latitude, this bird has a chance here if it can find a niche.

The monk—at 11 to 12 inches long—is larger than the cage parakeets we usually see. The size and shape are much like a mourning dove. Predominant color of both sexes is moss green, but a closer look reveals royal blue wing primaries and a soft gray forehead, chin, and breast.

This attractive parakeet now's being seen in bird feeders and fruit trees from Florida to Connecticut, as well as in the midwestern cities of Columbus, Detroit, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, and Chicago. Several thousand monk parakeets were imported as cage pets over the past few years. Like many other cage birds, some were released or escaped. The monk has been hardy enough to survive.

When one or more escape, they immediately begin nest building. The nest is communal, and built by both males and females. It is made of sticks and has a separate entrance hole and compartment for each pair. The nest resembles a squirrel nest in size and shape, but there are seldom leaves in it. The nest is used year around as a dormitory and for reproductive activity as well.

In South America, reproduction lasts from mid-November through the end of February; in our country this corresponds roughly to mid-May through August. Each female lays four to five dull, white eggs. The young are fed by both parents until they are fledged at about one month. They are fully grown and active upon emergence from the nest. One nest in Hinsdale, Illinois, containing four adults, fledged three young in July, 1973. A nest in Long Island, New York, destroyed in early summer, contained six adults and nineteen young.

In their native range, monk parakeets are considered serious crop pests. They travel in flocks as far as 10 miles to feed on grain crops such as corn, sorghum, sunflower and millet. In this country they have been seen eating apples, peaches, pears, cherries and, in the spring, tree buds. With this wide variety of food available in summer and bird feeders and feedlots in winter, there seems to be a niche for an adaptable and aggressive bird like the monk parakeet.

Newspaper, radio and television publicity has triggered some 30 reports of monk sightings in Illinois. Three sightings have been confirmed: two birds near Carlock, two near Lockport and seven in Hinsdale. The sighting of a single bird across the river in Hannibal, Missouri is also verified. Several of the other reports may be factual too, but they are hard to confirm.

The birds blend in well with green foliage, fly fast, and cover a lot of territory.

The lady near Lockport, where the two parakeets nested, said they were so noisy while captives in her house that it was "impossible to live with them." They escaped when she put the cage outside to get some relief, but they continued to live in the area. On cold winter nights the monks would go into her chicken coup and bluff 40 Starlings to get a place on each side of the light bulb. She also has seen the two fugitives picking through cattle droppings for grain, much like the English Sparrow.

Here in the Midwest, with food production an important economic activity, the Monk Parakeet is viewed as a potential crop pest. Agriculturists believe that other introduced pests are less onerous, and do not want to risk another Starling, English Sparrow or Norway Rat. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Illinois Departments of Agriculture and Conservation have joined to declare the Monk Parakeet a potential threat which should be prevented "from becoming established in the wild in the State of Illinois." A search for colonies and their removal is a continuing program.

This policy has been unanimously approved by the board of directors of Illinois Audubon Society.



## A Winter Record for the Indigo Bunting in Illinois

by VERNON M. KLEEN

During the Union County Christmas Bird Count last December 31, Glenn Cooper, his two sons, and I were counting in the Union County State Wildlife Refuge and the immediate areas just south and east. Through the southern edge of the refuge, just east of Reynoldsville and Illinois Rt. 3, there is a two-lane, paved road flanked on both sides by multiflora rose for nearly half a mile.

During the winter months, these multiflora hedgerows are very productive, birdwise, and occasionally offer a few surprises such as the three Harris' Sparrows during the 1971 Christmas Count, and another one during January and February of this year. Regular species found in the hedgerows as one walks down the road include large numbers of White-crowned Sparrows, fair numbers of Tree, Swamp and Song sparrows, several Mockingbirds, Cardinals and Rufous-sided Towhees, and at least one or two Loggerhead Shrikes.

In order to get a decent count and check of the birds utilizing the hedgerows, at least one observer must walk down the road and another on the inside edge. This is what the Coopers and I did during the 1972 Christmas Count — the Coopers along the road and me on the inside edge. As we walked, our tally of individuals increased; in fact, we found more White-crowned Sparrows along that hedgerow than the total from all other observers in the count area combined.

Just before we reached the end of the hedgerow, I found an unexpected bird and recorded the following notes:

"A goldfinch-size bird with a dark, small, finch bill. The bird was goldish brown, darker on the back than below; underneath paler brown. Faint eye ring and little, if any, trace of wing bars. No white in the tail; dark eyes. Not much in the way of distinctive markings although sides are

slightly streaked. The lightest area was the lower belly and some light brown around the throat. The bird perched conspicuously in the rose, on a weed, and in a tree; it flew several times, but remained in the same immediate area. I immediately called it an Indigo Bunting, but was temporarily confused when it wagged its tail while on the weed stalk." (Note: I suspect the tail wagging was an accidental observation—the bird was probably just maintaining its balance.) The Coopers were not able to observe the bird long enough or well enough to identify it.

On January 6, 1973, David Bohlen, several Chicago birders, and I made a return visit to the area. Dave and I again saw an Indigo Bunting, but it disappeared into the large weedy field before the other observers were able to get around the hedgerow to see it. Then, on Jan. 24 while operating mist nets, I caught and banded an Indigo Bunting at the same location.

Therefore, there was at least one Indigo Bunting in the multiflora rose hedgerow at Union County Refuge during early 1973. At present I know of no other winter observation of this species in Illinois and therefore suspect that this is the first Illinois winter record of an Indigo Bunting.



## Red Crossbill On a Very Busy Campus

by CAROLE J. FORSYTHE

Department of Biological Sciences

Illinois State University, Normal 61761

On April 3, 1973, Richard Sandberg found a Red Crossbill incubating on the Illinois State University campus at Normal, McLean County . . . reported in "American Birds," Spring Migration, 1973 Issue.

This constitutes the first record of this species nesting in Illinois, and as far as I can determine, south of northern Wisconsin.

The nest was located in a larch tree directly in front of the student union, the busiest part of the campus, with hundreds of people passing under the tree each day. The nest was in a fork approximately 20 feet above the ground, and 12 feet from the trunk of the tree. It was well hidden by small branches. Beginning on April 5, I made regular observations at the nest until it was deserted on the morning of April 8.

Red Crossbills were seen in the Bloomington-Normal vicinity from at least early March in considerable numbers. Flocks of 6 to 8 birds were reported at several bird feeders and were also seen regularly on the ISU campus where they fed on the plentiful hemlock, larch, and pine seeds. In addition, a pair of crossbills was observed regularly on campus beginning March 15. This pair may have been the one that subsequently nested on campus.

While the nest was being watched, the female incubated constantly as is characteristic of this species. In the early morning hours, the male fed her about once every hour. On every occasion that I observed, he approached from the north and landed in another larch tree about 50 yards away. At this time he began to call and continued calling while flying towards the nest tree. The female answered him from the nest and continued to do so until he reached her. The male then fed her and immediately left the nest, always flying south for approximately 50 yards, where he then perched briefly. From here he flew west or southeast out of sight. I never determined his feeding areas.

House sparrows caused the crossbills to desert the nest on April 8. Early on the morning of April 7, a female house sparrow attempted to remove

material from the nest. She was driven off by the female crossbill who then continued incubation. At 7 the next morning, 6 sparrows, 4 males and 2 females, mobbed the nest. They picked at it causing the female to leave the nest momentarily to chase them away.

The sparrows continued to pick at the nest for the next 20 minutes. At this time, the male crossbill returned and both crossbills attempted to drive off the sparrows. During this encounter, one male sparrow threw an egg from the nest. Examination of the embryo indicated it to be about one week old, and thus the birds probably began nesting about March 24. Both crossbills then flew away. About five minutes later, the female returned to incubate once more, but she was immediately driven from the nest by the sparrows. This time she left and never returned.

At this writing, May 15, crossbills remain in the Bloomington-Normal area but no other nests have been found.



## Pintails, Green-winged Teal Nest at Goose Lake

by DAVE E. BIRKENHOLZ

Professor of Biological Sciences  
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One pair of Pintails and two pairs of Green-winged Teal nested successfully at Goose Lake Prairie, Grundy County, in 1973. The Pintail nesting is the first recorded since the 1940s, according to Ford's "Birds of the Chicago Region" (1956). The nesting of the latter species appears to be the first for the state in recent times unless a 1938 Palos Park record, reported in Ford, is authentic.

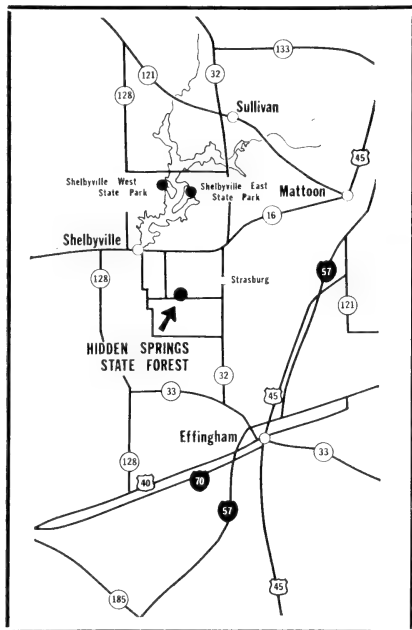
The broods were located on a marsh about 60 yards in diameter and 30 yards north of the northwestern corner of the nature preserve. Water depth was 30 inches maximum, and about one-fourth of the water surface contained bulrushes, cattails, and smartweeds, and the cover surrounding the marsh was mostly of bluegrass.

A Pintail and a Green-wing drake were observed on a small pond at the southwest part of the preserve on June 9. On June 11, I found the female Pintail with 4 half-grown young on the northwest marsh. The next day I returned for pictures, but the ducklings immediately ran from the marsh into the grasses. The female remained, trying to distract me, and I did photograph her.

That evening, at dusk, I obtained a brief glimpse of a female that I suspected was a Green-winged Teal with a newly hatched brood, but it disappeared into the vegetation before I could confirm the sighting. A Green-wing male rested with mallards, Blue-winged Teal, and the Pintail drake in a flooded field approximately 300 yards west of the pond at this time.

I returned to Goose Lake Prairie on July 12. Two female Green-winged Teal with half-grown broods of 10 and 11 were on the marsh. I secured pictures of them. The Pintails could fly, and the marsh also contained one brood of Mallards and another of Blue-winged Teal.

The nesting of the teal increases the possibility that 6 immature birds at the south part of Goose Lake Prairie July 31, 1971, and a pair that I saw at the northeastern part June 13, 1972, were local birds.



## NOTES ON THE BIRDS OF HIDDEN SPRINGS STATE FOREST

by **RICHARD H. THOM**

**Forestry Department, University of Illinois**

There are at least two good reasons for studying the birds of public recreation areas. First, these lands are readily available for anyone to use; secondly, the ownership and management patterns are likely to be relatively stable, making uninterrupted studies over a long period of time possible.

In spite of increasing interest in bird study, there is no information available for many of Illinois' recreation sites. Even when published material does exist, it often consists merely of lists of the species which may occur. Quantitative data and nesting reports are almost nonexistent. This report presents information on the seasonal frequencies, the earliest and latest dates of seasonal occurrence, and the nesting status of the birds of Hidden Springs State Forest.

Hidden Springs, formerly Shelby State Forest, is located about 10 miles south of Shelbyville. Since publication of a preliminary list of birds and a description of the area (Thom, 1964) several changes have taken place. Some additional land has been acquired, bringing the total acreage to around 1,200, while most of the open areas have been planted with pine, deciduous trees, and wildlife food patches. (Further description of the forest and visitor information are available in a pamphlet from the Department of Conservation, 1972.)

The information here came from data gathered on 57 field trips from December 29, 1960, to March 27, 1967. The people who assisted me in making these field trips were Ernest and Jean Kunze, Violet Scherer, Vera Shaw,

Richard Thom, Sr., and John Wilkins. Only birds that were seen within the forest boundaries were counted. The field trips were not uniform in the amount of spent; they ranged from as short as an hour to as long as sixteen hours. Nor did the trips cover an identical area each time. Only a very few trips were made in the large southern portion of the forest around Cliff, Indian, Rocky, and Stony Springs. The 160 acres in which the camping area is located and the big tree trail area were almost always covered. Because of these wide variations in the area covered, changes in the numbers of individuals of a species from trip to trip could not be compared.

Instead of using density calculations, I calculated the seasonal frequencies of occurrence of each species. Seasonal frequency may be defined as the number of times a species is seen during a season divided by the number of trips made during that season. For example, the bobwhite was observed on eight spring trips out of a total of 11 trips taken during that season, giving this species a spring frequency, rounded to the nearest hundredth, of .73. Expressed another way, the bobwhite was observed on 73% of the spring field trips.

I arbitrarily considered the seasons to be: Winter (December, January, February); Spring (March, April, May); Summer (June, July, August); Fall (September, October, November). There were 14 Winter trips, 11 Spring trips, 25 Summer trips, and 7 Fall trips to the area.

In the following list, all species that were seen on at least five separate trips are followed by their seasonal frequencies in the order of Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall. If the species was observed less than five times, the dates upon which it was seen are given. The numbers in parentheses indicate the number of individuals seen on those dates. The earliest recorded arrival date and the latest recorded presence of the species are given where this information is relevant. Records of the largest number of individuals are also given.

The word "nest" is used when one nest of the species has been found. The use of the plural indicates that at least two nests have been found. Species reported as being "seen throughout the Summer" are those which probably breed in the forest, but for which no nest was found.



### BIRDS OF HIDDEN SPRINGS STATE FOREST

**Blue-winged Teal** — 29 Aug. 63 (5), 8 Oct. 63 (5).

**Turkey Vulture** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .55, summer .20, fall .14. Earliest seen, 11 Mar 66 (2). Latest seen, 6 Oct 63 (1). Seen throughout the summer. Five were seen on 15 May 65.

**Marsh Hawk** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .36, spring 0, summer .04, fall .57. None seen in June or July.

**Rough-legged Hawk** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .29, spring 0, summer 0, fall 0. Earliest seen, 27 Dec. 63 (2). Latest seen, 8 Feb. 64 (1).

**Red-tailed Hawk** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .64, spring .45, summer .40, fall .57. Seen throughout the summer. Six were seen on 29 Dec. 60.

**Sparrow Hawk** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .21, spring 0, summer .08, fall .29. Seen throughout the summer.

**Bobwhite** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .29, spring .73, summer 1.0, fall .71. Young found.



### BLUE JAY AT NEST

by Ralph A. Reinhold, Scarborough Canada  
(Nature Camera Club of Chicago)

**Ring-necked Pheasant** — 15 Apr. 63 (1), 13 Jan. 65 (1).

**American Golden Plover** — 15 Apr. 63 (2), 12 Apr. 64 (50).

**Killdeer** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .18, summer .12, fall .14. Earliest seen, 11 Mar. 66 (4). Latest seen, 6 Oct. 63 (2). Seen throughout the summer.

**Upland Plover** — 26 Jan. 62 (1).

**Spotted Sandpiper** — 27 Apr. 64 (1).

**Mourning Dove** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .79, spring .91, summer 1.0, fall .71. Nests found. One 27 Dec. 63, 106 individuals were seen.

**Yellow-billed Cuckoo** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring 0, summer .60, fall .29. Earliest seen, 3 Jun. 64 (1). Latest seen, 6 Oct. 63 (2). Seen throughout the summer. Five seen on 23 June 64.

**Black-billed Cuckoo** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring 0, summer .12, fall .57. Earliest seen, 3 Jun 65 (1). Latest seen, 28 Sept. 64. None were seen in late June or July. Probably does not nest in the Forest.

**Screech Owl** — 15 Aug. 63 (1).

- Great Horned Owl** — 15 Apr. 63 (1), 28 Dec. 64 (1), 12 May 65 (1).
- Barred Owl** — 15 Feb. 63 (1), 15 Apr. 63 (2) 28 Dec. 63 (2), 15 Jun 64 (1).
- Whip-Poor-Will** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .09, summer .16, fall 0. Earliest seen 15 May 65 (3). Latest seen, 29 Aug 63 (2). Nest found.
- Common Nighthawk** — 28 May 63 (1), 29 Aug. 63 (1).
- Chimney Swift** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .45, summer .36, fall .14. Earliest seen, 12 Apr. 64 (4). Latest seen, 6 Oct. 63 (1). Common throughout the summer.
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .18, summer .28, fall .14. Earliest seen, 30 Apr. 66 (1). Latest seen, 6 Sept. 63 (1). Nest found.
- Yellow-shafted Flicker** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .36, spring .64, summer .56, fall .71. Nests found.
- Red-bellied Woodpecker** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 1.0, spring 1.0, summer .76, fall .71. Nests found; one nest had three young on 3 Jun. 65.
- Red-headed Woodpecker** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .36, spring .45, summer .72, fall .71. Nest found.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .07, spring .18, summer .04, fall .14. Summer record: 10 Jun. 65 (1). Three seen 6 Oct. 63.
- Hairy Woodpecker** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .29, spring .27, summer .20, fall .14. Seen throughout the summer.
- Downy Woodpecker** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .71, spring .55, summer .40, fall .71. Seen throughout the summer.
- Eastern Kingbird** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .45, summer .84, fall, 0. Earliest seen, 27 Apr. 64 (1). Latest seen, 30 Aug. 63 (1). Nest found.
- Great Crested Flycatcher** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .18, summer .44, fall 0. Earliest seen 15 May 64 (4). Latest seen, 29 Aug. 63 (1). Seen throughout the summer.
- Eastern Phoebe** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .18, summer .20, fall .14. Earliest seen 15 May 65 (2). Latest seen, 6 September 63 (1). Nest found in sandstone overhang along Richland Creek.
- Acadian Flycatcher** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .18, summer .12, fall 0. Earliest seen, 15 May 64 (2). Latest seen, 9 Jul 63 (2).
- Least Flycatcher** — 30 Aug. 63 (1), 8 Oct. 63 (1).
- Eastern Wood Pewee** — Seasonal Frequencies: winter 0, spring .27, summer .84, fall 0. Earliest seen, 15 May 65 (3). Latest seen, 30 Aug. 63 (2). Nest found. Seven seen on 10 June 64.
- Olive-sided Flycatcher** — 29 Aug. 63 (1).
- Horned Lark** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .36, spring .64, summer .24, fall 0. Nest found.
- Barn Swallow** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .55, summer .96, fall 0. Earliest seen, 15 Apr. 63 (1). Latest seen, 30 Aug. 63 (4). Nests found. Nest with five eggs found 15 May 65.
- Cliff Swallow** — 29 Aug. 63 (3), 30 Aug. 63 (3).
- Tree Swallow** — 25 May 63 (6), 9 July 63 (2).
- Purple Martin** — 15 May 65 (1).
- Blue Jay** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 1.0, spring 1.0, summer .96, fall 1.0. Nest found.
- Common Crow** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .64, spring .27, summer .28, fall .29. Seen throughout the summer.
- Chickadee** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .71, spring .45, summer .32, fall .71. Seen throughout the summer.

- Tufted Titmouse** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .79, spring .91, summer .68, fall .57. Nest found.
- Brown Creeper** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .21, spring .18, summer 0, fall 0. Earliest seen, 27 Dec. 63 (1). Latest seen, 18 Apr. 65 (2).
- White-breasted Nuthatch** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .36, spring .09, summer .08, fall 0. Summer record, 15 June 64 (1).
- House Wren** — 30 Aug. 63 (1).
- Bewick's Wren** — 6 Sept. 63 (1), 8 Oct. 63 (1).
- Carolina Wren** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .35, spring .27, summer .16, fall 0. Seen throughout the summer.
- Mocking bird** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .14, spring .27, summer .32, fall 0. Nest found.
- Catbird** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .36, summer .52, fall .43. Earliest seen, 27 Apr. 64 (1). Latest seen, 8 Oct. 63 (2). Nest found. Six adults were seen on 25 June 63.
- Brown Thrasher** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .82, summer .88, fall .29. Earliest seen, 27 Mar 67 (1). Latest seen, 8 Oct. 63 (1). Nests found.
- Robin** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .73, summer .80, fall .29. Earliest seen, 11 Mar. 66 (4). Latest seen, 6 Oct. 63 (10). Nests found.
- Wood Thrush** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .09, summer .32, fall .14. Earliest seen, 15 May 65 (1). Latest seen, 28 Sept. 64 (1). Seen throughout summer.
- Hermit Thrush** — 15 Apr. 63 (1), 6 Sept. 63 (1), 18 Apr. 65 (5).
- Swainson's Thrush** — 15 Apr. 63 (1), 15 May 65 (1).
- Gray-cheeked Thrush** — 6 Oct. 63 (1), 15 May 65 (1).
- Veery** — 29 Oct. 63 (2), 15 May 65 (1).
- Eastern Bluebird** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .07, spring .45, summer .28, fall 0. Nest found.
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** — 26 June 62 (1), 18 Apr. 65 (1).
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .36, summer 0, fall 0. All observations were in the month of April.
- Cedar Waxwing** — 29 Aug. 63, 30 Aug. 63, 15 May 65 (19).
- Loggerhead Shrike** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .07, spring .18, summer .04, fall 0.
- Starling** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .50, spring .36, summer .32, fall .14. Nest found. 200 individuals seen 24 Nov 63.
- Solitary Vireo** — 31 May 63 (1).
- White-eyed Vireo** — 5 June 63 (2), 15 May 65 (1).
- Bell's Vireo** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .18, summer .28, fall 0. Earliest seen, 15 May 65 (1). Latest seen, 30 Aug. 63 (2). Seen throughout summer.
- Red-eyed Vireo** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .18, summer .12, fall 0. Earliest seen, 15 Apr. 63 (1). Latest seen, 30 Aug. 63 (3). Seen throughout summer.
- Warbling Vireo** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .18, summer .16, fall .14. Earliest seen, 30 Apr. 66 (2). Latest seen, 6 Oct. 63 (1). Never seen in July.
- Black-and-white Warbler** — 28 May 63 (8), 26 Aug. 63 (1), 29 Aug. 63 (9).
- Orange-crowned Warbler** — 8 Oct. 63 (1).
- Parula Warbler** — 9 July 63 (1).
- Magnolia Warbler** — 30 Aug. 63 (1), 28 Sept. 64 (1), 15 May 65 (2).
- Myrtle Warbler** — 11 Oct. 63 (1), 18 Apr. 65 (1), 30 Apr. 66 (5).
- Yellow-throated Warbler** — 23 Aug. 63 (2).
- Blackburnian Warbler** — 29 Aug. 63 (3).

**Chestnut-sided Warbler** — 29 Aug. 63 (1).

**Bay-breasted Warbler** — 15 Apr. 63 (1), 28 Sept. 64 (1), 15 May 65 (2).

**Blackpoll Warbler** — 15 May 65 (5).

**Palm Warbler** — 30 Apr. 66 (3).

**Ovenbird** — 30 Aug. 63 (1), 29 Sept. 64 (1).

**Northern Waterthrush** — 6 Oct. 63 (1), 18 Apr. 65 (2).

**Yellowthroat** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .45, summer .48, fall 0. Earliest seen, 30 Apr. 66 (1). Latest seen, 30 Aug. 63 (1). Seen throughout the summer.

**Yellow-breasted Chat** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .36, summer .44, fall 0. Earliest seen, 30 Apr. 66 (1). Latest seen, 3 Aug. 64 (1). Seen throughout the summer.

**Kentucky Warbler** — 9 July 63 (1), 4 Jun 64 (1), 10 June 65 (1), 30 Apr. 66 (1). Feeding two fledged cowbirds 10 June 65.

**Connecticut Warbler** — 26 Aug. 63 (1).

**Canada Warbler** — 23 Aug. 63 (2), 30 Aug. 63 (1).

**American Redstart** — 29 Aug. 63 (1), 30 Aug. 63 (1), 15 Apr. 65 (3).

**House Sparrow** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .86, spring .64, summer .76, fall .29. Nests found.

**Eastern Meadowlark** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .29, spring .91, summer .84, fall .29. Nest found.

**Red-winged Blackbird** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .73, summer .52, fall .14. Earliest seen, 11 Mar. 66 (3). Latest seen, 24 Nov. 63 (13). Nests found.

**Rusty Blackbird** — 8 June 63 (1), 10 June 63 (1).

**Common Grackle** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .07, spring .36, summer .60, fall 0. Winter record, 2 Feb. 66 (1). Seen throughout the summer.

**Brown-headed Cowbird** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .07, spring .73, summer .56, fall 0. Winter record, 29 Dec. 64 (7). Two young were found being fed by Kentucky Warbler 10 June 65.

**Orchard Oriole** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .36, summer .40, fall 0. Earliest seen, 30 Apr. 66 (1). Latest seen, 19 Aug. 65 (2). Nest with 4 eggs found 21 Apr. 64. Nest was 8 ft. high in a small sugar maple in an open field.

**Baltimore Oriole** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .45, summer .56, fall 0. Earliest seen, 18 Apr. 65 (1). Latest seen, 30 Aug. 63 (1). Nest with young found June 65. Nest was 20 ft. high in a hickory tree.

**Scarlet Tanager** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .09, summer .28, fall 0. Earliest seen, 28 May 63 (1). Latest seen, 23 Aug. (1). Seen throughout the summer.

**Summer Tanager** — 26 June 62 (1), 9 July 63 (1), 4 June 64 (2).

**Cardinal** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .93, spring 1.0, summer 1.0, fall .86. Nests found.

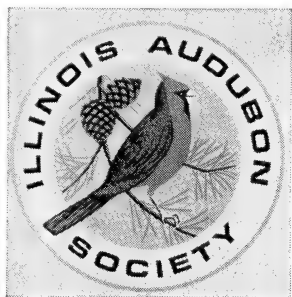
**Rose-breasted Grosbeak** — 29 Aug. 63 (1), 15 May 65 (2), 30 Apr. 66 (2).

**Indigo Bunting** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .27, summer 1.0, fall .29. Earliest seen 15 May 65 (12), Latest seen 6 Oct. 63 (1). Nests found.

**Purple Finch** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .79, spring 0, summer 0, fall 0. Earliest seen, 27 Dec. 63 (14). Latest seen 15 Feb. 63 (2).

**American Goldfinch** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .79, spring .91, summer .64, fall .57. Nest found.

**Dickcissel** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .27, summer .64, fall 0. Earliest seen, 15 May 65 (10). Latest 5 Aug. 63 (1). Nest found.



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**Rufous-sided Towhee** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .07, spring .91, summer .92, fall .29. Winter record, 2 Feb. 66 (2). Seen throughout the summer.

**Grasshopper Sparrow** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .09, summer .24, fall 0. Earliest seen, 15 May 65 (5). Latest seen, 3 Aug. 64 (1). Seen throughout the summer.

**Vesper Sparrow** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .09, summer .24, fall 0. Earliest seen, 30 May 66 (2). Latest seen, 29 Aug. 63 (1). Seen throughout the summer.

**Lark Sparrow** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .55, summer .08, fall 0. Earliest seen, 12 Apr. 64 (1). Latest seen, 20 June 64 (1). None seen in July or August.

**Slate-colored Junco** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 1.0, spring .36, summer 0, fall .57. Earliest seen, 6 Oct. 63 (6). Latest seen, 15 Apr. 63 (11).

**Tree Sparrow** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .93, spring .09, summer 0, fall .29. Earliest seen, 10 Nov. 63 (1). Latest seen, 12 Mar. 65 (10). 122 seen of 28 Dec. 64; 131 seen on 28 Dec. 65.

**Chipping Sparrow** — 20 June 64 (1).

**Field Sparrow** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .21, spring .91, summer 1.0, fall .29. Earliest seen, 11 Mar 66 (9). Latest seen 29 Dec. 60 (5). Nest found.

**White-crowned Sparrow** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .43, spring 0, summer 0, fall 0. Earliest seen, 27 Dec. 63 (1). Latest seen, 8 Feb. 64 (2).

**White-throated Sparrow** — Seasonal frequencies: winter 0, spring .18, summer 0, fall .43. Seen only in April, October and November.

**Fox Sparrow** — 8 Oct. 63 (1), 12 Apr. 64 (2), 27 Mar 67 (1).

**Swamp Sparrow** — 11 Oct. 63 (4), 29 Dec. 64 (1), 18 Apr. 65 (6).

**Song Sparrow** — Seasonal frequencies: winter .79, spring .91, summer .20, fall .43. Nest found. 25 individuals seen on 18 Jan. 64.



The inconsistencies in the duration and location of the different field trips could lead to spurious conclusions in some instances. An example is the Summer Tanager, for which only three observations are reported. Yet,

I suspect that this species breeds in the southernmost tract of the Forest (the only place that I have found it) and that it probably could have been seen on almost every summer trip if the effort had been made.

Another problem is that the number of fall trips to the area was probably too small to obtain meaningful frequencies for many species. It is difficult to believe that the Horned Larks, Carolina Wrens, Mockingbirds, and Bluebirds all disappear during these three months while occurring in significant frequencies the rest of the year. The fall frequencies, therefore, should be viewed with more skepticism than the others.

Since I could not positively identify them in the field, I grouped the Black-capped and Carolina Chickadees under chickadee sp. Both of these species probably occur in the area (Smith and Parmalee, 1955).

The information presented here should serve as a beginning for the study of the birds of Hidden Springs State Forest. It is more valuable in predicting when a species will be seen in the Forest than when it will not be seen. Further studies are required to fill in the voids.

I would like to acknowledge the cooperation of the Illinois Division of Forestry and especially of Forest Caretaker Burl Clawson.

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#### OCEAN HAIKU TRILOGY

Beach spirit is low;  
strong Spring surf crashes; cloud pall  
hangs over ocean.

Look! Strong winged gulls show  
gray and give their strident call;  
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gulls at feeding have a ball;  
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—Joe Dvorak

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## One Conservationist's Opinion

### AUDUBON AND THE WORLD POPULATION YEAR (FIND AN HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE, IF YOU CAN)

by RAYMOND MOSTEK

(Past President, Illinois Audubon Society)

Departing from its usual program of color slides of members' vacation trips and rented movie films, the DuPage Audubon Society on May 22, 1973, provided a controversial program on the "President's Commission on Population and the American Future." It featured four speakers: Mrs. Diane Kia from the Planned Parenthood Federation; Nancy Weaver, chairwoman of the DuPage chapter of Zero Population Growth; Mrs. Jewel Klein, co-chairwoman of the Women's Rights Commission of the Independent Voters of Illinois and Theodore Kavadas of the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission who formerly served with the Illinois Conservation Department.

The Commission was appointed by President Nixon in July of 1969. Since Congressman John Erlenborn of DuPage County served on the Commission, and is a member of the President's political party, it was proper to invite him, but he was unable to attend. The meeting had many co-sponsors. Among them were: Illinois Audubon Society, the Illinois Wildlife Federation, Friends of the Earth, National Audubon Society, and the Sierra Club, besides the private groups who sent speakers. The Open Lands Project, the Citizens Coalition for Public Schools and the Illinois Planning and Conservation League also indicated their interest.

Publicity regarding the meeting gave the DuPage Audubon Society

the best coverage it has had in the local press in the 20 years of its existence. Afterwards, the meeting and the remarks of the speakers also received fine notice in the local media. (Unfortunately, this night was chosen by President Nixon for a television appearance, and many local Audubon members elected to stay home that night.) Evidently, some pro-population-increase devotees were in the audience and they later made an attempt in the local press to refute some of the speakers. Jane Kumb, publicity chairman and a director of DuPage Audubon, wrote a comment to the Press Publications of Elmhurst which pointed out the following:

"The average American already has 50 times more effect upon the environment than the average Asian. With about 6 percent of the world's population, Americans exploit and consume 45 percent of the world's non-renewable resources. Every child born in America will consume or be responsible for 26,000,000 tons of water, 21,000 gallons of gasoline, 10,510 pounds of meat, 28,000 pounds of milk, 9,000 pounds of wheat, plus other foods and materials. Environmental groups are concerned with population, because they are concerned with all life, human as well as animal life."

Unfortunately, the editor of the paper did not give a balance to the pro and con letters, leaving readers with an impression that most peo-

ple supported the population-increase advocates. (As I write this, TV news has just reported that pineapples will no longer be grown in Hawaii because the land has become too popular for golf courses and for housing, and the U.S. will now import pineapples from Taiwan and the Phillipines, where once again Americans will exploit the natives.)

One does not write a letter to the editor of a newspaper to convince the editor or the vocal opposition. He writes to convert and inform the uncommitted. David Schoenbrun, the famed CBS reporter, once said that "a story is never told unless it is told a hundred times." Environmental groups would do well to hammer away at the fact that the human population increase will not only lead to a decline or a disappearance of wildlife, but poses a serious threat to the quality of life for humans.

One local writer, who said that she was more interested in a good life for humans than for wildlife, knows little of either. The population of DuPage County is now over 500,000 and may eventually total over a million. Daily we see more open space disappearing for multiple housing. Audubon clubs would do well to take a greater interest in the matter of land reform and land zoning. The DuPage Forest Preserve District now has 9,000 acres under its jurisdiction, which is considered far too low. Still, it is the second largest forest preserve body in the state of Illinois.

Some counties have no county government unit purchasing land for public preserves; in fact, with 102 counties, less than 15 have either a county conservation district or a forest preserve district. Land acquisition bonding authority has been pushed from 1.5 percent of assessed valuation to 2 percent. Ted Kavadas, who spoke to the May 22 meeting, suggested that Il-

linois is already 160,000 acres behind the national recommended average for recreation. The north-eastern part of the state, which is the most densely populated, lacks 90,000 acres, despite the fact that all six counties have an FPD or a CCD. It is obvious that Audubon and other environmental groups will need to increase pressures for greater land purchases for open space recreation.

Population of humans is pushing more and more wildlife to the brink of extinction: The Black-footed Ferret, the Whooping Crane, the Eastern Timber Wolf, the Ivory-billed Woodpecker, the Masked Bobwhite, the Peregrine Falcon, the Grizzly Bear, the Sonoran Pronghorn, the Hawaiian Coot, the Southern Bald Eagle, the Brown Pelican, the Houston Toad, the San Francisco Garter Snake, the Hawaiian Stilt, the Molokia Creeper and many other forms of wildlife have been listed as "endangered." (A recent count lists 101 species including 14 mammals and 50 birds.)

On May 3, 1973, the President's Annual Report on Foreign Policy included this statement:

"Twenty years ago the world's population was less than 2,600,000,000. Today it is more than 3,800,000,000. In just these two decades, the human family has increased by nearly half the total population attained in all the millenia before. In most of the developing countries, populations will double in next 2 to 28 years. Rapid population growth burdens and retards development, accentuates malnutrition and unemployment, and crowds cities with slums. The United States now contributes to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, which supports programs in 76 countries, and to the International Planned Parenthood Federation with programs in over 40 countries.

"At the Second Asian Population Conference in Tokyo last November, the United States joined 22 other countries in calling on governments to establish goals and programs for effectively controlling population growth, and to provide family planning information, education, and services to all their citizens as soon as possible.

"In order to focus international attention on the vital problem of world population growth, the United Nations has designated next year as World Population Year. The United States will cooperate fully with the United Nations in observing the year and working to make the World Population Conference a success. It is imperative that the nations of the world reach agreement on means dealing effectively with this global problem."

Up to April 1973, 63 countries have contributed funds to the UN Fund for Population Activities. Where mass media alone cannot reach the majority of the population, traditional local art forms will be used. In the Carribean, for example, calypso and other traditional entertainment forms will be used.

We have come a long, long way from the days of Margaret Sanger,

a red-headed nurse, who in 1912 decided to fight the Comstock laws, which made the release of contraceptive information a federal offense. "Open war" was declared against her by the New York Police Department on orders from clerics, and one of her public meetings was closed in 1921. Emily Taft Douglas, a former Illinois congresswoman has written her biography. In 1936, the United States Court of Appeals pulled the teeth of the last of the Comstock laws.

The full text of the report of the President's Commission on Population Growth and the American Future is available through the New American Library in the Signet edition. It has had a run of over 200,000 copies. The GPO has published 15,000 copies and is due for a second printing. On March 16, 1973, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, under Caspar W. Weinberger, killed plans to distribute a film on the subject on orders of the White House. HEW had formerly undertaken to distribute 100 copies of the film on a free-loan basis. HEW had received 841 requests for the film when they cancelled plans for distribution (with an inadequate explanation).

### **A BEQUEST IN YOUR WILL...**

to the Illinois Audubon Society helps insure the continuance of the Society's programs which you now support through your membership.

### **A SUGGESTED BEQUEST FORM:**

"I hereby give, devise, and bequeath to the Illinois Audubon Society, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill. 60605, and/or 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515, the sum of (dollars) (other gift as described here) to be used for the general purposes of said Society."

On January 22, 1973, the Supreme Court rendered two long-awaited decisions eliminating all state abortion laws. A decision by the court not only binds the states, but local judges, health departments and local prosecutors. An attempt is being made by Congressmen Frank Hogan and John Erlenborn to overthrow the Supreme Court ruling on abortion. It is doubtful that it will succeed since the vast majority of the people support the court decision. In desperation, Mr. Hogan is seeking a House discharge petition of 218 names to bypass any public hearing by any congressional committee deliberation.

In her outstanding book, "World Population Crisis: the United States Response" by Dr. Phyllis Tilson Piotrow (published by Praeger), she relates the long and slow strug-

gle to bring the population question before the American public. In 1959, President Eisenhower declared that "birth control is not our business;" in 1974, the U.S. will participate in the World Population Year. There has been a rapid shift in public opinion in the last decade. The section on Birth Control and the Policy Process is especially revealing, and every president since Eisenhower has spoken in favor of some aspect of birth control. When the Gallup Poll indicated that  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the Catholic population of the country disagreed with their bishops on the availability of contraceptive information, the dam was broken. As George Bush, U.S. representative to the U.N. asks: "Will we learn fast enough from one another and with another to diffuse the population bomb?"

## Russell Train Nominated For Top EPA Post

In July, the White House nominated Russell E. Train as new administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Train has an extensive background in federal service, including work in all three of the branches of the government—Legislative, Judicial, and Executive. Early in 1970, Train became the first chairman on the Council on Environmental Quality. In that capacity, he has served as the chief advisor to President Nixon on the environment.

A native of Washington, D.C., Train holds a bachelor's degree from Princeton University and a law degree from Columbia University. He served in the army from 1941-46 and attained the rank of major. Train has served as an attorney for a Congressional committee on the IRS, and as an advisor to the House Ways and Means Committee.

In 1957, Train was appointed to the United States Tax Court by President Eisenhower and was reappointed to a full 12-year term in 1959.

Train became active in conservation while serving on the tax court. He founded and became the first president of the African Wildlife Leadership Foundation, which led to his participation in the work of other conservation groups.

Train resigned from the tax court in 1965 to become president of the Conservation Foundation, a non-profit educational and informational institution dealing with a broad range of environmental matters.

More recently, Train has worked for the administration in such areas as controlling endangered species, ocean dumping control, international environmental problems, and whaling preservation.

## BOOK REVIEWS



**ENERGY, ECOLOGY,  
ENVIRONMENT:  
A FRAMEWORK FOR  
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY**

by Gerald Garvey

W. W. Norton, 1972

235 pp, \$8.95

While essentially this is a technical book (not to be read easily at one sitting), serious students of the environment and organization libraries will find it a useful addition to their resources. A glossary of terms helps the reader towards a greater understanding of the technology of the situation.

A generous word must be said in behalf of the chosen figures and photographs. Especially impressive are the details of the decimation of the forest which once covered Cadiz Township in Green County in Wisconsin in 1831. Fifty years later less than half of the forest remained, and by 1950, only 3.6 percent of the original forested area remained in timber.

There is the oft printed photograph by Litton Industries of smog shrouding Manhattan Island. A most unusual aerial photograph by the Environmental Protection Agency shows seeping oil in the Santa Barbara channel surrounding

the oil well in the center of the picture.

The author argues that our frontier culture has contributed heavily to the waste and arrogance which so characterizes our nation. The blight is everywhere from East Chicago to the strip mines of Appalachia, from the pollution of Pennsylvania to the stench and ugliness and pollution of Salt Creek in DuPage County. (It has never ceased to fascinate me that a "silent majority" would so long endorse a war in Vietnam which wastes 40,000 barrels of oil a day, and sits content while the President of the USA vetoes a water quality bill to clean up the nation's foul streams and lakes.)

In chapter after chapter, Professor Garvey — who teaches at Princeton University — scores the wastefulness of our present industrial practices: from strip mining to the inefficiencies of fuel extraction, from our imperfect oil tankers which foul the seas, to our electric power plants which released 12 million tons of sulfur oxides in 1966 and which is expected to triple in 1980 unless the government strictly enforces new controls for our health. The book is a project of the Center for International Studies at Princeton University.

—Raymond Mostek

**GRZIMEK'S ANIMAL LIFE  
ENCYCLOPEDIA: VOLUMES**

**7 and 8, BIRDS I and II**

by Bernard Grzimek

Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., 1972

579 and 620 pp, \$30 each vol.

These two volumes are among the first published of what will be a 13-volume set covering the animal kingdom. It will be the most comprehensive and well illustrated

work of this type yet produced.

The treatment is organized in the order of classification, with the first volume covering all orders through Falconiforms plus Chachalacas, Curassows, Guans, Quail and Grouse. Volume two continues with the remaining Galliforms through Hummingbirds, Trogons and Mousebirds. The first chapter of volume one discusses birds generally and recaps primitive forms

All the chapters dealing with specific orders or groups of families are written by various ornithologists who are specialists in the area. These accounts are presented in a fairly uniform manner covering distinguishing characteristics, range, habits, food, voice and nesting cycle plus color plates. Not all species are covered, but the authors use some species to illustrate the general life-history details for the group. Headings in the margin make the location of information much easier.

The color illustrations are the work of many artists and are well reproduced. They aid in providing good background on the birds covered in the text and sometimes serve to provide an illustration of a bird not available elsewhere. At the back of each volume is a systematic classification of the species covered, with page reference to the text. (The choice of common names does not always agree with the currently accepted usage, but this point is always very debatable.) The books also include an animal dictionary providing English, German, French and Russian name for the birds included. This is presented four times, being alphabetized for each language. (It is unfortunate that the commonest language in the new world, Spanish, was omitted.) A list of supplementary readings and a complete index round out each volume.

These are fine general reference

works. The quality of printing and binding is very good. Public libraries should have the entire set. College and public-school libraries would do well to consider purchase of the set. Serious students of ornithology who want to have good reference sources in their own libraries should also consider purchase of the three volumes devoted to birds. Publication of the third volume on birds is awaited with interest, as it will cover more species than the first two combined.

—Peter Petersen

## WEEDS

by Alexander C. Martin

Illustrations: Jean Zallinger

Golden Press, 1972

160 pp, \$1.95

The suburban dweller who has a garden should profit from ownership of this book, for almost all of us suffer from unwanted weeds. It will also be helpful to the hiker, and the curious. Full color pictures are given of each common weed, together with latin names. The text and range map help complete the plan of the book.

Weeds costs the farmer about 5 billion dollars a year due to expensive control measures and a decrease in crop yields. Weeds are adaptable, prolific and often attractive. Some gourmets have taken to eating some weeds such as dandelions and pigweed.

Martin points out that weeds can be generally grouped into three major habitat classifications: fields and roadsides, lawns and gardens, and marsh and aquatic areas. More than two-thirds of the pest plants of the USA are found in fields and roadsides.

—Mrs. I. L. Mostek

## THE BIRDS OF KOREA

by M.E.J. Gore and Pyong-Oh Won

Chas. E. Tuttle Co., 1971

450 pp, \$17.50

Since I have reviewed this excellent monograph from the standpoint of an amateur ornithologist, having spent four wonderful years in Korea without availability of a useful manual on the birds, I find this contribution most useful and greatly needed.

Austin's 1948 edition, "The Birds of Korea," was the only noteworthy account on the birds of Korea, and certainly stimulated an interest in future studies. It's a shame that Austin's book was only published in a limited edition, and prior to 1952 the book was already a collector's item. The present volume is not only an outstanding contribution to Oriental Ornithology, but its greatest importance lies in that the text is written in both Korean and English.

The book opens with a brief description of the topography and climate, followed by remarks on habitat and population structure. The author distinguishes eight types of habitats and relates this with the prominent bird species found in each.

The short chapter on migration through Korea illustrates three migration routes reaching the peninsula, and although the amazing number of 185,650 birds, representing 135 species, have been banded in Korea, little is known regarding their movement patterns. Two maps show the major routes and recovery stations.

A short chapter stresses the urgency for protective laws covering Korean bird populations. Fifteen species are presently on the protected species list, and additional ones probably will be added upon the emphasis of this book. This is

followed by a highly enlightened chapter on the history of Korean ornithology, covering the literature from the first published account by Temminck in 1835 to the present.

The major portion of the book consists of a 325-page species account, covering 366 species, which includes the Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*) which is cited as an addenda. The majority of species (230) are illustrated in 40 excellent color plates, while 24 black and white figures illustrate habitat, nests, etc. A brief description of each species — followed by remarks on habitat, present and former status in Korea, and subspecies represented — makes up the bulk of this excellent ornithological contribution. A short list of birds recorded for North Korea, followed by a personal checklist, literature cited, and index completes this outstanding volume.

In the past few decades, more convenient means of travel, excellent accommodations and guided tours arranged by travel bureaus have stimulated a greater interest in the Orient. The present volume will certainly fill the need of anyone traveling to Japan or Korea.

—Harlan D. Walley

## WHO WAKES THE GROUNDHOG?

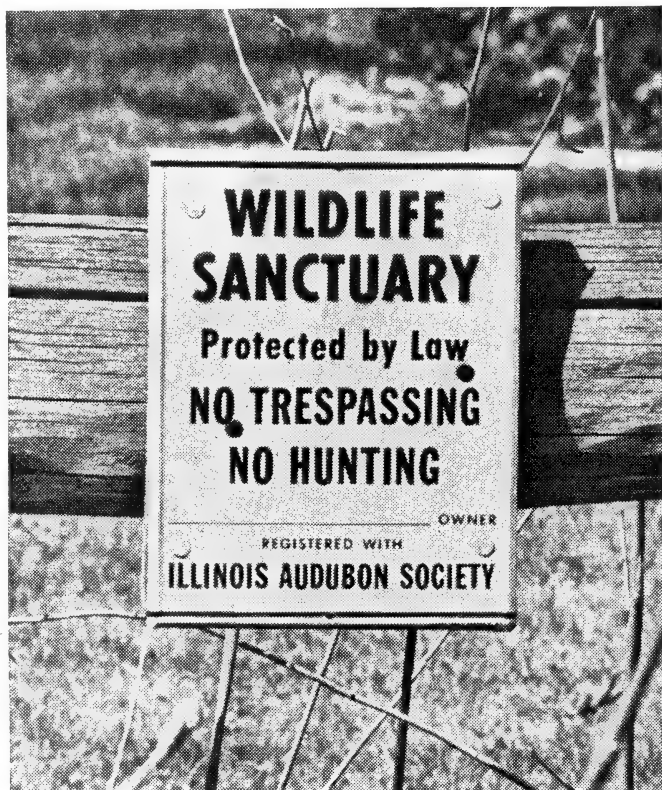
### EARLY RISERS AND LATE BLOOMERS IN THE NATURAL WORLD

by Ronald Rood

W. W. Norton and Co., 1973

206 pp, \$6.95

Someone once wrote that whether it is clear to you or not, the world is unfolding as it should. The seasons come and go, and so does the wildlife. The swallows which leave



Here's a good illustration of the Society's Wildlife Sanctuary sign. It is metal and it measures 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10". The background is bold yellow; the letters are black.

IAS believes posting of properties will cause the public to become more aware of the value of such natural areas, and will, in effect, serve as a form of conservation education. Every time a bulldozer moves, another "eviction notice" for wildlife is written ... accordingly, the importance of every existing sanctuary is increased.

Prices: Each, \$1.05 including state sales tax & postage. Or, you can order five for \$4.73, or ten for \$8.40, including shipping. Make checks payable to Illinois Audubon Society, and mail to IAS, 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.

Capistrano return to a child in Buenos Aires. Ronald Rood, who lives in Vermont, has written a warm volume about the changing scene of the natural world and helps us understand the whole process.

He points out that owls mature slowly and so need an early start in life. I relished his comments about the Great Horned Owl as I recalled the nest we saw in February in the Morton Arboretum. He writes, "There are no tree leaves to interfere with vision. Animals befuddled with sleep, feeling the pangs of hunger . . . throw caution aside. The result is a situation just made for the predator. With the owl dropping right into place, it is able to descend upon a careless rabbit and thus feed her young brood."

An amusing incident is revealed in the case of a Baltimore Oriole who was busy making his long, graceful nest in an elm tree. A friend of the author decided to play a phonograph record, which carried the song of the Oriole, to the nest builder. It stopped the Oriole cold, causing both he and his mate to fly through the trees, never to be seen again. Very likely, they were intimidated by the record call which may have indicated that the territory had already been staked out.

—Raymond Mostek

## NIXON & THE ENVIRONMENT

Edited by James Rathlesberger

The Village Voice, 1972

\$2.45 paperback

Since this book was more than campaign propaganda, its review is presented as educational information. Its authors are thirteen activists, mainly concerned, energetic young citizens of whom



Porcupine, one of the drawings by Carrye E. Schenk for "Who Wakes the Groundhog?" by Ronald Rood.

Michael Frome in *Field and Stream* says "In the past couple of years they have come on like gangbusters in the surge of the new environmentalism, and their influence is certainly destined to grow."

A long chapter on water pollution by David Zwick, who directed the Nader Task Force on water pollution and co-authored "Water Wasteland," a report based on a two-year pollution study, charges that the Nixon record on proposed pollution legislation has been marked by its solicitude toward industrial polluters. It is also claimed that the Administration is reluctant to apply the basic principles of law and order to big business outlaws, illustrated by the 1970 Nixon Water Pollution Proposal under which the polluter guilty of dumping in violation of the law could not be fined, or even ordered to stop, until first given six month notice. (During this time violators would be free to pollute with impunity.)

Water Resources Development is treated by Brent Blackwelder, Washington representative of the Environmental Policy Center and co-chairman, Citizen's Committee against Channelization. He quotes Nathaniel Reed, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for fish, wildlife and parks, in testimony at a House of Representatives hearing: "It is discouraging for our biologists and field personnel to stand by helplessly and watch the wetlands resource succumb to the dredge bit or dragline bucket with little or no regard for the natural system . . . It has been the observation of the majority of the personnel that those agencies engaged in stream channelization activities are still largely paying nothing more than lip service to earnest environmental protection."

On that subject Stewart Udall and Jeff Stansbury are reported to have written in their Los Angeles Times Syndicate column: "The White House does not wish to offend either the Southern congressmen who control funds for the Council on Environmental Quality and the Soil Conservation Service or the wealthy farmers who get big hidden subsidies from the U.S. taxpayers whenever the S.C.S. drains their marshlands."

George Alderson, legislative director of Friends of the Earth and coordinator for the Coalition Against the SST, is author of the section, Public Lands, which discusses, among other topics, the important matters of mining, national forests, national parks and Alaska natives' land claims. He alleges that Nixon's subservience to the lumber industry is demonstrated by his promotion of the notorious Timber Supply Bill and his action after Congress failed to pass this measure when he instructed the Forest Service to increase their cut by the amount called for in the defeated bill. Rep. Saylor (Rep. Pa.)

commented: "The effect of the President's directions to the Agriculture, Housing, and Interior Secretaries was to do by fiat what could not be done legislatively."

Covered in detail among many other environmental subjects are the Administration's surrender on phosphate detergents; secret meetings of the National Industrial Pollution Control Council which consists mainly of big polluters; weakness demonstrated by the Council on Environmental Quality; Nixon's favors to the lumber industry, shown not only by his promotion of the Timber Supply Bill, but by his veto of the plan to protect de facto wilderness, pending congressional consideration of permanent protection under the Wilderness Act, and his opposition to clear-cutting moratorium proposals; his frantic promotion of the SST, the Tennessee-Tombigbee pork barrel and the Alaska pipeline; and the record on strip mining, air pollution control funds and nuclear power.

—Ray M. Barron

## OUR LIVING LAND

Government Printing Office, 1971  
96 pp. \$2.00

Richly illustrated with color photographs and paintings, this Conservation Yearbook weighs the good and the bad that have come from man's use of the American landscape, and probes the question of how to make amends for damage done. The articles in the Yearbook talk about our natural resources and how they can be saved. The opinions of experts and the results of surveys back up what is written. This is an excellent book for environmentalists and for people who simply enjoy beautiful photographs of our country. (Order Item 55R for \$2.00 from Public Documents Center, 5801 Tabor Avenue., Philadelphia 19120.)

## SOME PAPERBACKS IN BRIEF:

**FAMILIES OF BIRDS**, by Oliver L. Austin, Jr.; Golden Press, 1971 200 pp., \$1.95. Scientists have grouped some 9,600 known species of birds into 208 families of which 172 are living and 36 are fossil. For those who are familiar with the grouping of species of birds, but have often been confused by the classification of the "family" this pocket guide should prove useful. Both scientific and common names are used for easy identification. The book lists the distribution, characteristics and habits of each family.

**THE PINE BARRENS**, by John McPhee; Ballantine/Walden, 1971; 172 pp., 95c. Incredible as it sounds, though New Jersey is noted for its high density of population, an area of 650,000 acres exist in the south central part of this eastern state, and it is a tract unknown to the crowded denizens of Manhattan and Boston. McPhee is a resident of Princeton, N.J., and writes for the New Yorker Magazine. Here he writes of the colorful people who still dwell in the barrens, of its history and some of its vanished towns, Eighty-four different kinds of birds breed in the Pine Barrens. The most common bird found there is the towhee.

**WILD HERITAGE**, by Sally Carrighar; Ballantine Books, 1971; 256 pp., \$1.25. "By the time that young animals reach maturity, most of them have absorbed from their parents teaching, or from sharing adult activities, all they will need to know for their everyday living." With her usual competence, Sally Carrighar writes of the behavior patterns of animals: their aggressiveness, their mating skills and instincts, their playful spirits, and

their lives as parents. The science of the normal behavior of animals is called ethology — a new word and new science.

—Raymond Mostek

## OLMSTEAD IN CHICAGO

by Victory Post Ranney

R. R. Donnelly and Sons, 1972  
\$1.75

Olmstead has been described as an environmental planner who let nature into the city. He designed 17 large urban parks, among them Central Park in New York, Franklin Park in Boston, Mount Royal in Montreal, and Jackson and Washington Parks in Chicago. He was a very much involved personality. He was active in the major issues of his day — politics, conservation, slavery, and health reform. A defender of Yosemite Park and Niagara Falls, he once served as editor of the liberal "The Nation" magazine. Olmstead lived from 1822 until 1903 and was a giant as a landscape planner — a visionary, far ahead of his time.

He came to Chicago in 1868 to design the famed contour streets of Riverside, Ill., an area of 1,600 acres on the DesPlaines River. It was to be an oasis of pure air, cool shade and village greens. Olmstead was responsible for Wooded Island in Jackson Park, and the general plan for the 1893 Columbian Exposition.

Miss Ranney does a commendable job in bringing Frederick Law Olmsted before a Chicago public which should know him better. Had more of his ideals been emulated, this would have been a better city. (The book may be ordered from the Open Lands Project at 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60603.)

—Raymond Mostek

## Guest Editorial

The Interior Department's forthright and highly-principled Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Nathaniel P. Reed, gave a significant address before the October, 1972, meeting of the American Humane Association, on the provocative subject of "Environmental Concern and Wildlife—a Humane Approach." The Secretary placed in one context the question of the role of hunting in wildlife conservation:

*"In considering what is humane in treatment of animals, is it worse to cleanly kill a selected duck with a gun or to cover it with oil, drain its marshes so it can't reproduce or eat, or subtly poison it with pesticides or other chemicals over a period of years?"*

*"The issue of antihunting is a false one because it side-tracks people from attacking the real threats to our native wildlife . . .*

*"It's not the hunters, but the heads of the water development agencies, the mineral extractors, the energy producers, the timber cutters, the stream straighteners, the stockmen's associations and the real estate developers who are destroying America's wild heritage.*

*"What these people do will have far more effect on the future of wildlife than I, or any of my successors, or all the hunter groups put together . . .*

*"It's the beavers—the dammers, the ditchers and the drainers—those who cut and dig our lands sometimes beyond their capacity to recover or to sustain life, whom you need to face eye to eye if you desire humane treatment for wild animals. And those land speculators who are determined to sell every square inch of America to some sucker.*

*"Barnum was right. The real estate sucker has proved his point, multiplying at an astonishing rate. There are no slopes too steep, no soils so unstable, no ecosystem so fragile that those modern-day hucksters won't try to sell to some innocent sap.*

*"The danger is that, while those interested in wildlife debate hunting, the 'developers' continue merrily on their path of sending wild land and wildlife into oblivion."*

## **Chapters of the Illinois Audubon Society**

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McHENRY COUNTY CHAPTER: David Frey  
656 Margaret Dr., Woodstock 60098  
KANE COUNTY CHAPTER: Mrs. James Cole  
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## **Illinois Clubs Affiliated with the Illinois Audubon Society**

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BULL VALLEY GARDEN CLUB (Woodstock)  
BUREAU VALLEY AUDUBON CLUB (Bloomington)  
CHAMPAIGN COUNTY AUDUBON CLUB  
CHICAGO ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
CRYSTAL LAKE GARDEN CLUB  
DECATUR AUDUBON SOCIETY  
EVANSTON BIRD CLUB  
FOREST TRAILS HIKING CLUB (Chicago)  
KANKAKEE VALLEY AUDUBON SOCIETY  
KISHWAUKEE AUDUBON SOCIETY  
KNOX COUNTY BIRD CLUB  
LAGRANGE PARK GARDEN CLUB  
LINCOLNWOOD GARDEN CLUB OF EVANSTON  
MARSHALL COUNTY AUDUBON and NATURE CLUB  
MUSSELMAN AUDUBON SOCIETY  
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of BARRINGTON  
NORTH CENTRAL ILLINOIS ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY (Rockford)  
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SAND RIDGE AUDUBON SOCIETY (South Cook Co.)  
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**For further information, contact the IAS HEADQUARTERS  
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# THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

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The Society was organized seventy-five years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, IAS has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents are invited to join the Society in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation, as well as in cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

### MEMBERSHIP FEES

Patron .....	\$1,000
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### SUBSCRIPTIONS, MEMBERSHIPS, CORRESPONDENCE

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EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE and MANUSCRIPTS should be directed to the editor, D. William Bennett, Route 2, Box 618, Kenosha, Wis. 53140.

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# ***illinois audubon bulletin***



**1973-1974**  
**winter**

NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

FEB 13 1974

LIBRARY

# THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

*Organized in 1897 For the Protection of Wild Birds  
And the Preservation of the Natural Environment*

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**Telephone: 968-0744**

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# ILLINOIS AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

**ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY**

Number 167

Winter 1973-1974

## *The President's Message*

This winter the various agencies of government have finally come to a realization of a point conservationists have been trying to get across for years: we are faced with a serious energy crisis. It has taken a war with oil-import impact and a decline in other energy sources to a serious point to make seemingly everyone suddenly aware of the problem. It will probably require radical changes in the life style—that Americans have been encouraged by industry and government to embrace—to reach some sort of equilibrium again between energy supplies and requirements.

We can all remember encouragement from power companies to buy more electric appliances, erect senseless gas lights in our yards to consume gas twenty-four hours a day to provide a weak light for a few minutes of nighttime passage, and even heat homes with electricity when it is the least efficient heating source known. We are also encouraged to buy larger, energy-wasting cars, keep thermostats set too high in winter out of the mistaken idea that seventy-two degrees is an optimum temperature, and engage in energy-consuming recreation, which does nothing for our health, such as snowmobiling or motorcycling.

Now that "everyone" has seen the light in the area of energy conservation, we have to renew the struggle in other conservation areas.

It should be obvious to anyone with average intellect that the natural resources of the earth are limited to a finite, measurable quantity. All people on earth consume these resources—and the higher their standard of living, the higher their consumption. The only possible way the earth can continue to be inhabitable is by insuring that population does not get any higher than it already is, especially in high-standard-of-living countries like the U.S. If this had been done a hundred years ago, the world would be a much better place in which to live now.

One facet of conservation is to ensure a place for nature in the world of the future. One aim of Illinois Audubon Society is to gain public recognition for the value and need for preserving our natural resources. It is probably the basic precept for the entire environmental movement. An earth without nature would be one which

I would not want to have had a part in creating for future generations. As Illinois Audubon members, we should strive to increase our ranks to enlarge the impact of our work and insist that all alternatives and side-effects are considered in decisions affecting our environment and the use of our natural resources.

—PETER C. PETERSEN  
235 McClellan Blvd.  
Davenport, Iowa 52803



### PESTICIDES: CONTROLLING INSECTS SAFELY

Some very significant changes in pesticide use are beginning to take place. Ultimately, these changes could effect thousands of individuals here in Region V.

Currently, EPA officials are working on major provisions of the Federal Environmental Pesticides Control Act which was passed by the United States Congress and signed by the President last fall.

EPA is developing guidelines to implement regulations pertaining to pesticide registration, classification, use, certification of applicators, experimental use, registration of establishments and books and records.

Within two years, all pesticides, both intra- and inter-state, will be registered as either restricted use or general use pesticides. Restricted use pesticides will only be available to applicators certified by state agencies.

We in Region V are anxious to solicit public comment on these various topics, especially from farmers, commercial applicators and interested citizens.

If you would like to have a chance to comment on the direction of pesticide regulation based on the new law, write to EPA, Public Affairs, 1 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606 and ask for a "Pesticide Kit." We'll send you a copy of the new law, with an implementation schedule and a summary of the new law.

—Francis T. Mayo, Chief  
Region, V, EPA



### NOT TOO LATE TO VOTE

In 1928, Illinois school children voted on the state bird. The cardinal won, with 39,226 votes, but—hold it!—the final tabulation is not complete. Recently the Superintendent of Public Instruction's office received one of the 1928 post cards from Springfield, with a late vote for the prairie chicken!

## *Audubon Films, 1974*

AGAIN the Illinois Audubon Society presents four full-color wildlife motion pictures during 1974. All are seen in the Simpson Theater of the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago. Outstanding naturalists appear as narrators.

Feb. 3, 1974 — *THE LIVING JUNGLE* — by Greg McMillan

Barro Colorado Island, in Lake Gatun in the Panama Canal Zone, has been completely protected by the Smithsonian Institution for long-term study of an unspoiled tropical jungle. Greg McMillan displays an incredible variety of animals: Agoutis, tamanduas, pacas, basilisk lizards, and with a telephoto lens, the jewelled birds, glittering insects, and the other denizens of the jungle canopy. Forget winter for an hour!

Feb. 24, 1974 — *SMALL WORLD* — by Fran William Hall

A professional photographer, explorer and wildlife lecturer for almost 40 years, Fran Hall focuses his camera on the interplay of life between man and the small animals, especially the insects. Come see the beautiful and complex details of development, behavior and struggle for survival of the incredibly tiny animals that share our planet.

March 17, 1974 — *UPCOUNTRY UGANDA* —

by Jeanne & John Goodman

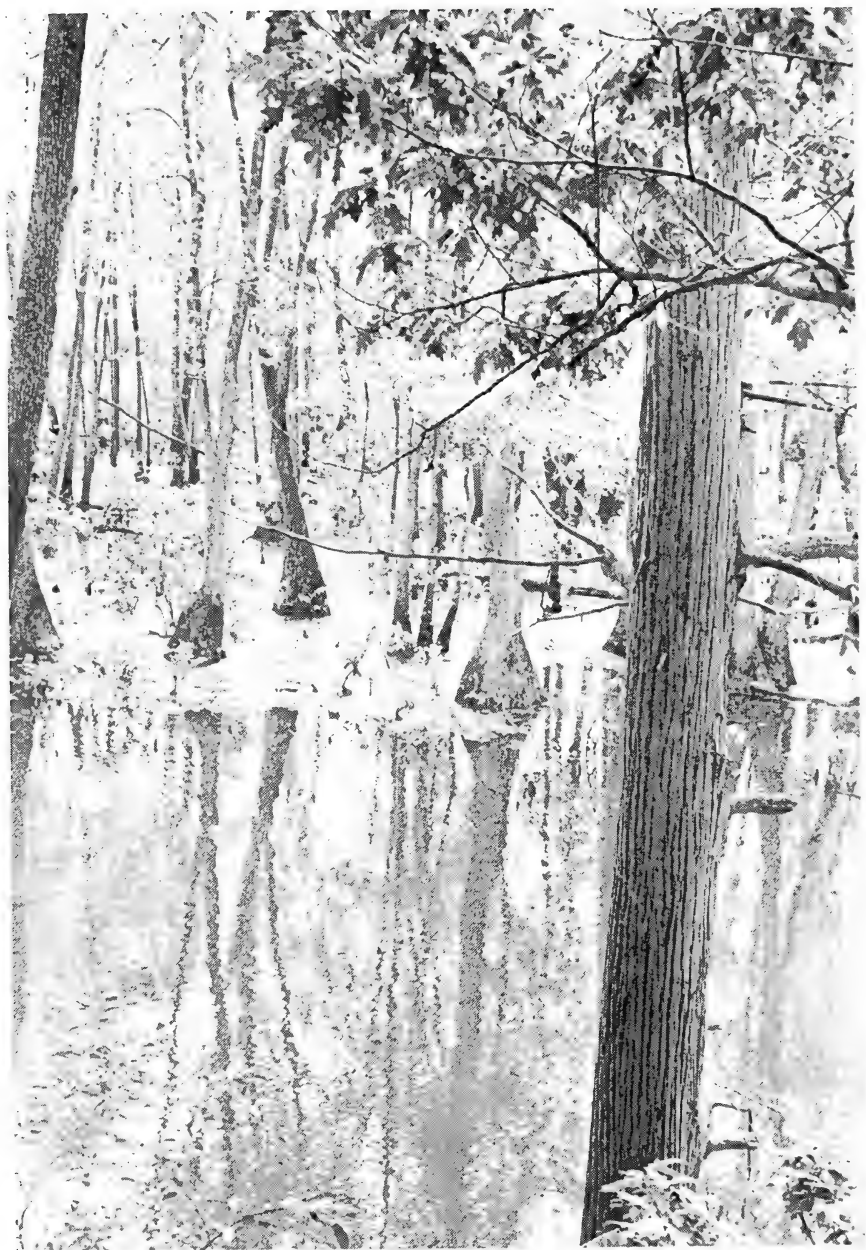
You may have seen TV versions of Jeanne Goodman's diary of a year in tropical East Africa with her children and husband, John, a naturalist and visiting professor of Zoology and Parasitology at Makerere University in Kampala. Now you can watch a new film story, five years in the making, that portrays the still abundant wildlife in a spectacular upland of national parks and lush, rolling plateaus between the mountains.

April 7, 1974 — *FOOTLOOSE IN NEWFOUNDLAND* —

by Thomas A. Sterling

Tom Sterling's camera explores the eastern outpost of North America—its history, its people, and especially its wildlife. You'll watch the remnants of a 900-year-old Viking settlement—fishing for cod and Atlantic salmon—observe life at a whaling station—and roam through fresh and magnificently wild Terra Nova and Gros Morne Provincial Parks. This is a wildlife odyssey you will not want to miss.

Members ADMITTED FREE at west entrance. Programs begin at 2:30 p.m. each of the Sundays. The public is welcome.



*A community of water tupelo in the Little Black Slough, Johnson County.*  
—Centralia Sentinel Photo

# NATURAL AREAS:

## Remnants of Past Ecosystems Preserved for the Future

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by JAMES S. FRALISH

Assistant Professor of Forest Ecology  
Southern Illinois University

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● Where do our natural areas fit in the environmental picture?

Much of the nation's interest currently is focused on the development and maintenance of a high quality environment. Evidence for such concern is found in passage of an Environmental Policy Act, creation of federal and state environmental protection agencies, and the large number of strong environmental citizen organizations (*Environmental Defense Fund, Scientists Institute for Public Information, Sierra Club, National Audubon Society, National Wildlife Federation, Zero Population Growth*, and many state organizations including the *Illinois Audubon Society*) working to improve the environment. These interest groups, along with state and federal agencies, will require far more ecological data and information than are now available to properly manage or disseminate information on ecosystem management.

Snow (1971) summarizes the problem very concisely:

*"One of the most formidable obstacles to the development of ecostrategies is the absence of sufficient quantitative data and theoretical understanding of the natural environment. Yet, without adequate knowledge of the structure and resiliency of the natural ecosystem that support life, it is hard to assess the impact of technological stresses. Particularly crucial is whether nature can find new points of stability under the stresses imposed by man, or whether modern technology itself must give way."*

Natural areas are considered an essential part of a quality environment. The Federal Committee on Research Natural Areas defines a natural area as "a naturally occurring physical or biological unit where natural conditions are maintained insofar as possible" (Franklin, *et al.* 1972). According to a broader definition, a natural area is a part of a system with members of the system being samples of typical environments and/or communities (Moir 1972). Both definitions, however, consider minimum disturbance by man an essential feature of a natural area, which is one of the primary reasons for the preservation of such areas.

In the development and maintenance of a quality environment, natural areas play a critical role particularly in view of the rapidly changing (developing) surface of the earth. Natural areas may make major contributions to environmental quality programs by: (1) providing sites for collection of baseline data and for long term monitoring of various aspects of the ecosystem; (2) providing sites for studies on the structure and function of the ecosystem; (3) preserving gene pools of natural organisms including those that are rare and endangered, and (4) providing sites that may be used in educational or environmental training programs (Franklin, *et al.* 1972).

Rational decisions on matters involving environmental resource management and quality is dependent to a large extent on a thorough understanding of the structure and function of natural undisturbed ecosystems. It is only in the undisturbed state that natural areas can be used to examine parameters of the ecosystem and compare them with those encountered in systems which have been affected by man.

To quote Aldo Leopold (1949): "The science of land health needs, first of all, a base datum of normality of how healthy land maintains itself as an organism."

The grazing of a prairie, cutting of a forest, or channelization of a river changes the relationships between organisms as well as the factors of the environmental complex that control the organisms. Because of disturbance, some plant or animal species may disappear from an area while others, usually weedy or "opportunistic" species, increase in number and abundance. When the natural balance has been disturbed, the original value of the ecosystem for information is lost.

Natural areas, therefore, serve as "benchmarks" for collecting ecological data and assessing the extent of man's impact on the ecosystem; since many of the problems affecting resource management have stemmed from unexpected side effects of man's activities, development of the ability to predict these effects beforehand is an essential requirement for the development of quality environments.

Natural areas serve as reservoirs for two types of gene pools: (1) they preserve rare and endangered species; (2) they act as gene pools for ordinary wild or unaltered organisms (Franklin, *et al.* 1972). Both common and rare or endangered species may some day prove to be valuable and we can not afford to lose any living organism. Many organisms may be potentially important to man from the standpoint of food or medicine. From an area may come a valuable plant or animal species, fungus, or bacteria that could not survive under disturbance conditions.

Before World War II, fungi were considered pests, but from fungi have come penicillin, aureomycin, streptomycin, and terramycin. Others probably will follow. Compounds from a large number of forest fungi can be used to treat disease by transforming steroids, physiologically important hormones in the body. Others are used in the production of cortisone which relieves the symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis. Hundreds of species



*Goose Lake Prairie, Grundy County, the largest prairie remnant in Illinois.*  
—Ill. Dept. of Conservation Photo

of fungi are found in soil of natural areas and many of these could be lost under disturbed conditions.

Another example comes from California's citrus industry which depends on rootstalks from a plant variety once considered worthless, but which proved to be resistant to a pathogenic root rot. Finally, at present large numbers of wild plant and animal species are being screened for anti-cancer and other types of drugs. The loss of any organism serves no one and, in the long run, will certainly be to our disadvantage.

The preservation of larger common organisms, as well as those in danger of extinction, is equally important. Natural areas provide an in-place preservation of plants and animals that may be used to diversify the gene pool of a particular species, race, or variety. Most plant species, for instance, have a variety of mechanisms designed to promote cross fertilization between different individuals of the same species (outbreeding).

Offspring from outbreeding usually have high vigor and rapid growth rates. Where the gene pool (or number of individuals) is limited, self-fertilization (inbreeding) or severely restricted outbreeding becomes a necessity, and off-spring frequently show declines in vigor. A larger gene pool means also a greater variety of characteristics or combinations of characteristics and thus more possibilities for natural selection to choose the best ones.

When man destroys a gene pool, he usually destroys both good and poor characteristics. In some cases, such as in big-game hunting, man in-

tentionally selects for the strongest animals and thus the best genes that have been selected by nature are eliminated.

For students in the land-use sciences, a virgin woods, dune, or prairie is a "living museum" of an ecosystem, an outdoor classroom, a "control" in the sense of an experiment, and a biological storehouse whose demonstration value can never be overestimated in teaching. Without such areas, a teacher, no matter how good, cannot instill in his students an appreciation for the complexity, structure, and functioning of various ecosystems.

Moreover, such areas are necessary for students to learn the sometimes complicated methodology used in obtaining data for analyzing species or species to environment relationships. It is through the continuum of knowledge passed from teacher to student that ideas and concepts are developed which lead to proper decisions involving environmental resource management.

● Preservation vs. management:

A quote by Hugh Iltis (1959), regarding natural areas, states that they "must never be disturbed, cut, or grazed, except in the specific cases where management is necessary to preserve a vegetation type (e.g., the burning of prairies)." This statement brings up a quite new idea in natural area preservation: *To preserve an area, it may be necessary to actively manage it.*

Management here is not management in the sense of men obtaining products from an area (anthropocentric management), but is management in the sense of maintaining the integrity of communities within the ecosystem (biocentric management). The biocentric oriented management attempts to replace or duplicate a natural environment or periodically reoccurring phenomenon that permitted communities or ecosystems to develop.

Some environmental groups that desire to preserve an area may, in the long run destroy it, if they demand an "all hands off" policy on the part of the administrative agency. Eventually, such groups will concede that natural areas will need to be managed in the biocentric sense or else the ecosystems or communities we wish to preserve will disappear. This situation occurs because (1) man through his activities has already influenced the functioning of most ecosystems and (2) many ecosystems change through natural processes of succession.

Many of the forest species and communities evolved with, and are adapted to, fire—thus the policy of immediate fire suppression has affected many forest and prairie ecosystems even where they have otherwise been undisturbed by cutting or grazing. For instance, in Yellowstone National Park, the Lodgepole pine forests which developed after wildfires of years ago are being replaced by either spruce-fir or Douglas-fir because fire has been excluded for decades. There is now a more liberal policy in Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks toward allowing fires to run their course. In southern Illinois, sugar maple seedlings are now appearing in



*A mature American beech forest in Lusk Creek Canyon, Pope County.*  
—Photo by Jon Nickles



*A portion of Hayes Creek Canyon, Pope County. The rock outcrops support communities of red cedar, post oak, and blackjack oak.*

*—Photo by Jon Nickles*

oak-hickory communities probably because fires have been controlled for 40 years.

The problem of preservation vs. management is quite real in the Pine Hill Ecological Area located on the Shawnee National Forest of southern Illinois. The Forest Service has set the area aside and is preserving it because of its unique habitats and plant communities which include several hill prairies. The exclusion of fire from these hill prairies, however, is causing severe encroachment from trees and shrubs and will cause the eventual disappearance of such prairies. It appears that these areas must be periodically burned ("managed" in the biocentric sense) or they will disappear.

● A diversity of natural areas:

The unique geographic position of Illinois is the reason for the wide variety of habitats and communities found within the State. In the northern portion of the state are elements of boreal, northern, and central plant communities including bogs and marshes, white pine forest, northern hardwood forests of sugar maple, basswood, and ash, oak-hickory forests, cedar glades, and sand-dune communities along Lake Michigan. Associated with each community is a variety of animal life. The central part of the state was once a vast stretch of tall grass prairie most of which has been plowed and planted to corn. A few prairie remnants may remain along railroads.

In southern Illinois are found elements of the central and southern communities including oak-hickory forests of many different species and covering much of the landscape, mesic forest or sugar maple, beech, hack-

berry, and yellow poplar, hill and railroad prairies, water tupelo and bald cypress swamps and sloughs, and natural red cedar-winged elm communities on solid rock outcrops. Plant species found in these communities are commonly found to the south or east, many as far east as the Smokey Mountains.

Space does not permit a discussion of the total variety of natural areas that could be found in Illinois. For more detail on many typical areas now protected, consult "A Directory of Illinois Nature Preserves" prepared by the Illinois Department of Conservation and the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission.

Illinois still has some relatively undisturbed habitats, floras, and faunas that need protection. Many will soon be lost forever as the tremendous pressure to "develop" these ecosystems continues. The long predicted energy crisis has arrived and can only aggravate the situation. Various agencies and organizations are working to identify and save what remains of the natural areas and within the next year we can probably expect progress in that direction. There remains little doubt that we must work hard to preserve remnants of our natural heritage.

*"There is high scientific value in preserving samples of typical environments both those little disturbed by man and those which he has materially modified . . . Areas preserved for long-term scientific use provide natural laboratories for the study of ecosystems in all their complexity . . . They can serve as check areas or yard sticks for the use, protection, and management of comparable areas of land and water . . . They are reservoirs of genetic materials which may one day prove to be of economic medicinal value."*

—(International Biological Program, 1967)

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## One Conservationist's Opinion

# SNOWMOBILES, WHALES AND PROJECT SANGUINE

by **RAYMOND MOSTEK**

(Past President, Illinois Audubon Society)

### HEARINGS HELD ON SNOWMOBILES IN STATE PARKS:

State Conservation Director Anthony Dean held public hearings in Naperville in October on the possibility of limiting or banning the use of snowmobiles in Illinois State Parks. Conservationists from the Illinois Audubon Society, the Sierra Club, DuPage Audubon Society, and other groups testified against the use of the power giants in such preserves as Illinois Beach State Park, Mississippi Palisades, Rock Cut and Kankakee State Parks. The excessive noise, waste of gasoline during an energy crisis, threats to nature areas, and a philosophic opposition to the utilization of state preserves for commercial purposes constituted the bulk of conservation opposition. Snowmobile enthusiasts were also heard from during the hearing and a decision by Dean is expected soon. Major opposition to snowmobiles has come from the Illinois State Committee on Snowmobiles, 930-10 East Shady Way, Arlington Heights, Ill.



### THE WHALE HAS FOUND A FRIEND

in Tony Mallin, 6351 N. Oakley Avenue, Chicago 60659. He has had some whale stamps made up which urge world-wide protection for the whale and will be glad to send them out for a dollar for a set. He has received requests from Canada and many states. Ac-

tive with the Friends of the Earth, Mallin points out that "the Japanese and the Russians are slaughtering our whales to extinction. Only 1% of the Japanese protein diet comes from whales." He has urged that letters be sent to Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka in Tokyo, protesting the whale slaughter. The Stockholm Environmental Conference recommended a ten-year moratorium on the whale killing, which the U.S. supports, but the Japanese government has refused to sign the treaty. (Some conservationists are urging an American consumer boycott on such items as Sony, Hitachi, Sanyo, etc., radios, Datsun and Toyota cars, Nikkon cameras, Seiko watches and Japan Air Lines.) "Save the Whale" bumper stickers and other information may be obtained from Animal Welfare Institute, P.O. Box 3650, Washington, D.C. 20007.



### ILLINOIS BOUNTY FIGHT COMES TO AN END

as Gov. Daniel Walker signs SB 977, sponsored by State Senator Betty Ann Keegan of Rockford. The bill deauthorizes payment of bounties by counties in Illinois on the fox and the crow. A considerable number of Illinois counties had already ended their bounty system, prodded by the Independent Voters of Illinois and the Illinois Audubon Society. Thanks are due to Rockford en-

vironmentalists who persuaded Sen. Keegan to introduce the legislation.



**GRAND CANYON & SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER.** Led by Friends of the Earth and the Sierra Club, the U.S. Senate turned down a bid by Senator Barry Goldwater to remove 38,000 acres from the Grand Canyon National Monument. S. 1296 adds 600,000 acres to the National Park, but FOE charges that Goldwater "wanted to turn over 38,000 acres to the ranchers in Arizona," and allow the land to be run by the BLM. The bill, enlarging the park, passed the Senate and now awaits action in the House. Goldwater is remembered by many as one of a dozen Senators who refused to support the National Wilderness Preservation Act.



**NORTH CENTRAL AUDUBON COUNCIL** had a successful meeting at Horicon Marsh on October 6-7. The conference was held at the Hotel Rogers in Beaver Dam, with delegates attending from Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. Thousands of Canada Geese were seen from the roadsides on early Sunday morning. The NCAC, which appeared on the verge of burial, now seems headed for a revival. It

meets twice a year. Horicon Marsh drew over one hundred persons to the state meet.



**BICYCLE PATHS SOUGHT FOR DUPAGE COUNTY:** The Chicago-land Chapter of the Friends of the Earth has written to the Environmental Commissions of all villages in the county, urging that some existing and little used streets be used for bicycle paths. Under new state and federal legislation, funds can be made available for marking such paths. FOE has urged that Audubon clubs in other downstate counties encourage the establishment of more bike paths. FOE has also written to the Illinois Department of Transportation asking that rural roads in the state be converted to bicycle paths and that literature be printed and distributed as has been done in Wisconsin.



**ILLINOIS CONGRESSMEN RATE LOW ON ENVIRONMENTAL CHART:** The League of Conservation Voters (620 C St. SE, Washington, D.C.) has published a chart indicating the vote score of Illinois Congressmen and Senators. Available for 50 cents each, it describes the bills selected and the way the congressman recorded his vote. Sen. Percy was a mediocre 57; he was penalized six points for ab-

#### LARGEST U.S. GRANT FOR ILLINOIS BEACH

Ongoing expansion of Illinois Beach State Park, which serves recreation needs of one of the largest population centers in the U.S.—estimated at more than 6 million—has generated the largest Land and Water Conservation Fund grant approved to date by the federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation — \$5,450,000. Matched by state bond money, the funds are being used to acquire shoreline acreages of dunes, beaches and marshes extending three miles from the present park to the Wisconsin boundary. It will eventually open to the public the sole remaining stretch of desirable recreation open space on Illinois shorelines. Some of the acreages will be developed for intensive recreation; other portions will be preserved and restored.

## The Sanctuary Fund

*In recognition of the 75th anniversary of Illinois Audubon Society, the following members, friends, and organizations are added to the list of donors to the Sanctuary Fund. These names, too, will be permanently inscribed in an appropriate manner at the time the wildlife sanctuary is formally established.*

DR. & MRS. WALLACE KIRKLAND  
KISHWAUKEE AUDUBON SOCIETY

MRS. C. S. DeLONG

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF BARRINGTON

ROBERT HAWLEY *in memory of Roberta Hawley*

LAKE-COOK CHAPTER, I.A.S., *in memory of Mrs. John  
O'Leary and Mrs. Frank Bernard*

SARAH M. ELLIOTT *in memory of K. B. Frost*

MARION FRANCIS OWEN & FAMILY *in memory of Kathryn  
Rahm, Lydia Rahm and Alice Rahm Owen.*

sences. Though Sen. Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin rated one hundred, Sen. Adlai Stevenson came in a close 96. Other senators with high rating were Case, Cranston, Kennedy, Mondale, Proxmire and Tunney. Seven were at zero: they were Howard Baker (who serves on the Watergate committee), Cotton, Curtis, Goldwater, McLellan, Stennis and Tower. Illinois congressmen who rated over 50 on the LCV chart were Anderson, Annunzio, Metcalfe, Yates, Murphy, Price and Railsback. The bad guys were Leslie Arends, George Shipley, Kenneth Gray, Ed Derwinski and Harold Collier, while the worst was Phil Crane of the north shore (Wilmette, Winnetka, Northbrook and Elk Grove). Crane had a pathetic five.

**NORTHERN ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL** (P.O. Box 89, Ashland, Wisconsin 54906) has warned of new efforts to establish Project Sanguine in Northern Michigan. Chased out of Wisconsin by Environmental groups and Senators Proxmire and Nelson, the U.S. Navy admirals are now trying to persuade Congress to spend more funds to begin a grid under the Upper Peninsula. It has been met with resolutions by county commissions, conservation clubs and tourist associations. The project would tear up ten counties. The area affected lies in the same precambrian granite as the former Wisconsin site. The Navy has asked for a \$4 million study of Project Sanguine for Michigan, urged on by two Michigan state legislators who feel it will be an "economic boom" to the state. The Northern Michigan Wilderness Coalition leads the opposition.



# FIELD NOTES

by **ELTON FAWKS**

**APRIL-MAY-JUNE, 1973**

**Horned Grebe** — April 12, 3 at Wonder Lake. **Barbara Gay.**

**Cattle Egret** — May 25 and 26 at Urbana. **Harry Barnhart; confirmed by Bob Greenberg.**

**Black Rail** — May 28 on the Jim Funk farm near Quincy. **Joanna Anesi.**

**Bonaparte's Gull** — 2, April 2, and 12, April 12 at Wonder Lake. **McHenry County Chapter, Illinois Audubon Society; reported by Gay.**

**Swainson's Thrush and Veery** — Abundant (100s) May 15 at Allerton Park. **Inez McLure and Dorothy Black. (CCAS Newsletter No. 9.)**

**Red Crossbill** — 5, June 20; Quincy. **Anesi.**

**JULY, 1973**

**Yellow-crowned Night Heron** — July 21 at Skokie Lagoons. **J. Sanders.**

**Swainson's Hawk** — July 22, Kane County. **J. Sanders, Charles Clark, D. Friedman, S. Mlodinow and W. Krowie.**

**Gray Partridge** — July 14 at Huntley. **Sanders, Friedman.**

**Piping Plover** — 4 on July 8 (2 young, 2 adults) and 2 on July 29 at Waukegan. **Clark, Sanders, J. Greenberg, Pat Ware, Amy Baldwin.**

**Cliff Swallow** — 10 or more in July and August near bridge across Pissagan Creek on Morgan Road near Belvidere. **Elaine Burstatte.**

**Red-breasted Nuthatch** — July 7, Belvidere. **Burstatte.**

**Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher** — July 12 at Siloam Springs State Park. **Anesi.**

**AUGUST 1973**

**Cattle Egret** — August 25, 9 at Plainfield. **E. and F. Hall.**

**Wood Duck** — August 31 on Kishwaukee River; 10 covorting on the water. Acorns were dropping from overhanging branches. **Burstatte.**

**Black-bellied Plover** — August 15, one at Bartonville. **Virginia Humphreys, Zelma Williams and Marie Willy.**

**Laughing Gull** — August 4, 1 immature at Waukegan. **J. Greenberg, Mlodinow, Sanders and Rosenband.**

**Franklin's Gull** — August 4, 6 near the Laughing Gull.

(continued page 17)

## CHANGES IN THE COMMON NAMES OF ILLINOIS BIRDS

The latest issue of the **Auk**-Vol. 90, No. 2, April 1973 p 411-419 contains a supplement to the A.O.U. **Check-list of North American Birds** (1957, fifth edition). Some of these changes have been required by changes in the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature and involve Latin names only. The remainder are for taxonomic reasons based on findings published in the last sixteen years or to in some way improve the common names. Many of these include changes in common names and are covered insofar as they apply to species occurring in Illinois. They are listed in checklist order and should be noted before submitting materials to the Illinois Audubon Society for publication. The name found in the 1957 checklist is listed first for each species and the reason for the change is included.

**Common Egret** is now **Great Egret** to substitute for the modifier "common" a short but more meaningful modifier already widely used.

**Blue Goose** is now **Snow Goose** as the two geese have been found to be color morphs of the same species which interbreed regularly.

**American Widgeon** is now **American Wigeon** to agree with the British spelling.

**Shoveler** is now **Northern Shoveler** to provide a specific modifier when the same group name is used for another Western Hemisphere species.

**Common Scoter** is now **Black Scoter** for the same reason as the egret name change.

**Harlans Hawk** is eliminated as a species, being now considered a sub-species of the Red-tailed Hawk.

**Pigeon Hawk** is now **Merlin** to facilitate conformity with international usage.

**Sparrow Hawk** is now **American Kestrel** for the same reason as the former species.

**Upland Plover** is now **Upland Sandpiper** to avoid a misleading taxonomic implication (the bird is not a plover).

**Yellow-shafted** and **Red-shafted Flicker** both become **Common Flicker** since they interbreed regularly.

**Traill's Flycatcher** is split into two species on the basis of call. Breeding birds in Illinois, which have the "fitz-brew" call, are now called **Willow Flycatcher**, while birds breeding in the alder thickets which migrate through and have the call "fee-bee-o" are called **Alder Flycatcher**.

**Catbird** is now **Gray Catbird** for the same reason as the Shoveler.

**Robin** is now **American Robin** for the same reason as the Shoveler.

**Parula Warbler** is now **Northern Parula** for the same reason again.

**Myrtle Warbler** and **Audubon's Warbler** are now **Yellow-rumped Warbler** as they regularly interbreed.

**Yellowthroat** is now **Common Yellowthroat** for the same reason as the Shoveler.

**Baltimore Oriole** and **Bullock's Oriole** are now **Northern Oriole** as they regularly interbreed.

**Slate-colored Junco** and **Oregon Junco**, along with several other juncos, are now **Dark-eyed Junco** due to interbreeding.

## SEPTEMBER 1973

**Avocet** — 2 at Woodstock, September 15. **Burstatte and W. D. McMaster.**

**Least Tern** — 2 at Albany, September 15. **Members of Tri-City Bird Club.**

**Caspian Tern** — 25 at Albany with the Least Terns, and 30 at East Moline. **Elton Fawks.**

**Osprey** — 1 or 2 at IAS Fall Campout, Oregon, September 8. Also 1 at Erie and 1 at Fulton, September 8, by **Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frink**. Also 3 at Thunder, Rock Island County, September 17 by **Hank Hannah**. Also 1 at Kickapoo Park September 18-9; 1 along Middle Fork by Windfall Prairie on September 16, and 1 staying at Homer Lake September 1-16 — all by **Park Ranger Donald Noel**.



## CITY LIFE FOR A PEREGRINE

Is the peregrine falcon adapted to city life? Chicago has at least one peregrine—commonly known as duck hawk—which circles the loop and roosts atop the Kemper Insurance Bldg. at 20 N. Wacker Drive, the old Chicago Civic Opera House. Executives on the 22nd floor first noticed the falcon when they observed a shower of feathers, like snowfall, one day, identified the bird using binoculars. The falcon is a predator on city pigeons, which should be good news for those who consider the pigeon a pest. Prof. J. J. Hickey, University of Wisconsin falcon authority, says he has heard of only 3 other peregrines in cities—2 in New York and the other in St. Louis. The peregrine, on the endangered species list, is the fastest bird known; his dives have been clocked at 180 mph, 60 mph faster than the golden eagle.

## A GROSBEAK IS DEAD AT 25

In what is perhaps a longevity record, a locally famous Rose-breasted Grosbeak lived to the age of 25 in central Illinois. The death of "Birdie" was reported this summer by Dr. and Mrs. Harry Riegel, of Dwight, who had watched over this particular bird for five years; it had come to them upon the death of some people who had it for 20 years. The carcass and bones have been preserved. (See Illinois Audubon Bulletin No. 148, December 1968, for the original story of this domesticated Rose-breasted Grosbeak.)

—Mrs. Vinnie Dykes, Princeton

## REPORT OF MANY BLUEBIRDS

At a lovely spot in the country near my farm, Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Heitz boast of approximately a hundred bluebirds which, Mr. Heitz says, have always been there. The area has many huge oak trees, a clearing with bird houses, and another woods beyond. Last winter this bluebird colony stayed for the season (they're always fed). At our place two bluebirds were here up to the first snow, feeding on wahoo by the roadside.

—Susan Greer, Rushville, Schuyler County

## RARE FLYCATCHER, RED PHALAROPE ARE SEEN

Confirmed sightings of an Ash-throated flycatcher and a Red Phalarope prove these rare bird specimens are in Illinois. In case of the former, it's the first record of an Ash-throated Flycatcher ever seen in Illinois. The bird was identified November 2 by Dave Bohlen, zoologist with the Illinois

State Museum, in Washington Park, Springfield. Four other Audubons saw it the following day, and a group drove in from Chicago specifically to observe the bird. Peterson lists the Ash-throat as an "accidental" in this area, says it's a bird of Florida and Louisiana. Bohlen also found the Red Phalarope, south of Jacksonville. An immature specimen, it was seen and corroborated later by Vern Kleen, Department of Conservation non-game biologists, Mrs. W. D. Vasse of Brussels and other recognized Audubons. Kleen says it is the third recording of a Red Phalarope in Illinois in recent years. The bird is a pelagic species; Peterson says it breeds in the Arctic, migrates along the Atlantic coast well offshore and winters in the south Atlantic. Kleen says it is a bird of the Pacific Ocean areas also, where it is also rarely found inland. Undoubtedly a migration mixup brought the bird to Illinois — at least 800 miles from any ocean water habitat.



## The First Black-headed Gull for Illinois

by H. DAVID BOHLEN AND VERNON M. KLEEN

On February 10, 1973, the two of us were observing ducks and gulls at Chautauqua Lake and Quiver Lake along the Illinois River in Mason County, just north of Havana. We had just observed an adult Glaucous Gull in with a large group of Herring Gulls at Chautauqua Lake before arriving at Quiver Lake at 10 a.m.

We stopped at a point along the road which offered a good view of Quiver Lake and several gulls. That particular location in the lake, directly below us, was the dividing line between the open water and the ice. Just after we had arrived at this location, we were unexpectedly joined by a group of birders from the Morgan County Audubon Society. We were happy that they were able to share the following observation with us.

The gulls were sitting both in the water and on the ice, so Vern mounted his 32 x spotting scope on the car window and began scanning them. Suddenly he found one gull which was smaller than the others, and it immediately reminded him of a Bonaparte's Gull. Dave, knowing that this species is unexpected here during the winter quickly looked through the scope and noticed that the gull had a red bill—something which Bonaparte's Gulls are not known to have.

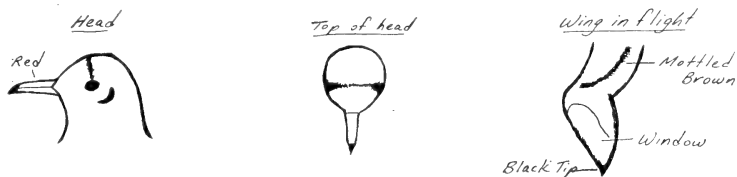
The bird, at least 300 yards away, was fluttering in the water as if taking a bath. Later it swam to the ice, walked on the ice, sat on the ice, again walked on the ice, and finally flew. It flew past us several times, once within 50 yards.

After observing the bird until it disappeared, we took the following notes without references to the books and made the accompanying drawings (traced from our original field notes):

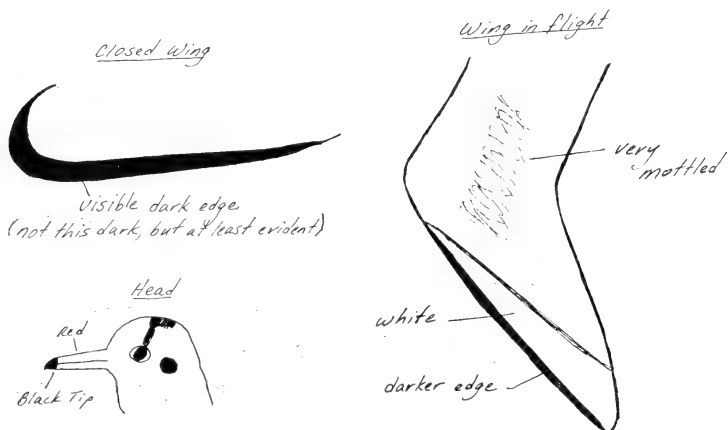
**Dave Bohlen:** "Bill: red with a black tip. Legs and feet: red. Head: white, dark spot behind eye, dark smear from eye to eye over the crown. Tail white with black terminal band. Wing: Brown mottled stripe down middle of secondaries. White window in primaries with black on tip (see drawing); underwing: sooty on primaries. Also, the bill 'appeared' longer than ordinary Bonaparte's. After seeing books, I remembered seeing the

Pictorial Descriptions of Black-headed Gull  
(As traced from our field notes.)

Drawings by H. David Bohlen:



Drawings by Vernon M. Kleen:



These drawings have been traced as close to accurate as possible from the original field notes.

*H. David Bohlen*  
H. David Bohlen

*Vernon M. Kleen*  
Vernon M. Kleen

following: 1) had a two-tone effect on leading edge of wing when flying directly at me; I noticed this three times. 2) more gull-like flight."

**Vern Kleen:** "Bill—red with slight black tip; feet—red, not pink like nearby Herring Gulls; head with black spot behind and below eye; gray-black stripe (narrow) from edge of eye over top of head (narrower than shown in drawing); crown with grayish area on top. The wing, as the bird sat on the ice, appeared to have a dark edge somewhat like the illustration; the wing, as seen when flying, is also illustrated; I don't have complete details, but remember the white section in the primaries, dark leading edge

and the mottled (salt and pepper appearance) secondaries, inner primaries and the coverts. It also appeared that the outer primaries from below appeared dark. Other observers saw the dark-tipped tail; I didn't look at the tail during the brief time I saw the bird as it flew by. We had no size comparison as it was only in the company of Herring Gulls."

The bird was an immature Blackheaded Gull (*Larus ridibundus*) changing into adult plumage. Neither of us had had any previous experience with this species, but we both know the Bonaparte's Gull very well. The Black-headed Gull, an Eurasian species, has been observed regularly on the Atlantic Coast the past few years and has been seen inland occasionally. We had a perfectly clear day and the sun was 90 degrees to our left as we observed this bird. It was last seen flying south down the Illinois River. It was impossible to collect this individual as it never approached collecting range and no one was in a position to collect it. Photographs taken as the bird flew past do not show any details for accurate identification. Therefore, documentation for the first record of the Black-headed Gull in Illinois rests with the field descriptions and illustrations that we have presented here.

#### START ACQUISITION OF WATERFOWL AREA

Acquisition of land to develop the Banner strip mine area, 15 miles southwest of Peoria, into a major midwestern waterfowl refuge—not unlike Horseshoe Lake and Horicon Marsh—began early in November when deed to the 227-acre Romines parcel was exchanged for \$74,000.

Plans of the Conservation Department call for establishment of a wildlife refuge, public hunting areas, a sport fishery and recreational spots, primarily for camping, picnicking on the 6,535-acre site which sprawls across portions of Peoria, Fulton County, in a long, narrow stretch bordering the state's Rice Lake Conservation Area at Banner on the south and extending 7 miles north-easterly between the Illinois River and U.S. Route 24.

The Romines property is part of 1,710 acres on which the Department holds options for purchase this fiscal year. Most of the acreage is mined-out strip mines owned by coal companies and Bradley University. Development could begin as early as 1976 with public use in 1977.

The site has potential not only as best freshwater marsh in the midwest, but also for environmental, ecological, wildlife and science education studies by Bradley and other schools. Project costs are estimated at \$4½ million. Long-time advocates of the Banner acquisition include former Conservation Director and chairman of the Conservation Advisory Board William B. Rutherford, Peoria Park Board President George L. Luthy, and Special Assistant Attorney General Oral C. Kost.

## NESTING COOTS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS: A STUDY OF AN ECOSYSTEM

by DAVID HAYWARD

To find the American Coot (*Fulica Americana*) nesting in southern Illinois is an extremely unusual occurrence. However, in the last half of May and through most of June, 1973, coots nested abundantly in the Mississippi floodplain of southern Illinois and Missouri.

In southern Illinois, their nesting was restricted exclusively to flooded wheat fields, a situation best described as precarious. Even though observations were sporadic and often simply sight records, there is enough information to at least outline some of the factors that influenced their nesting colonies. Most of my own observations refer to a colony of approximately 100 coots in a region three miles southeast of Grand Tower, Jackson County.

In mid-May, during nest construction, the wheatfields seemed ideal for marsh birds. Although the floodplain is basically flat, the land undulates just enough to have gentle valleys and ridges when flooded. The wheat (which had reached its full height but was still green) remained standing on the completely dry ridges; between the dry sections and open water was a strip about three meters wide of half-submerged stalks, some of them lying flat on the surface of the water.

It was in this marshy strip that all the coot nests were found. The nests were constructed almost completely of wheat stalks, many with the heads still attached. The only other material used were bits of driftwood — used sparingly in most

cases. One typical nest had an entrance ramp sloping up from the surface of the water to the rim of the nest constructed solely of sticks of driftwood. Of 38 nests examined on June 1, the average number of eggs was 7.8 ranging from 5 to 10. On June 1, there were about 35 pairs of coots scattered throughout the marsh. Most nests were attended by one incubating adult, while the other adult swam or stood nearby. In addition, 25 coots were seen feeding together in a marshy peninsula.

Fluctuation of the water level seemed to be the most potentially serious factor that might affect their nesting success. On June 1, (a little more than halfway through their 22-23 day incubation period), the average water depth at the nests was 30.4 cm., ranging from 17 to 47 cm. June 5, the water had risen 3 cm. as a result of the last heavy spring rains. However, the rims of the nests were still approximately 4 cm. above water level. It is possible that the nests floated a little higher due to the rising waters, but they were well anchored to and entwined about still-standing wheatstalks.

By June 9, when the young were beginning to hatch, the water had dropped 9 cm. below the June 1 level. Although the nests stood out more than before, they were still all surrounded by water.

The surface of the marshy section had become clouded with floating methane by this time. After hatching time, the water level dropped very fast, due to normal

drying processes rather than pumping excess water back into the nearby Big Muddy River. On the same date, eight birds were seen feeding in the peninsula. Only two families were seen away from their nests: two adults and four young, and two adults and five young (2,4-2,5).

On June 10, most of the nests were very exposed, some of them even connected to dry land. The wheat had all turned brown, and was beginning to mat down and fall over. Most of the flooded wheat had rotted below the water level and collapsed. Nevertheless, there were still ample areas of open water, marshy half-submerged matted wheat, and dry standing wheat. Families of coots foraged mostly in the marshy section, but occasionally in the open water.

By June 11, the area stank of rotting vegetation. The water had become a murky greenish brown, and was teeming with invertebrates, many of them mosquito larvae. The feeding group had dwindled to five birds, as the eggs continued to hatch.

By June 16, most of the hatching had been completed; most of the previously standing wheat had collapsed, and the previously marshy areas had been reduced to matted stalks about 10 cm. above drying mud or shallow water with the broken off stubs of wheat stalks just showing above the surface. Most of the inlets were covered with an unidentified bluish-white slime.

At this time, the pair bonds were apparently breaking up; the adult coots were beginning to regroup. A loose group of 11 coots was seen swimming in open water, while 9 more adults were found sitting on a mudbank. Eight families were present 2,5 — 2,4 — 2,1 — 0,4 — 1,3 — 2,5 — 2,6 — 0,2. Although a total of 297 eggs had been laid, the

June 16 total of 28 young was the highest ever seen there.

Although this works out to only 9.4% hatching success, it is definitely an underestimate, because by this time there had already been some chick mortality. Of the five nests examined on the 16th, one contained a live chick, four intact eggs, one pipped egg with the chick dehydrated and dead, and a few bits of eggshell. (On June 1 it contained nine eggs.) Another nest that had had five eggs contained three intact eggs with another floating in the water nearby, and no egg fragments. A third nest, originally with 10 eggs, contained one intact egg and a dehydrated pipped egg. The fourth had gone from seven eggs to an empty nest and one dead chick a meter away. The fifth nest had had nine eggs, but had dropped to one dead chick and no egg or fragments. Nevertheless, two adult birds acted very defensive nearby. (There may have been some live chicks hiding in the vicinity).

From these examples, it should be apparent that there were heavy losses of both eggs and hatched birds. It should also be pointed out that the largest family seen consisted of six young, while 27 out of 38 nests contained more than six eggs.

As of June 20, only five adults remained; two pairs with young and a lone bird. Twenty-five young were seen, most of them unattended by adults. Although there was still a lot of open water, the wheat had, for the most part, collapsed and was rotting. The waters' edge had been reduced to mudflat with protruding wheat stubble. The entire area seemed deserted and barren compared to early June when it was thriving marsh full of life and activity.

By June 28, all the adults had gone, and only three chicks were

seen. The water had dropped 117 cm. below the June 1 level. It is difficult to say what direct role the drop in the water level had on the coots' nesting success other than a general degeneration of the marsh. It is very doubtful that any of the young lived to maturity, although most of the chicks must be reported as missing rather than dead. Because the particular fields in question were not pumped dry, they retained water longer than all the surrounding areas which were drained in mid-June. This would rule out movement of the young to any less hostile habitat, although the adults were free to fly as far away as they wanted to, which they apparently did. (I never found any evidence of adult mortality.)

Many chicks probably died by being run over by tractors, as the residents of the area ploughed their

land as soon as it dried out. On June 30, I found two chicks that had died in this fashion. Early in September, I was told by a local farmer that he had accidentally run over several chicks while ploughing his previously flooded land in late June.

These wheat marshes were utilized by many other organisms besides coots. The list of birds includes Pied-billed Grebe (nest with one cold egg, nest with six cold eggs, June 1; adult with five downy young, June 16), four species of herons, eight species of ducks (most of them late migrants but one breeding attempt by Ruddy Ducks, and successful breeding of Blue-winged Teal in adjacent areas), and extensive nesting of Red-winged Blackbirds in the dry sections of the wheat.

Watersnakes were fairly common in the marsh, with *Natrix sipedon*

#### THINKING ABOUT BLUEBIRD HOUSES?

Orville Rowe, the former bluebird house builder for the now defunct National Bluebird and Purple Martin Association, plans to build bluebird houses again this winter and is accepting orders now. He's apparently fighting inflation successfully, as there is no increase in his prices.

Mr. Rowe reports his bluebird nesting houses are available for \$6 a pair (sold only in packages of two), and \$5 each for winter roosting houses. He also has anti-raccoon cleats for these houses available at two for \$1. One of these cleats, when attached to a house, increases the thickness of the entrance hole to two inches and prevents a raccoon from reaching the nest.

All orders are shipped by UPS, postpaid.

Persons wishing to order houses or winter roost boxes from Mr. Rowe can do so by writing to: Orville Rowe, 4019 South Main Street, Elkhart, Indiana 46514.

and *N. erythrogaster* represented. Although I saw several *N. erythrogaster* large enough to eat a newly-hatched coot, I have no evidence that they did so. On June 11, I watched a family of coots feeding at the water's edge, only three meters away from a motionless watersnake. At one point, a single chick ran away from the adult it had been feeding with, and crossed in front of the snake only one meter away, but the two creatures completely ignored each other. Ten minutes later, the same snake swam past a family of coots on and around their nest, and once again, there was no response from the birds.

Predation by any animal on the coots was something I never found any evidence of. The only tracks I found were one set of raccoon tracks on June 28. Although there are dogs in the area, I never observed them in the marsh.

Several of the common amphibians and fish of southern Illinois had colonized the marsh, as did many invertebrates, none of which I attempted to identify or observe.

Several questions have been puzzling me: If these particular

coots have bred before, where are their normal nesting grounds, or was this summer their first breeding season?

Where did they go when they deserted the degenerating marsh, some of them leaving their young behind?

Did they attempt to renest farther north in more stable marshes?

As a birder and an amateur biologist, it has been an embarrassment to write an article leaving so many information gaps and unanswered questions. Ideally, a team of biologists should have been studying the wheat marshes every day for all of May and June; my observations were sporadic and often incomplete. To be able to observe the occupation of a previously non-existent habitat is a great opportunity that should not be wasted. Perhaps this article will stimulate other amateur and professional biologists to fill in some of the information gaps if such a situation should arise again. (I would like also to thank Vernon Kleen for his valuable advice, information, and assistance.)



## A Purple Gallinule Nest in Massac County

by MIKE HOMOYA

Naturalist, Heron Pond/Wildcat Bluff Nature Preserve

On June 19, 1973, Mark Swayne of Herrin, Ill., and I were canoeing along the north edge of Lake Mermet, Massac County, Illinois. Along this edge, approximately two miles long, exists one of the finest cat-tail lotus marshes in southern Illinois. So fine is this area that three Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*) nests were found by David Hayward of Carbondale earlier this summer.

Mark and I were primarily looking for bitterns, but had not excluded the possibility of finding Purple Gallinules (*Porphyryla martinica*), especially since they had been seen at scattered locations throughout the state this spring, and that the only existing nesting evidence for this species in Illinois was established at this same location during the summer of 1963 when downy young had been reported.

## TWO NEW BIRD BOOKLETS ON MARKET

New booklets of value to bird lovers and breeders include "Landscaping for Birds," available from the Audubon Naturalist Society of Central Atlantic States, and "Propagation of Captive Waterfowl," published by the Wildlife Management Institute.

The former booklet is aimed at helping homeowners attract a variety of birds and mammals to their yards, includes basic landscaping principles and recommends trees, shrubs that attract wildlife. At \$2 per copy, \$11.25 for 10 or \$1.05 per copy for larger amounts, send to: Audubon Naturalist Society, 8940 Jones Mill Rd., Washington D.C. 20015.

Latter publication details waterfowl propagation techniques developed over 43 years at Delta Waterfowl Research Station; it stresses how to produce a bird as near in behavior and appearance to its wild counterpart as possible. Copies are \$1 each from: Wildlife Management Institute, 709 Wire Bldg., 1000 Vermont Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

We were really surprised when we suddenly flushed a large bird from the marsh which turned out to be a Purple Gallinule. More unexpected, though, was that we had flushed the bird from its nest which contained eight eggs. Knowing that this was a rare discovery for Illinois, we did not want it to be unduly disturbed by visiting bird watchers or collectors and therefore elected to keep the discovery "quiet" for a few days. Later we decided to contact Vernon Kleen, non-game wildlife biologist with the Department of Conservation.

Vern agreed to come down the following week to observe the nest and verify our identification. He arrived Thursday afternoon, June 28, and joined Mark, Loyal Mehrhoff, and me on a return visit to the nest. We checked the nest twice, photographed it, and spent two hours in the area, but did not find the gallinules. Vern decided to check the area again the following morning and after sitting patiently on a log about 25 feet from the nest for two hours, he saw the bird as it returned to the nest.

When we checked the nest again on July 12 it was empty. Hopefully, the eggs had hatched and the young were somewhere with the adults out in the marsh. We were not able to find them again at that time.

It is quite apparent that these birds are extremely shy and very difficult to observe; we were quite fortunate to have discovered the nest, probably the first nest record for this species in Illinois.

We soon learned that, because of pressure from fishermen, the lake had been scheduled for management through planned spraying of herbicides in order to reduce the spread of aquatic vegetation. Another call to Vernon Kleen, who then contacted several other people, ended the close call for the Mermet marsh. John Schwegman, natural areas specialist for the state, is now attempting to have this area set aside as a dedicated nature preserve. Hopefully, with this action, the Purple Gallinules will continue to nest and flourish here for many years to come.

## 'There Is Nowhere Anything Quite Like It'

### DENVER'S CONSERVATION LIBRARY

by R. M. BARRON

DENVER'S CONSERVATION Library is a unique institution that should be better known to all conservationists. Says Monroe Bush in *American Forests*, "Within a scant ten years from its date of founding, a department of the Denver Public Library system has come to be recognized throughout the land as both a depository and research-base for the very personal history of research management in the United States.

"This is a rare example of a municipal library sponsoring a service to scientists, historians and students of the entire nation. There is nowhere anything else quite like it."

The key words in Bush's statement are "depository" and "research-base," both of which are functioning seemingly well in spite of limitations of space, and particularly of money. Up to now, the Conservation Library has been getting along with a small annual appropriation, part of funds granted its library by the city of Denver, a few donations from foundations, and scattered gifts from individuals and industries. The year 1971 saw the beginning of a five-year campaign to raise \$375,000 from all sources.

THE DEPOSITORY function consists of sorting, collecting, cataloging and making available for retrieval the publications and work papers of individual conservationists as well as those of public and private agencies (largely donated materials). These include a wide range of materials from the com-

plete libraries of such greats as Arthur H. Carnhart, famed western historian, and Ira N. Gabrielson (two of the library founders), the late Olaus J. Murie and Howard Zahnizer, former Wilderness Society presidents, and down to my modest piece, "The Audubon Image," in the January 1970 *Outdoor Illinois* magazine.

The input of such material continues — bales and boxes — from attics full of memorabilia, such as manuscripts (425 boxes), diaries, field notes, pamphlets (more than 6,000), photographs (15,000 of them), periodicals (450 linear feet) and 4,000 books.

Much lately also has come from twenty-five major private organizations and governmental agencies, including the National Audubon Society, the Wildlife Management Institute, American Motors Conservation Awards Program, American Association for Conservation Information, Wilderness Society, Outdoor Writers of America, American Bison Society, Public Lands Review Commission, and the U.S. Forest Service.

AMONG GOVERNMENT organizations, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Department of the Interior, has a special relationship. It has established its Library Reference Service, Federal Aid in Fish and Wildlife Restoration, in the Conservation Library Center. To assure that the Center becomes more than an archives type of depository, the second main library purpose — retrieval — receives greater emphasis. With addi-

tional funds expected, an advanced system of mechanical retrieval will be installed. Information requested on any of the myriad conservation subjects may be obtained, without charge if a member of a cooperating organization, or at a near-cost fee to anyone else.

A founder of the Conservation Library in addition to Carhart and Gabrielson was John T. Eastlick, then head of Denver's public library system. Its management now consists of Henry G. Shearouse, Jr., City Librarian, Denver Public Library, who gives much time and attention to the Conservation Library, although a very busy man as head of one of the larger and better library systems in America. He is ably assisted by Mrs. Roberta Winn, department head, whose main interest recently is in the Library Reference Service of the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Elvis J. Starr, National Audubon president, is a member of

a prestigious national council which serves as a directing board, as is Estella Leopold of the Aldo Leopold family.

MRS. BARRON and I visited the Library when we were in Denver for the National Audubon Convention last June. We have a particular interest because there was established in the Conservation Library two years ago a fund in honor of my late brother, the Alfred N. Barron Memorial. We met there by appointment and were shown the library by a conservation specialist, Miss Kay Collins, who directs the day-to-day activities of the Library. Miss Collins is a brilliant, attractive, dedicated person who appears to be too young to even be through college. Of course she is older, since she has two master's degrees, the first in American history and a recent one in library science, and is a past president of the Denver Chapter of National Audubon Society.

## Sanctuary for wolves set up in Missouri

Wolves have been maligned since one huffed and puffed at the three pigs' house. Now their image is changing, but it may be too late for some breeds.

To prevent the extinction of this hunted beast, a wolf sanctuary has been planned for Washington University's Tyson Research Center near Eureka, Mo. The Sanctuary, sponsored by the Elsa Wild Animal Appeal, will be called the Wild Canine Survival and Research Center.

A primary objective will be to establish a wolf pack there, beginning with two pairs of adult wolves next spring. The 50-acre tract, part of a 2,000-acre wildlife preserve, is enclosed by a nine-foot high double

steel fence. But within this boundary the wolves will be able to roam freely, much as wild wolves did 140 years ago before they became extinct in Missouri forests.

Rare and endangered types of wolves will be brought to the sanctuary to insure their preservation. Researchers are particularly eager to locate specific varieties of the Southern Red Wolf, the Rocky Mountain Gray Wolf, and the Mexican Gray Wolf. They're also looking for a breedable pair of the Lobos Wolf, but they fear none can be found.

An International Captive Wolf Census has been started to prevent the loss of other species. It will utilize the "wolf underground" that

has developed to keep wolves hidden for their protection. Now, scientists hope that precise information about such wolves will surface to be stored in a computer's three-language data bank.

This will eventually make possible a "computerized mating"

service for wolves. Thus, genetically pure strains of wolves near extinction can be produced through artificial insemination.

Researchers at the sanctuary hope to safeguard wolves until their real value can be conclusively demonstrated to the general public.

## **EPA Offers Help to Citizens Seeking Clean Water**

A new home-study course, designed to help the average citizen monitor the new national water permit program, has been produced by the Midwest Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The short course, titled "Clean Water, It's Your Move Now", zeros in on the complex water permit process set up with passage of the 1972 Clean Water Amendments.

The main substance of the short course is a 60-minute tape cassette featuring a detailed explanation of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System with explanations and exercises using a typical industrial discharger as an example.

Among those discussing clean water and public participation on the tape are Gladwin Hill, national environmental reporter for the New York Times; Barbara Reid, a staff member of the National Resources Defense Council; and Dr. Warren Muir, an ecologist with the President's Council on Environmental Quality.

The cassette program also includes explanations by two major midwest citizens groups: Business and Professional People for the Public Interest and the Lake Michigan Federation. Officials from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources are also included.

According to Frank Corrado, Midwest Public Affairs Director for EPA, the home-study course is available free to interested individuals and groups. (Write EPA, 1 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 60606.)

"The purpose of the short course," said Corrado, "is to comply with the Congressional mandate to actively involve the public in the new water act. It is imperative that we try and get the public involved as much as we can in what is a rather difficult technical process." Corrado noted that all permits must be issued to industry no later than December 31, 1974.

## **Add to Your Big-Tree-Champion List**

Two new Illinois big tree champions have been certified—a 90-ft. English elm, 14 ft., 5 in. trunk circumference and 66 ft. branch spread on property of Mrs. James Holbert, 1203 S. 9th St., Springfield, and a 73-ft. white oak, 15 ft., 4 in. circumference and 77-ft. spread at 607 Tobagan Hill, Petersburg.

## BOOK REVIEWS

**THE WHALE: MIGHTY  
MONARCH OF THE SEA**

by Jacques-Yves Cousteau  
Doubleday and Co., 1972  
\$9.95

The decline in once vast numbers of all species of whale has focused greater public attention upon these huge marine marvels. The voyage of the *Calypso* took Captain Cousteau and his crew from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean through the Panama Canal and along the North American coastline to the Aleutian Islands. Though the trip was begun in February of 1967, it was not until March 14, 1968, that the cry of "whales" was heard off the Island of Socotra in the Indian Ocean.

Attempts were made — successfully — to film the activity of whales both below and above the water surface. The volume contains 124 full-color photographs. Some are remarkable; two of the pictures show one of the divers feeding a killer whale. I had the pleasure of seeing diving whales when on our trip to Alaska, and last summer, along with many other tourists, we saw "Shamu, the

Killer Whale" at the Sea World in San Diego.

Cousteau reveals some important data about gray whales: They swim all night long without stopping, but they sleep in half-hour "naps" six or seven times a day. They eat while they are migrating. The data was collected during a cruise from San Diego to Manzanitas Bay in Baja California.

There is a brief comment upon the heartbeat of the whale. American cardiologist Dr. Paul Dudley White found that an elephant has a rate of 30 heartbeats a minute. He took a reading on a grounded whale in Scammon Bay and found a heartbeat of 27 per minute, but the normal rate has now been established at nine per minute, indicating that the larger the animal, the slower the heartbeat. Birds, of course, have an unusually fast heartbeat.

One chapter of the book is devoted to the love life of the whale while another is devoted to the value of the low waters of Baja California which serve as a nursery for the young whales. Cousteau points out that this Mexican coast is blessed with a "savage isolation," dotted with sand dunes, bare of any vegetation. It is here in Scammon Bay where young whales are given birth. The bay was discovered over a century ago by Captain Scammon, who once noted whale spouts and followed them to their origin. For a decade, he and his crew slaughtered the huge monsters who came to rest at the bay. To the credit of the government of Mexico, international treaties now protect the bay and its inhabitants.

One of the *calypso* crew, Ted Walker, points out that males can often be distinguished from females by the shapes of their heads. In the case of the gray whale, he reveals that a sexual encounter will always include two males to one

female: the second male's specific role is to lie across the couple who are mating in order to help them maintain the proper position in the water. Cousteau writes that the sexual activity of these leviathans is almost a nightmare, accompanied by frustration and frenzy because of their huge size.

The mating game differs among the species of whales. Scammon Bay makes an ideal nursery, and Cousteau dwells at length on the birth and growth of the young whales. He points out, for example, that a baby whale will grow at an incredible rate of 230 pounds a day, or a ton every ten days.

One of the most interesting chapters in the book is the section on the Killer Whale. Considerably smaller than the Blue, Humpback or Finback, the Killer is considered the smartest of all whales, and probably one of the most attractive. An aggressive and formidable animal, it is blessed with 20 to 28 teeth, and is capable of diving to depths of over 1,000 feet, with the capability of remaining below the surface of the water for as long as 20 minutes. Though Killer Whales will attack other whales, they have never been known to kill a diver. The first Killer Whale was tamed and brought to an aquarium, in British Columbia. Since that time, other aquariums have exhibited the mammal.

Cousteau has a remarkable respect for the sea and for all life that dwells in it.

—Raymond Mostek

# **AUTUMN OF THE EAGLE: THE AMERICAN BALD EAGLE'S PAST & THREATENED FUTURE**

by George Laycock

Scribner, 1973

239 pp. \$6.95

This welcome book on eagles is long overdue. It will bring everyone up to date on the study of our national bird. Perhaps the best way to describe the book would be to list its chapters:

The National Bird — The Vanishing Wilderness — The Eagle Family — The Eyrie — The Eagles of Vermilion — A Matter of Diet.

The Champion Eagle Bander — Danger in the Sky — The Chemical Age — A Search for Eagles — Intolerance and Poison.

Shotguns and Helicopters — Land of Many Eagles — First Aid and Deep Concern — What of the Future?

This book is well written and a joy to read. It gives the reader the past history of the eagle as well as current studies to save the species. The only thing left out would be the steps to set aside areas to protect wintering Bald Eagles on the Mississippi River. These would be the Cedar Glen Eagle Roost near Keokuk, a project of the Illinois Chapter of The Nature Conservancy, and the Eagle Valley Environmentalists, Inc. in Wisconsin, under the leadership of Terry Ingram.

The documentary facts presented agree with my studies over the years. However, I will have to

## **CO-OP**

Kiss of April's sun—

Bush gives white-flowered signal;

Shad in river run!

—Joe Dvorak

correct some facts in the chapter titled "A Search for Eagles."

This chapter deals in part with my own studies. The lead paragraph quotes three all-winter counts I made in our Christmas Count area and not Christmas counts (only) as stated. A more confusing error is on page 152, telling about three January counts on the continental study. These were in 1961, '62 and '63. About 3,700 eagles were found each winter. The percentage of young were 26.5%, 23.7% and 21.6%.

These figures were credited to me ("A Survey of Wintering Bald Eagles," Iowa Bird Life No. 3, September 1960, p. 56). This has to be an error. I do have the official Audubon counts for 1962 and 1963. The immatures were given as 24% and 22%. These were given me in 1965. The quoted figures might be a refinement or correction.

It is also possible that the quote credited to me was for my Mississippi River counts for the three years. On these counts the immatures were 22%, 20%, and 23.4%. These were February counts.

Sandy Sprunt made a flight count of the Mississippi River in January. His percentages of young was 20%, 11%, and 24%. (The middle year was very foggy on the two days that it took to make the count.) In 1963 I found 868 eagles and Sprunt found 885. Notice also the closeness of our immature counts.

The chart in the chapter, "The Chemical Age," shows Wisconsin eagles were second only to Alaska in having the least amount of DDT in their eggs — and also in more young per nest. This might explain in part the increasing numbers of young in my past few years' counts.

This book should be in the hands of any one interested in eagles, poison chemicals and environmental changes.

—Elton Fawks

## NORTHERN FARM: A CHRONICLE OF MAINE

by Henry Beston  
Ballentine/Walden  
212 pp, \$12.50

As he did in his classic, "The Outermost House," a story of a year at Cape Cod, Henry Beston describes another year of his life, this time at a farm near a pond in Maine. Beston seems most fascinated with winter — the shadows of bare trees and branches, the curves of snow, the colorful clothes of his neighbors dressed in heavy mackinaws and bright plaid shirts. He takes us into spring with the break-up of the ice, the return of the robin, the marsh hawk and the fox sparrow. Amid his summer chores, he has time to observe nature and the farm and city life about him. Mark this book down as one to spend an evening with by the winter fire-side, or take up to that summer cottage or northern campsite.

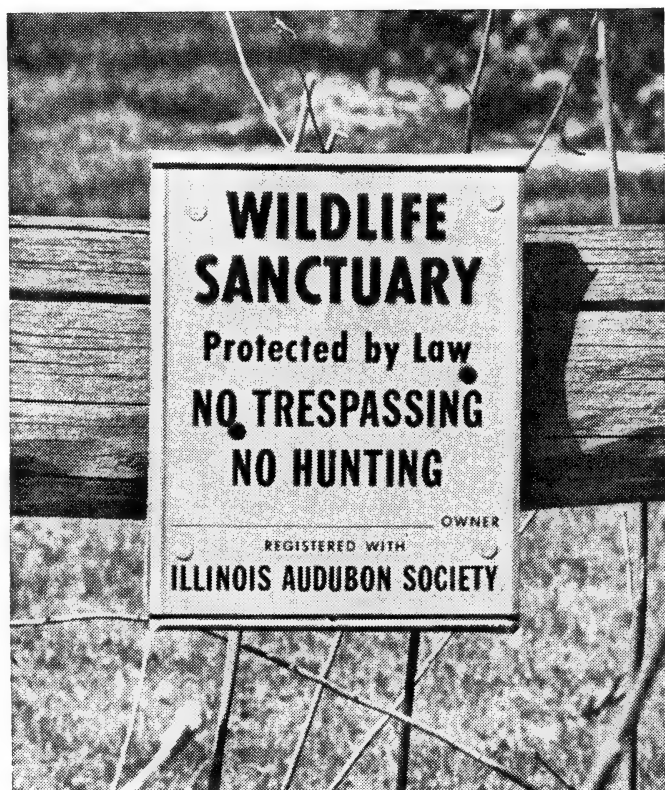
—Raymond Mostek

## THE SIGN OF THE FLYING GOOSE: THE STORY OF OUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

by George Laycock  
Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1973  
265 pp, \$2.95

George Laycock is well known to readers of Audubon Magazine. He has given us an excellent volume to help plan future vacations by visiting some of our famous wildlife refuges, and he pays tribute to several leaders who worked to set aside those areas.

Laycock describes 17 of the refuges in detail; 15 natural areas in 44 states are given mention. Many of the most famous ones were established during the administrations of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who became a



Here's a good illustration of the Society's Wildlife Sanctuary sign. It is metal and it measures  $7\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10". The background is bold yellow; the letters are black.

IAS believes posting of properties will cause the public to become more aware of the value of such natural areas, and will, in effect, serve as a form of conservation education. Every time a bulldozer moves, another "eviction notice" for wildlife is written ... accordingly, the importance of every existing sanctuary is increased.

Prices: Each, \$1.05 including state sales tax & postage. Or, you can order five for \$4.73, or ten for \$8.40, including shipping. Make checks payable to Illinois Audubon Society, and mail to IAS, 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.

bird-watcher during his early years at Hyde Park.

When Laycock described the battle to save the Wichita Wildlife Refuge in Oklahoma from insensitive U.S. Army brass, I recalled ornithologist Margaret Morse Nice, a former IAS board member, who joined that campaign by writing several letters to public officials back in the fifties. Hundred of angry conservationists who deluged Washington with mail agreed that the 10,700-acre refuge would become a private hunting club for the army officers.

I recall visiting the Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge off the coast of New Jersey during a recent convention of the National Audubon Society. Famous for Brants, Bitterns and Black Ducks, this area has become popular for bird-watchers from Philadelphia, Washington, and New York City. Established only in 1939, these 13,400 acres of sea marsh provide valuable ice-free resting and feeding places for eastern waterfowl.

When Laycock describes Horicon Marsh, he also adds a few observations about state refuges for geese in Southern Illinois. Horicon owes its existence to a glacier, and when early white settlers tried to drain the area, they were unsuccessful. The Fish and Wildlife Service obtained over 21,000 acres for a refuge in 1941. Wisconsin owns an added 10,000 acres at the southern end of the marsh.

Though I have never seen it, I have an emotional attachment to Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge in Montana. It serves as a sanctuary for the once endangered Trumpeter Swan. Weighing more than 30 pounds and with a wing to wing tip of more than six feet, it is a huge bird at more than five feet. Only 69 of these birds could be found in 1932, but they have increased to over 1,200 since Presi-

dent Roosevelt signed the refuge bill in 1935. In 1940 the Army demanded the lake refuge be surrendered for an artillery range, but Franklin Roosevelt, calling upon his boyhood memories, declared against the military fatheads, and ruled, "The verdict is for the Trumpeter Swan and against the army." (I wish we had more conservationists in more public offices today; they are profoundly needed at all levels.)

Laycock pays deserving tribute to a man not many of us remember and honor well enough, a man who deserves to be called the architect of today's national wildlife refuge system — J. Clark Salyer II. He had obtained his degree in biology from a small school in Missouri and later was persuaded to come to Washington to work for the old Bureau of Biological Survey during the early and exciting days of the New Deal. Within six weeks he had driven his battered car over 18,000 miles and had drawn up plans for over 600,000 acres of refuge land. He was encouraged in his efforts by Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace.

With a sharp mind, tireless energy and great dedication, Salyer fought against Army plans to take over the Wichita Wildlife Refuge. Getting older and in danger of losing his sight, he refused to surrender the wildlife refuges to those who would exploit them for oil and gas. Though he eventually lost his vision, the Interior Department retained him as a consultant and technical adviser, and in 1962 Secretary Udall awarded Salyer its Distinguished Service Award. Described as tough and exacting, he was also known for his honesty and fairness. In these melancholy Watergate days, how desperately America needs servants of the caliber of J. Clark Salyer II.

—Raymond Mostek

# Guest Editorial

by TOM McNALLY

*Outdoor Editor, The Chicago Tribune*

*"It's a 'dam' shame—  
the death of Big Hole . . . "*

Long time readers of my Tribune column probably are aware of the long-time love affair I've had with the Big Hole River, in southwestern Montana. Over the years I've frequently described its fantastic trout fishing and scenery. Quite possibly 10 years ago the Big Hole was the world's best known trout stream.

No more.

Today, the Big Hole is dead.

It has been slaughtered, unnecessarily, by selfish, disinterested men.

A FEW WEEKS ago I stood on a shoulder of the Big Hole, near the town of Twin Bridges, Mont., and I'm not ashamed to say I could have cried.

Where once crystal-clear, cold water sang swiftly thru riffles; where once there was a deep, cold pool; where once a white-water rapid sparkled in the sun—now

there was nothing but a broad, flat, shallow ribbon of warm water. There were no pools, no runs, no riffles.

That portion of the Big Hole had been destroyed, ecologically speaking, by men with bulldozers.

The Army Corps of Engineers has bulldozed and channelized a major portion of the Big Hole, which winds for more than 100 miles thru Montana's famed Bitterroot country. The purpose supposedly has been to prevent or to slow spring-time flooding, and to aid ranchers in irrigating their fields.

Experts explain, however, that bulldozing and channelization do not halt flooding but, in fact, hasten severe flooding in downstream areas. And ranchers have never needed assistance from the Corps in procuring water for irrigation from the Big Hole.

Unfortunately, the lasting destruction of the Big Hole River is

not an isolated case; "pork barrel" and other senseless projects are systematically destroying rivers and streams all over America—hundreds of them. Dam building (where dams are not needed) and channelization (where it does no good) are killing our irreplaceable waterways.

PERIODICALLY A few newspapers and conservation magazines have exposed the dam building—channelization problem, but now a book has been done that should bring major attention since it presents the complete, long, long story of the destruction of America's rivers.

Title of the book is *The River Killers*, and its author is Martin Heuvelmans, who says he is simply "an angry citizen." The book began as an interested citizen's investigation, then swelled into "an angry citizen's call for action." The book (224 pages, Stackpole Co., Harrisburg, Pa., \$8.95) presents the incredible story of the destruction of our waterways and ecology at the hands of the Civil Works Project Branch of the Army Corps of Engineers.

Citing specific river "projects" in state after state—reporting on board meetings, conferences and sessions not often penetrated by the layman, Mr. Heuvelmans shows irrefutably that the Corps activity in lakes and rivers has destroyed fish and wildlife, degraded the quality of the water supplies and "desecrated the environment to the extent that it is almost beyond comprehension."

HEUVELMANS DEVOTED 10 years of intense study and examination of Corps dam building, channelization and drainage projects before, as an "infuriated citizen conservationist," he decided to write the book.

*The River Killers* is a step-by-step account of the "death throes" of countless of our most valuable, most treasured, irreplaceable rivers. With its carefully documented facts, the book is a tool for sportsmen, conservationists and all concerned citizens groups to use in the fight to preserve our natural resources. Resources like the Big Hole River.

(Reprinted with permission of Mr. McNally and the Tribune.)



E. W. STEFFEN

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## THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

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The Society was organized seventy-seven years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, IAS has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents are invited to join the Society in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation, as well as in cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

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